2010-2011-2012

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Bill 2012

No. , 2012

(Treasury)

A Bill for an Act to establish the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission and a national regulatory framework for the not-for-profit sector, and for related purposes

Contents

Chapter 1–	–Intr	oduction	2
Part 1-1—Pr	elimin	ary, objects and functions	2
Division 1	—Pre	liminary	2
	1-5	Short title	2
	1-10	Commencement	2
	1-15	Crown to be bound	3
	1-20	Extension to external Territories	3
Division 2	—Obj	ects, functions and application	4
	2-5	Object	4
	2-10	Functions of Commissioner	4
	2-15	Constitutional limits	5
Part 1-2—A	Guide	to this Act	7
Division 3	—Gui	de	7
	3-5	Guide	7
Chapter 2–	–Reg	istration of not-for-profit entities	9
Part 2-1—Re	gistra	tion	9
Division 4	—Pur	pose of Part	9
	4-1	Purpose of Part	9
Division 5	—Ent	itlement to registration	10
	5-10	Entitlement to registration	
Division 1	0—Pr	ocess of registration	13
Subdi		10-A—Application of Subdivision 10-B to various kinds of registration	13
	10-5	Application of Subdivision 10-426-B to various kinds of registration	13
Subdi	vision	10-B—Process of registration	13
	10-15	Applying for registration	13
	10-20	Dealing with an application for registration	13
	10-25	Notifying outcome of application for registration	14
	10-30	Date of effect of registration	14
	10-35	Review of refusal of registration	14
Subdi	vision	10-C—Revoking registration	16
	10-55	Revoking registration	16

i Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Section 1-5

10-57	Day when the entity's registration is taken to be revoked	17
10-60	Review of revocation of registration	17
10-62	Notice to registered entity to show cause	
Subdivision 1	0-D—Entries on Australian Business Register	18
10-65	Entries on Australian Business Register	18
Chapter 3—Dut	ies of registered entities	20
Part 3-1—Duties of	registered entities	20
Division 50—Re	cord keeping	20
50-5	Registered entities must keep records	20
Division 55—Re	porting	22
Subdivision 5	55-A—Annual information statements	22
55-5	Registered entities must give annual information statements	22
Subdivision 5	55-B—Annual financial reports	22
55-10	Medium and large registered entities must give annual financial reports	22
55-15	Contents of annual financial report	
55-20	Financial statements and notes	
55-25	Responsible individuals' declaration	
55-30	Other requirements	
55-35	Medium and large registered entities must have annual	
55-40	financial reports audited	
55-45	Audit to be conducted in accordance with auditing standards	
55-50	Audit working papers to be retained for 7 years	
55-55	Auditor's independence declaration	
55-60	Auditor's report on annual financial report	
55-65	Auditor's power to obtain information	
55-70	Reporting to the Commissioner	
		20
Subdivision	55-C—Errors in information statements and financial reports	30
55-75	Errors in information statements and financial reports	
	ī	
	55-D—Additional reporting requirements	31
55-80	Additional reporting requirements—particular registered entity	31
55-85	Additional reporting requirements—classes of registered	
	entities	32
Subdivision 5	55-E—Substituted accounting periods	34
55-90	Commissioner may approve a different accounting period	34

ii

Chapter 4—Regulator	ry powers of the ACNC	35
Part 4-1—Regulatory pov	wers of the ACNC	35
Division 100—Australia	an Charities and Not-for-profits Register	35
100-10 Comm	issioner to maintain Australian Charities and r-profits Register	
100-20 Comm	issioner may withhold or remove information from	
Division 120—Investiga	ation powers	37
Subdivision 120-A—	Investigation powers	37
	issioner's powerto comply	
Subdivision 120-B—	Investigation powers	38
120-100 Genera	l powers of investigation	38
Subdivision 120-C—	Warnings	40
120-200 Comm	issioner may issue formal warning	40
Subdivision 120-D— power	Authority to enter premises and inspection ers	40
	officer may enter premises by consent or under a	40
120-415 Inspect	ion powers of ACNC officers	41
Subdivision 120-E-	Obligations and incidental powers of ACNC	
office	ers	43
	ıt	
	ncement before entry under warrant	
	officer to be in possession of warrant	
120-450 Details	of warrant etc. to be given to occupier	45
Subdivision 120-F—	Powers of magistrates	45
120-460 Applic	ation for warrant	45
120-470 Powers	s of magistrates	46
Division 140—Commis	sioner's power to give directions	48
Subdivision 140-A—	Commissioner's power to give directions	48
140-10 Comm	issioner may give directions in certain circumstances	48
140-15 Kinds	of direction	48
140-20 Power	to comply with directions	50
140-25 Variati	on and revocation of directions	50
Subdivision 140-B—	General provisions relating to directions	51
140-110 Directi	on not grounds for denial of obligations	51

iii Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Section 1-5

140.1	10 Objections	50
	10 Objections	
	_	
	Enforceable undertakings	54
141-5	Enforceable undertakings	54
Division 142—1	njunctions	55
142-1) Injunctions	55
	5 Interim injunctions	
	Discharge etc. of injunctions	
	5 Certain limits on granting injunctions not to apply	
142-3	Other powers of the Court unaffected	57
Division 143—S	Suspension and removal of corporate responsible	
inc	lividuals etc.	58
Subdivision	143-A—Suspension and removal of corporate	
	responsible individuals	58
Subdivision	143-B—Suspension and removal of trustees	58
	20 Subdivision applies to registered entity that is a trust	58
143-1	25 Suspension or removal of trustees	58
143-1	30 Commissioner to appoint acting trustee in cases of suspension or removal	60
143-1	35 Terms and conditions of appointment of acting trustee	
	40 Termination of appointment of acting trustee	
143-1	45 Resignation of acting trustee	60
143-1	50 Property vesting orders	61
143-1	55 Powers of acting trustee	61
143-1	60 Commissioner may give directions to acting trustee	62
143-1	55 Property vested in acting trustee—former trustees'	
	obligations relating to books, identification of property and transfer of property	62
Part 4-2—Reviews	and appeals	64
Chapter 5—The	e Australian Charities and	
Not	-for-profits Commission	65
Part 5-1—The AC	NC	65
Division 160—l	Establishment and function of the ACNC	65
160-5	Establishment	65
160-1	Constitution of the ACNC	65
160-1		
160-2	ACNC to have the privileges and immunities of the Crown	65

iv

Section 1-5

t 5-2—The Con	nmissioner	66
Division 161—E	stablishment, functions and powers of the	
Cor	nmissioner	66
161-5	Establishment	66
161-10	Powers of Commissioner	66
161-15	Working with the Advisory Board	66
Division 162—T	erms and conditions of appointment	67
162-5	Appointment	67
162-10	Term of appointment	67
162-15	Acting Commissioner	67
162-20	Remuneration	68
162-25	Leave of absence	68
162-30	Disclosure of interests to the Minister	68
162-35	Outside employment	68
162-40	Other terms and conditions	68
162-45	Resignation	69
162-50	Termination of appointment	69
162-55	Delegation	69
Division 163—S	taff and consultants	70
163-5	Staff	70
163-15	Consultants	70
t 5-3—Finance	and reporting requirements	71
Division 164—A	CNC Special Account	71
164-5	ACNC Special Account	71
164-10	Credits to the Account	71
164-15	Purposes of the Account	71
Division 165—A	nnual report	73
165-5	Annual report	73
	Advisory Board	74
	•	74 74
apter 6—The	•	
apter 6—The	risory Board	74 74
tapter 6—The t 6-1—The Adv Division 170—E	risory Board stablishment, functions and powers	74 74 74

v Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Section 1-5

	erms and conditions of appointment of members	
	ne Advisory Board	75
171-5	Appointment	
171-10	Term of appointment	
171-15	Remuneration and allowances	
	Standing obligation to disclose interests	
	Other terms and conditions	
171-30	Resignation	
171-40	Termination of appointment	76
Division 172—A	dvisory Board procedures	77
172-5	Meetings of the Advisory Board	77
Chapter 7—Miso	cellaneous	79
Part 7-1—Secrecy a	and whistleblower protection	79
Division 180—Se	ecrecy	79
Subdivision 1	80-A—Application of Division	79
180-5	Objects of Division	79
180-10	Application of Division	
Subdivision 1	80-B—Disclosure of protected information by ACNC officers Meaning of protected Commission information and ACNC	80
180-15	officer Offence—Disclosure or use of protected Commission information	
180-20	Offence—On-disclosure of protected Commission information	
180-25	Authorised disclosure—to advance the objects of the Act	82
180-30		0.0
100.25	Commonwealth, a State or a Territory	
180-35 180-40	Authorisation—Authorised disclosure and consent	
180-45	_	
Division 181—W	histleblower protection	84
Part 7-2—Common	rules about penalties	85
Division 190—G	eneral criminal penalties	85
Division 195—A	dministrative penalties	86
Subdivision 1	95-A—False or misleading statements	86

Section 1-5

Subdivision 1	05 P. Failing to ladge decomments in time	86
	95-B—Failing to lodge documents in time	
	95-C—Miscellaneous administrative penalties	86
Subdivision 1	95-D—Machinery provisions for administrative	
	penalties	86
Part 7-3—Applicati	ion of the Act to certain non-legal entities	87
Part 7-4—Forms an	nd regulations	88
Division 196—R	equirements about giving material	88
Subdivision 1	96-A—Object of Division	88
196-5	Object of Division	8
Subdivision 1	96-B—General provisions	88
196-50	Approved forms	
196-55	Commissioner may defer time for lodgement	
196-60	Declaration by entity	
196-65	Declaration by entity where agent gives document	
196-70	Declaration by agent	90
196-75	Signing declarations	90
Division 197—A	ddress for service	92
197-5	Address for service	92
197-10	How documents may be given	92
Division 198—R	egulations	94
198-5	Regulations	94
Chapter 8—Inte	rpretation	95
Part 8-1—Core con	cepts	95
Division 210—C	ore concepts	95
210-5	-	95
	Small, medium and large registered entities	
210-15	Responsible individuals	
210-20	Purposes for which a registered entity is registered	
Part 8-2—Dictional	ry	99
Division 900—D	ictionary	99
900-5	Dictionary	99

vii Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

- A Bill for an Act to establish the Australian
- **Charities and Not-for-profits Commission and a**
- national regulatory framework for the
- not-for-profit sector, and for related purposes
- The Parliament of Australia enacts:

Chapter 1 Introduction

Part 1-1 Preliminary, objects and functions

Division 1 Preliminary

Section 1-5

Chapter 1—Introduction

Part 1-1—Preliminary, objects and functions

Division 1—Preliminary

1-5 Short title

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

This Act may be cited as the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

1-10 Commencement

(1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details	
1. Sections 1-5 and 1-10 and anything in this Act not elsewhere covered by this table	The day this Act receives the Royal Assent.		
2. Sections 1-15 to 210-20.	1 July 2012	1 July 2012	
Note:	This table relates only to the provisions of this A enacted. It will not be amended to deal with any this Act. Information in column 3 of the table is not p	later amendments of	
Inform	nation may be inserted in this column, or in e edited, in any published version of this A	formation in it	

² Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Introduction Chapter 1
Preliminary, objects and functions Part 1-1
Preliminary Division 1

Section 1-15

4 4 =	\sim		
1-15	Crown	to be	bound

1

2

3

4

5

- (1) This Act binds the Crown in each of its capacities.
- (2) This Act does not make the Crown liable to a pecuniary penalty or to be prosecuted for an offence.

1-20 Extension to external Territories

Error! Unknown document property name.

6 This Act extends to every external Territory.

)

Error! Unknown document property name.

Chapter 1 Introduction

Part 1-1 Preliminary, objects and functions

Division 2 Objects, functions and application

Section 2-5

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

Division	2—Obio	ects, func	tions an	d appl	ication
	_ ~	occo, i dil	CIOILD CLI	~ ~pp-	

2-5	Object

Object	- (11-:-	1 - 1
Uniect	OT THIS	ACT

(1) The object of this Act is to promote public trust and confidence in not-for-profit entities that provide public benefits.

Furthering the object of this Act

- (2) To further this object:
 - (a) this Act aims to:
 - (i) promote the good governance, accountability (to donors, to governments and to the public generally) and transparency of such entities (including through the provision of educational information to them and the provision of information to the public about them); and
 - (ii) minimise regulatory duplication and simplify such entities' interactions with governments; and
 - (b) this Act establishes a process for registering and regulating such entities.

Note:

Other legislation of the Commonwealth, the States and the Territories may confer concessions, grants and other support in relation to such entities on the basis of their registration under this Act.

2-10 Functions of Commissioner

This Act establishes the Commissioner of the ACNC (see section 160-5). The Commissioner has the following functions:

- (a) registering not-for-profit entities that provide public benefits;
- (b) promoting the good governance, accountability (to donors, to governments and to the public generally) and transparency of such entities;
- (c) providing, in order to further the object of this Act:
 - (i) educational information to such entities; and

Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Introduction Chapter 1
Preliminary, objects and functions Part 1-1
Objects, functions and application Division 2

Section 2-15

1 2		(ii) information about such entities to the public and to governments (including through the Commissioner's
3		website);
4	(d)	providing a point of contact with government for such
5		entities in order to minimise regulatory duplication and
6		simplify their interactions with governments;
7 8	(e)	monitoring such entities, in order to further the object of this Act;
9	(f)	investigating such entities, in order to further the object of this Act;
1	(g)	enforcing this Act;
2		cooperating with other Australian government authorities, in
3	(11)	order to further the object of this Act;
4	(i)	any other function conferred by this Act or another Act (or ar
5		instrument under this Act or another Act) on the
6		Commissioner.
17	2-15 Constituti	onal limits
8	The C	Commissioner may perform the functions, and exercise the
9	powe	ers, that this Act confers on him or her only:
20	(a)	where it is necessary in order to administer taxation laws; or
21	(b)	in relation to entities that are:
22		(i) constitutional corporations; or
23 24		(ii) trusts, all the trustees of which are constitutional corporations; or
25	(c)	in, or for purposes relating to, a Territory (including in
26	()	relation to activities or parts of activities done solely within a
27		Territory); or
28	(d)	for purposes relating to external affairs, including:
29		(i) by way of the performance of the Commissioner's
80		functions in a place outside Australia; or
31		(ii) in relation to activities done solely outside Australia; or
32	(e)	for purposes relating to the granting of financial assistance to
33		a State; or
34	(f)	for purposes relating to the executive power of the
35		Commonwealth; or

Chapter 1 Introduction

Part 1-1 Preliminary, objects and functionsDivision 2 Objects, functions and application

Section 2-15

1

2

3

4

5

6

7 8 (g) for purposes relating to matters incidental to the execution of any of the legislative powers of the Parliament or the executive power of the Commonwealth.

Note to Division 2: Additional provisions will also be included to clarify the operation of parts of the Bill (including Ch 4) having regard to the constitutional basis of the Bill. These provisions will further elaborate on its application in relation to particular entities and circumstances.

Introduction Chapter 1
A Guide to this Act Part 1-2
Guide Division 3

Section 3-5

1

2

3

Part 1-2—A Guide to this Act

Division 3—Guide

3-5 Guide

5	Background
6	The not-for-profit sector plays a unique role in Australia and is
7	funded by donations from members of the public and by tax
8	concessions, grants and other support from Australian
9	governments.
10	This Act recognises that because of their unique role not-for-profit
1	entities must be accountable to donors, governments and to the
2	public more generally.
13	It is intended that this Act will promote public trust and confidence
4	in the not-for-profit sector by the establishment of a national
5	regulatory system that will promote the good governance,
.6	accountability and transparency of not-for-profit entities.
7	The Commissioner
8	This Act establishes a national regulator for the not-for-profit
19	sector (including charities). The regulator is the Commissioner of
20	the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (the
21	ACNC).
22	The Commissioner of the ACNC will provide not-for-profit entities
23	with a point of contact with government and will provide them
24	with access to information about the sector and educational and
25	guidance materials (including through the Commissioner's
26	website).
27	Other functions of the Commissioner include the following:
28	(a) registering not-for-profit entities;

Comment [A1]: How does this Act extinguish the requirement for registration with State Authorities such as NSW Office of Charities?

 ${\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}. \qquad {\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}.$

Chapter 1 Introduction
Part 1-2 A Guide to this Act
Division 3 Guide

Section 3-5

1	(b)	promoting the good governance, accountability and
2		transparency of such entities;
3	(c)	monitoring not-for-profit entities to ensure compliance with
4		this Act;
5	(d)	investigating not-for-profit entities to ensure compliance with
6		this Act;
7	(e)	enforcing this Act;
8	(f)	cooperating with other government entities, in order to
9		further the object of this Act.
10		-

8 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Error! Unknown document property name.

Registration of not-for-profit entities Chapter 2
Registration Part 2-1
Purpose of Part Division 4

Section 4-1

1 2 3

4

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20 21

Chapter 2—Registration of not-for-profit entities

Part 2-1—Registration

Division 4—Purpose of Part

4-1 Purpose of Part

(1) Various Commonwealth laws provide benefits, including tax concessions, to not-for-profit entities that provide public benefits. It is the intention of the Parliament that many of these benefits only be available to entities in which the public can have trust and confidence because of the entities' good governance, accountability (to donors, to governments and to the public generally) and transparency.

(2) To this end, this Part provides for:

- (a) the registration of entities that provide public benefits; and
- (b) the deregistration of registered entities in circumstances where public trust and confidence in the entities is or may be undermined.
- (3) Other Commonwealth laws provide for the benefits of registration.

Comment [A2]: This provision should be narrowed so that deregistration is contingent on registered entities breaching the Act, rather than being prefaced on subjective matters such as 'public trust and confidence'.

9

Chapter 2 Registration of not-for-profit entities

Part 2-1 Registration

Division 5 Entitlement to registration

Section 5-10

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

Division 5—Entitlement to registration

5-10	Entitlement	to	registration
------	--------------------	----	--------------

- (1) An entity that meets the requirements in subsection (1A) is entitled:
 - (a) to registration as a type of registered entity, if it meets the description of that type of registered entity in column 2 of the table in subsection (3); and
 - (b) to registration as a subtype of registered entity, if:
 - (i) it meets the description of that subtype of registered entity in column 3 of the table in subsection (3); and
 - (ii) it is entitled to registration as the type of registered entity that corresponds to that subtype of registered entity.
- (1A) The requirements are as follows:
 - (a) the entity is a not-for-profit entity;
 - (b) the entity meets the governance requirements set out in the governance section of this Act;
 - (c) the entity has an ABN;
 - (d) the entity has not previously been a registered entity;
 - (e) the entity is not an entity that:
 - (i) is a terrorist entity, criminal entity, outlaw entity or similar entity; and
 - (ii) is prescribed in the regulations.
 - (2) To avoid doubt, an entity may be entitled to registration as:
 - (a) one or more types of registered entity; and
 - (b) one or more subtypes of registered entity.
- (3) The table is as follows:

28 29

Registration of not-for-profit entities Chapter 2
Registration Part 2-1
Entitlement to registration Division 5

Section 5-10

Entitlement to registration			
Item	Type of registered entity	Subtype of registered entity	
1	Charitable purpose	Public benevolent institution	
2		Advancement of health	
3		Advancement of education	
4		Advancement of social and community welfare (including the prevention of poverty)	
5		Advancement of religion	
6		Advancement of culture (including Australian Indigenous culture and customs)	
7		Advancement of natural environment	
8		Prevention and relief of suffering of animals	
9		Promotion and protection of civil and human rights	
10		Protection and safety of the general public	
11		Promotion of reconciliation, mutual respect and tolerance in Australia	
12		Promotion of other purposes beneficial to the community	
13	Promotion of Australian industry	Promotion of the development of aviation or tourism	
14		Promotion of the development of agricultural resources	
15		Promotion of the development of horticultural resources	
16		Promotion of the development of industrial resources	
17		Promotion of the development of manufacturing resources	
18		Promotion of the development of pastoral resources	

Comment [A3]: It is possible that some NFPs may fall outside these types and subtypes (or may not properly suit the prescribed definitions – for example, the Australian Institute of Company Directors). On this basis, perhaps the definition of public benefit should be broadened in the Bill.

 ${\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}. \qquad {\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}.$

11

Chapter 2 Registration of not-for-profit entities

Part 2-1 Registration

Division 5 Entitlement to registration

Section 5-10

Entitlement to registration				
Item	Type of registered entity	Subtype of registered entity		
19		Promotion of the development of viticultural resources		
20		Promotion of the development of aquacultural resources		
21		Promotion of the development of fishing resources		
22		Promotion of the development of Australian information and communications technology resources		
23	Encouragement of community entertainment	Encouragement of animal racing		
24		Encouragement of art		
25		Encouragement of games or sport		
26		Encouragement of literature		
27		Encouragement of music or musical purposes		
28	Scientific purpose	Not applicable		
29	Advance and further the interest of employees or employers	Trade union		
30		Advance and further the interest of employees (registered or recognised under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009)		
31		Advance and further the interest of employers (registered or recognised under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009)		
32	Community service purpose (except political or lobbying purpose)	Not applicable		

Comment [A3]: It is possible that some NFPs may fall outside these types and subtypes (or may not properly suit the prescribed definitions – for example, the Australian Institute of Company Directors). On this basis, perhaps the definition of public benefit should be broadened in the Bill.

Registration of not-for-profit entities Chapter 2
Registration Part 2-1
Process of registration Division 10

Section 10-5

1	
2	Division 10—Process of registration
3 4	Subdivision 10-A—Application of Subdivision 10-B to various kinds of registration
5 6	10-5 Application of Subdivision 10-426-B to various kinds of registration
7 8 9	This Division applies separately in relation to each of these kinds of registration: (a) registration as a type of registered entity; (b) registration as a subtype of registered entity.
1	Subdivision 10-B—Process of registration
2	10-15 Applying for registration
13	(1) An entity may apply to the Commissioner for registration.
4	(2) The application must be in the approved form.
15	10-20 Dealing with an application for registration
6	Requiring further information or documents
17 18 19 20	(1) The Commissioner may require an applicant to give the Commissioner specified information, or a specified document, that the Commissioner needs in order to decide whether the applicant is entitled to registration.
21	Treating application as being refused
22 23 24 25 26	(2) After the time worked out under subsection (3), the applicant may give the Commissioner written notice that the applicant wishes to treat the application as having been refused, if the Commissioner has not given the applicant before that time written notice that the Commissioner has registered or refuses to register the applicant.

Chapter 2 Registration of not-for-profit entities

Part 2-1 Registration

Division 10 Process of registration

Section 10-25

1 2 3		Note:	Section 10-25 requires the Commissioner to give the applicant written notice if the Commissioner registers or refuses to register the applicant.
4	(3)	The time	e is the end of the 60th day after the application was made.
5			r, if before that time the Commissioner requires the
6			t under subsection (1) to give information or a document,
7			is the later of the following (or either of them if they are
8		the same	<i>,</i>
9			end of the 28th day after the last day on which the
.0			plicant gives the Commissioner information or a document
1			or she has required;
2		(b) the	e end of the 60th day after the application was made.
3	(4)		plicant gives notice under subsection (2), section 10-35
4		-	as if the Commissioner has refused the application on the
15		day on w	which the notice is given.
6		Note:	Section 10-35 lets the applicant object against refusal of an application
17 18			in the manner set out in Part IVC of the <i>Taxation Administration Act</i> 1953. That Part provides for review of the refusal objected against.
19	(5)	The noti	ce given by the applicant must be in the approved form.
20	10-25 Not	ifying ou	itcome of application for registration
21		The Con	nmissioner must give the applicant written notice if:
22		(a) the	Commissioner registers the applicant; or
23		(b) the	Commissioner refuses to register the applicant.
24	10-30 Dat	e of effe	ct of registration
25		The regi	stration has effect from a date specified by the
26		Commis	
27	10-35 Rev	iew of r	efusal of registration
28			plicant is dissatisfied with the Commissioner's refusal to
29			the applicant in accordance with the application, the
80			t may object against the refusal in the manner set out in
31		Part IVC	C of the Taxation Administration Act 1953.
32		Note:	That Part provides for review of the refusal objected against.

Registration of not-for-profit entities Chapter 2
Registration Part 2-1
Process of registration Division 10

Section 10-35

Note: This section will be reviewed and amended when the review and appeal provisions are drafted.

1

2

Error! Unknown document property name.

Chapter 2 Registration of not-for-profit entities

Part 2-1 Registration

Division 10 Process of registration

Section 10-55

1 2

3

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28 29

30

31

32

Subdivision 10-C—Revoking registration

10-55 Revoking registration

- (1) The Commissioner may revoke the registration of a registered entity if the Commissioner is satisfied that any of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (a) the registered entity is not entitled to be registered;
 - (b) the registered entity provided, in connection with its application for registration, information that was false or misleading in a material particular;
 - (c) the registered entity has failed to comply with:
 - (i) this Act or the regulations; or
 - (ii) a direction given under Division 140;
 - (d) the registered entity is insolvent, or is likely to become insolvent at some future time;
 - (e) the continuing registration of the registered entity may cause harm to, or jeopardise, the public trust and confidence mentioned in subsection 2-5(1) (Object of this Act).
- (2) Section 459C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (presumption of insolvency) has effect for the purposes of paragraph (1)(d).
- (3) The revocation must be in writing.
- (4) The revocation must specify the day on which the entity's registration is taken to be revoked. The specified day must be:
 - (a) if the reason for the revocation is that the entity is not entitled to be registered or that the registered entity provided, in connection with its application for registration, information that was false or misleading in a material particular:
 - (i) the day on which the revocation is made; or
 - (ii) a later day; or
 - (iii) an earlier day (but not earlier than the day on which the entity first ceased to be entitled); or
 - (b) otherwise:

registration? To obtain an ABN and DGR Status, an organisation needs a constitution which is acceptable to the ATO. If then refused by ACNC, what happens with the original ATO registration? Catch 22.

Comment [A4]: How does this registration fit in with the ATO ABN

Comment [A5]: This clause is not supported – it empowers the ACNC with pre-emptive and arbitrary authority and undermines the intent of the Bill.

Comment [A6]: This clause is not supported – it is vague and empowers the ACNC with pre-emptive and arbitrary authority and undermines the intent of the Bill.

Registration of not-for-profit entities Chapter 2
Registration Part 2-1
Process of registration Division 10

Section 10-57

	(1) the day on which the revocation is made; or
	(ii) a later day.
	(5) The Com	nmissioner must give the entity written notice if the
		sioner revokes its registration.
	(6) The Com	nmissioner may revoke the registration of an entity under
	subsection	on (1) without having regard to the following:
	` '	ether or not the Commissioner has issued a show cause
		tice to the entity under section 10-62;
		he Commissioner has issued such a notice to the entity—
	wh	ether or not the entity has responded to the notice.
10-57	Day when th	ne entity's registration is taken to be revoked
	(1) Subject t	o this section, the entity's registration is taken to be
		on the day specified in the revocation.
	(2) Despite s	subsection (1), the revocation does not take effect until:
		ess paragraph (b) applies—60 days after the day on which
	the	revocation is made; or
		he entity objects to the revocation under the relevant rules
		hin that 60 day period, and the objection is unsuccessful—
	wh	en the objection is resolved.
	Example:	The Commissioner makes a revocation on 1 March 2014, specifying
		that the day on which the entity's registration is taken to be revoked is 1 February 2014. The entity objects to the revocation on 1 April 2014.
		The objection is unsuccessful, and is resolved on 1 May 2014. Under
		this section, the revocation takes effect on 1 May 2014, and the
		entity's registration is taken to be revoked on 1 February 2014.
10-60	Review of re	evocation of registration
		ity is dissatisfied with the revocation of its registration,
		may object against the revocation in the manner set out
	in Part IV	VC of the Taxation Administration Act 1953.
	Note:	That Part provides for review of the revocation objected against.
Note:	This section	will be reviewed and amended when the review and
	1	s are drafted.

Comment [A7]: The ACNC should be required to show cause notice and should act within its power to seek a response prior to revoking a registration, except under extraordinary circumstances where this is not possible.

Chapter 2 Registration of not-for-profit entities

Part 2-1 Registration

Division 10 Process of registration

Section 10-62

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

23

24

25

26 27

28 29

30

31

32

10-62 Notice to registered entity to show cause

- (1) If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that a registered entity is not entitled to be registered, the Commissioner may give a written notice (a *show cause notice*) to the registered entity.
- (2) The show cause notice must:
 - (a) state the grounds on which the notice is given; and
 - (b) invite the registered entity to give the Commissioner, within 10 business days after the day the notice is given, a written statement showing cause why the Commissioner should not revoke the registration of the entity.

Subdivision 10-D—Entries on Australian Business Register

10-65 Entries on Australian Business Register

- (1) If an entity is registered in accordance with this Division, the Australian Business Registrar must enter in the Australian Business Register a statement that the entity is so registered for a specified period.
- (1A) However, the registrar need only enter a statement if the registered entity has also been endorsed to access a tax concession under Division 426 in Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act* 1953.
 - (2) The Australian Business Registrar may remove the statement from the Australian Business Register after the end of the period.
 - (3) The Australian Business Registrar must take reasonable steps to ensure that a statement appearing in the Australian Business Register under this section is true. For this purpose, the Registrar may:
 - (a) change the statement; or
 - (b) remove the statement from the Register if the statement is not true; or
 - (c) remove the statement from the Register and enter another statement in the Register under this section.

18 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Comment [A8]: This should be MUST, otherwise the applicant does not know the reason for the decline.

Registration of not-for-profit entities Chapter 2
Registration Part 2-1
Process of registration Division 10

Section 10-65

(4) Making, changing or removing an entry in the Australian Business Register as required or permitted by this section does not contravene section 180-15 or 180-20.

1

2

3

19

Chapter 3 Duties of registered entities
Part 3-1 Duties of registered entities
Division 50 Record keeping

Section 50-5

1

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

Chapter 3—Duties of registered entities

Part 3-1—Duties of registered entities

4 Division 50—Record keeping

50-5 Registered entities must keep records

Registered entities must keep records

- (1) A registered entity must keep financial records that:
 - (a) correctly record and explain its transactions and financial position and performance; and
 - (b) would enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared and audited or reviewed.
- (2) A registered entity must also keep records that:
 - (a) correctly record and explain its operations and acts; and
 - (b) would enable the Commissioner to assess properly the entity's entitlement to be, or to remain, registered.
- (3) The records must be:
 - (a) in English; or
 - (b) readily accessible and easily convertible into English.

Registered entities must retain records

(4) The registered entity must retain the records for 5 years after the transactions, operations or acts covered by the records are completed, unless the Commissioner notifies the entity that the entity does not need to retain the record.

Offence

(5) A registered entity commits an offence if the entity does not comply with this section.

Penalty: 30 penalty units.

Comment [A9]: The draft Bill should specify the value of penalty units for ease of reference. The relevant section of the Bill (Division 190) has not yet been drafted, denying stakeholders the opportunity to properly consider the implications of the Act for registered entities.

Duties of registered entities Chapter 3

Duties of registered entities Part 3-1

Record keeping Division 50

Section 50-5

(6) Subsection (5) is an offence of strict liability.

Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the *Criminal Code*.

2

1

Chapter 3 Duties of registered entities
Part 3-1 Duties of registered entities
Division 55 Reporting

Section 55-5

1

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Division	55—	-Rep	orting
			~ <u>-</u>

Subdivision 55-A—Annual information statements

55-5 Registered entities must give annual information statements

(1) A registered entity must give a statement (an *information statement*) for a financial year to the Commissioner in the approved form.

Note: The Commissioner may approve different approved forms for small, medium and large registered entities.

(2) The registered entity must give the statement to the Commissioner no later than 31 October in the following financial year.

Note: Section 196-55 allows the Commissioner to defer the time for giving an approved form.

Subdivision 55-B—Annual financial reports

55-10 Medium and large registered entities must give annual financial reports

- (1) A medium registered entity or a large registered entity must give to the Commissioner a financial report for a financial year.
- (2) The registered entity must give the financial report to the Commissioner no later than 31 October in the following financial year.

55-15 Contents of annual financial report

A registered entity's *financial report* for a financial year consists of:

- (a) the registered entity's financial statements for the year; and
- (b) the notes to the financial statements; and
- (c) the responsible individuals' declaration about the statements and notes.

22 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Comment [A10]: This is too restrictive. ASIC deadline is end November for June financials. CCNSW does not have its financials ready until mid December for June year ends, as the yearly external audit is delayed so that audit fees are cheaper outside the July to September peak billing period. Consequently, finalisation of the financials is delayed, AGM is delayed, etc.

This clause should note the contents of Subdivision 55-E substituted accounting periods. An existing Entity or new registering Entities should be able to state their 'accounting period' and not have to apply to the ACNC Commissioner. Their financial report to be lodged no later than 4 months after the end of their financial period. This currently works well under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Duties of registered entities Chapter 3

Duties of registered entities Part 3-1

Reporting Division 55

Section 55-20

0 Financial statements and notes
(1) The <i>financial statements</i> for the financial year are the financial statements in relation to the registered entity required by the accounting standards.
 (2) The <i>notes</i> to the financial statements are: (a) disclosures required by the regulations; and (b) notes required by the accounting standards; and (c) any other information necessary to give a true and fair view (see subsection (4)).
(3) The financial statements and notes must comply with the accounting standards.
(4) The financial statements and notes must give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the registered entity.
5 Responsible individuals' declaration
 (1) The <i>responsible individuals' declaration</i> is a declaration by the responsible individuals of the registered entity: (a) whether, in their opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts
as and when they become due and payable; and(b) whether, in their opinion, the financial statements and notes are in accordance with this Act.
(2) The declaration must be signed by a responsible individual who is authorised to do so by the responsible individuals.
0 Other requirements
 The financial report must comply with any further requirements in: (a) the regulations; or (b) a legislative instrument made by the Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph; unless the Commissioner, by notice published on the ACNC's website, provides otherwise.

Comment [A11]: The definition of responsible individual in the dictionary directs the reader to this clause. This is a non explanatory loop.

Chapter 3 Duties of registered entitiesPart 3-1 Duties of registered entitiesDivision 55 Reporting

Section 55-35

1	55-35 Medium and large registered entities must have annual
2	financial reports audited
3	(1) A medium registered entity must:
4	(a) unless the Commissioner, by written notice given to the
5	registered entity, provides that this paragraph does not
6 7	apply—have its financial report for a financial year reviewed; or
8	(b) do both of the following:
9	(i) have its financial report for a financial year audited in
10	accordance with this Subdivision;
11	(ii) obtain an auditor's report.
12	(2) A large registered entity must:
13	(a) have its financial report for a financial year audited in
14	accordance with this Subdivision; and
15	(b) obtain an auditor's report.
16	55-40 Audit
17	(1) The audit or review must be undertaken by a registered company
18	auditor (within the meaning of the Corporations Act 2001).
19	(2) In the case of a review of the financial report of a medium
20	registered entity, an individual who is taken to be a registered
21	company auditor under section 324BE of the <i>Corporations Act</i>
22	2001 is taken to be a registered company auditor for the purposes of this Subdivision.
23	
24 25	Note: Section 324BE of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> applies to certain members of professional accounting bodies.
26	(3) The auditor must form an opinion about:
27	(a) whether the financial report is in accordance with this Act;
28	and
29	(b) whether the auditor has been given all information,
30	explanation and assistance necessary for the conduct of the
31	audit or review; and

Comment [A12]: It should be noted that in making requirements of Auditors, the Act creates an additional burden for Audit companies, which could increase the cost of financial services to NFPs.

Comment [A13]: This requirement should not duplicate audits performed already under the Corp Act and increase external audit costs.

Duties of registered entities **Chapter 3**Duties of registered entities **Part 3-1**Reporting **Division 55**

Section 55-45

1			(c) wh	ether the registered entity has kept financial records
2				ficient to enable a financial report to be prepared and
3				lited or reviewed; and
4				ether the registered entity has kept other records as
5			req	uired by this Act.
6	55-45	Aud	it to be o	conducted in accordance with auditing standards
7		(1)	The audi	tor must conduct the audit or review in accordance with
8			the auditi	ing standards.
9			Offence	
0		(2)	The audi	tor commits an offence if the auditor does not comply
1			with this	section.
12			Penalty:	50 penalty units.
13		(3)	Subsection	on (2) is an offence of strict liability.
4			Note:	For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .
15	55-50	Aud	it worki	ng papers to be retained for 7 years
		(1)	TD1 11	
16 17		(1)		tor must retain all audit or review working papers as set r section 307B of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> .
8		(2)	The audi	tor commits an offence if the auditor does not comply
9			with this	section.
20			Penalty:	50 penalty units.
21		(3)	Subsection	on (2) is an offence of strict liability.
22			Note:	For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .
23	55-55	Aud	litor's in	dependence declaration
24		(1)		tor must give to the responsible individuals of the
25			registered	•
26				rritten declaration that, to the best of the auditor's
27			kno	owledge and belief, there have been:

 ${\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}. \qquad {\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}.$

Chapter 3 Duties of registered entitiesPart 3-1 Duties of registered entitiesDivision 55 Reporting

Section 55-55

1	(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence
2	requirements in relation to the audit or review; and
3	(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional
4	conduct in relation to the audit or review; or
5	(b) a written declaration that, to the best of the individual
6	auditor's knowledge and belief, the only contraventions of:
7 8	(i) the auditor independence requirements in relation to the audit or review; or
9 10	(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit or review;
11	are those contraventions details of which are set out in the
12	declaration.
13	(2) The auditor must give the declaration to the responsible individuals
14	when the auditor gives the auditor report to the responsible
15	individuals.
16	(3) The auditor must sign the declaration.
17	Self-incrimination
18	(4) The auditor is not excused from giving the declaration on the
19	ground that giving the declaration might tend to incriminate the
20	auditor or expose the auditor to a penalty.
21	(5) However, neither:
22	(a) the information included in the declaration; nor
23	(b) any information, document or thing obtained as a direct or
24	indirect consequence of including the information in the
25	declaration;
26	is admissible in evidence against the auditor in any criminal
27	proceedings, or in any proceedings that would expose the auditor
28	to a penalty, other than proceedings for an offence against:
29	(c) subsection (6); or
30	(d) section 137.1 or 137.2 of the Criminal Code (false or
31	misleading information or documents) in relation to the
32	declaration.

Duties of registered entities **Chapter 3**Duties of registered entities **Part 3-1**Reporting **Division 55**

Section 55-60

1			Offence
2 3		(6)	The auditor commits an offence if the auditor does not comply with this section.
4			Penalty: 10 penalty units.
5		(7)	Subsection (6) is an offence of strict liability.
6		(,,	Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .
7	55-60	Aud	litor's report on annual financial report
8		(1)	This section applies in the case of an audit.
9 10 11		(2)	The auditor must report to the responsible individuals of the registered entity on whether the auditor is of the opinion that the financial report is in accordance with this Act. If the auditor is not of that opinion, the auditor's report must say why.
13 14 15 16		(3)	If the auditor is of the opinion that the financial report does not comply with this Act, the auditor's report must, to the extent it is practicable to do so, quantify the effect that non-compliance has on the financial report. If it is not practicable to quantify the effect fully, the report must say why.
8 9 20 21		(4)	The auditor's report must describe: (a) any defect or irregularity in the financial report; and (b) any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in paragraph 55-40(2)(b), (c) or (d).
22		(5)	The auditor's report must include any statements or disclosures required by the auditing standards.
24			Offence
25 26		(6)	The auditor commits an offence if the auditor does not comply with this section.
27		(7)	Subsection (5) is an offence of strict liability.
28			Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .

 ${\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}. \qquad {\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}.$

Chapter 3 Duties of registered entitiesPart 3-1 Duties of registered entitiesDivision 55 Reporting

Section 55-65

1	55-65	Auditor's power to obtain information
2		The auditor:
3		(a) has a right of access at all reasonable times to the books of
4		the registered entity; and
5		(b) may require any responsible individual of the registered
6		entity to give the auditor information, explanations or other
7		assistance for the purposes of the audit or review.
8		A requirement under paragraph (b) must be a reasonable one.
9	55-70	Reporting to the Commissioner
10		(1) The auditor commits an offence if:
11		(a) the auditor is aware of circumstances that:
12		(i) the auditor has reasonable grounds to suspect amount to
13		a contravention of this Act; or
14		(ii) amount to an attempt, in relation to the audit or review,
15		by any person to unduly influence, coerce, manipulate
16		or mislead the auditor; or
17		(iii) amount to an attempt, by any person, to otherwise
18		interfere with the proper conduct of the audit or review; and
19		(b) if subparagraph (a)(i) applies:
20		(i) the contravention is a significant one; or
21		(ii) the contravention is not a significant one and the auditor
22 23		believes that the contravention has not been or will not
24		be adequately dealt with by commenting on it in the
25		auditor's report or bringing it to the attention of the
26		responsible individuals; and
27		(c) the auditor does not notify the Commissioner in writing of
28		those circumstances as soon as practicable, and in any case
29		within 28 days, after the auditor becomes aware of those
30		circumstances.
31		Penalty: 50 penalty units.
32		(2) Subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
33		Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .

Duties of registered entities **Chapter 3**Duties of registered entities **Part 3-1**Reporting **Division 55**

Section 55-70

1	Significant contraventions
2	(3) In determining for the purposes of this section whether a
3	contravention of this Act is a significant one, have regard to:
4	(a) the level of penalty provided for in relation to the
5	contravention; and
6	(b) the effect that the contravention has, or may have, on:
7	(i) the overall financial position of the registered entity; or
8	(ii) the adequacy of the information available about the
9	overall financial position of the registered entity; and
0	(c) any other relevant matter.
1	

Chapter 3 Duties of registered entitiesPart 3-1 Duties of registered entitiesDivision 55 Reporting

Section 55-75

1	
1	

2

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

Subdivision 55-C—Errors in	information statements and
financial reports	

55-75 Errors in information statements and financial reports

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) a registered entity gives its information statement or financial report for a financial year to the Commission at a time; and
 - (b) after that time, the registered entity identifies a material error in the statement or report.
- (2) The registered entity must give a corrected statement or report to the Commissioner within 28 days after the registered entity identifies the error.

Duties of registered entities Chapter 3

Duties of registered entities Part 3-1

Reporting Division 55

Section 55-80

55-80 A	dditional reporting requirements—particular registered entity
	Additional report or additional reporting requirements
(1) The Commissioner may:
	 (a) determine, in writing, that a particular registered entity me prepare a report in addition to any other statement or report the registered entity is required to prepare; or
	(b) determine, in writing, that a particular registered entity mu
	(i) include particular additional information in an information statement or financial report; or
	(ii) meet particular additional requirements in relation to manner in which an information statement or financi report is to be prepared.
	Note: This section applies to all registered entities.
(2	2) A determination under subsection (1) is not a legislative instrument.
	Additional reports
C	3) A determination under paragraph (1)(a) must specify:
	(a) the information to be included in the report; and
	(b) any other requirements to be met in relation to the manner
	which the report is prepared.
(4	4) A determination under paragraph (1)(a) may require the report
	be prepared:
	(a) for a particular period or periods; or
	(b) in relation to circumstances as they exist as at a particular
	date or dates. This subsection does not limit subsection (3).

Comment [A14]: In exercising any power to request additional reports from NFPs, the Commissioner should be obligated to show cause why this additional information is required and how it relates to compliance with this Bill.

Comment [A15]: In exercising any power to request additional reports from NFPs, the Commissioner should be obligated to show cause why this additional information is required and how it relates to compliance with this Bill.

Chapter 3 Duties of registered entities
Part 3-1 Duties of registered entities
Division 55 Reporting

Section 55-85

1 2 3 4	(5) The determination may require the report to be prepared for all periods of a particular kind that start or end on or after a date specified in the determination. This subsection does not limit subsection (3).	
5	Determination	
6 7	(6) A determination under subsection (1) may be in respect of a partiture period but if it is in respect of a past period, the	ist or
8	determination must be made no later than 6 years after the end that period.	of
10 11	(7) The Commissioner must give the registered entity written notice the making of the determination.	ce of
12	55-85 Additional reporting requirements—classes of registered	
13	entities	
14	Additional reports or additional reporting requirement	
15		
16	(1) The Commissioner may:	
17	(a) make a determination in writing requiring a particular cla	iss
18	of registered entities to prepare a report in addition to any	y
19	information statement or financial report the entities are	
20	required to prepare; or	
21 22	(b) make a determination in writing requiring a particular cla of registered entities to:	iss
23	(i) include particular additional information in an	
24	information statement or financial report; or	
25	(ii) meet particular additional requirements in relation t	o the
26	manner in which an information statement or finance	ial
27	report is prepared.	
28	(2) A determination under subsection (1) is a legislative instrument	ıt.
29	Additional reports	
30	(3) A determination under paragraph (1)(a) must specify:	

Comment [A16]: There is no definition of class.

Comment [A17]: These additional requirements will add administrative burden to the sector – surely not the aim of the reforms?

Comment [A18R17]: The Commissioner should be required to show cause for such a determination if these additional requirements are above and beyond generally accepted Accounting Standards.

Duties of registered entities Chapter 3 Duties of registered entities Part 3-1 Reporting Division 55

Section 55-85

1	(a) the information to be included in the report; and
2	(b) any other requirements to be met in relation to the manner in
3	which the report is prepared.
4	(4) A determination under paragraph (1)(a) may require the report to
5	be prepared:
6	(a) for a particular period or periods; or
7 8	(b) in relation to circumstances as they exist as at a particular date or dates.
	oute of dates.
9	This subsection does not limit subsection (3).
10	(5) The determination may require the report to be prepared for all
11	periods of a particular kind that start or end on or after a date
12	specified in the determination. This subsection does not limit
13	subsection (4).
14	Determinations
15	(6) A determination under subsection (1):
16	(a) may be expressed to be subject to conditions; and
17	(b) may be in respect of a past or future period but if it is in
18	respect of a past period, the determination must be made no
19	later than 6 years after the end of that period.
20	

Comment [A19]: It's understood that the ATO requires the current fiscal year plus 3 completed years. So term s/be same as ATO, otherwise additional storage costs are incurred.

Chapter 3 Duties of registered entities
Part 3-1 Duties of registered entities
Division 55 Reporting

Section 55-90

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

Subdivision 55-E—Substituted accounting periods

55-90 Commissioner may approve a different accounting period

- (1) The Commissioner may allow a registered entity to adopt an accounting period which is a period of 12 months ending on a day other than 30 June (that is, a 12-month period that does not align with the financial year), if the registered entity applies to the Commissioner in the approved form.
- (2) If the registered entity adopts such an accounting period, this Division applies in relation to a financial year that starts after the entity adopts the new accounting period as if:
 - (a) each reference in this Division (including this section, but not including this paragraph) to the financial year were a reference to the accounting period that starts during the financial year; and
 - (b) the reference in subsection 55-5(2) to 31 October were a reference to the last day of the fourth month after the end of the accounting period.
- (3) The Commissioner may provide whatever directions are reasonably necessary and appropriate to transition a registered entity from one accounting period to another. The directions must be in writing and given to the registered entity.

Comment [A20]: This requirement for an application and approval implies an additional unnecessary administrative burden on NFPs using non-financial year accounting periods which are otherwise acceptable under the Corporations Act 2001.

Comment [A21]: NFPs with wellestablished accounting regimes using nonfinancial year reporting timelines should not be required by the Commissioner to transition from one accounting period to another without due cause.

This would be an unreasonable requirement of a NFP and would create very significant administrative work for no benefits to the NFP. This Bill should reflect the same flexibility the *Corporations Act 2001* provides entities.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Register Division 100

Section 100-10

Chapter 4—Regulatory powers of the ACNC
Part 4-1—Regulatory powers of the ACNC
Division 100—Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Register
100-10 Commissioner to maintain Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Register
(1) The Commissioner is to maintain a Register (known as the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Register) in which the Commissioner includes the following:
(a) the name of each registered entity;
(b) the name of each former registered entity;
(c) the contact details of each registered entity;
(d) the contact details of each former registered entity;
(e) the ABN of each registered entity;
(f) the ABN of each former registered entity;
(g) the types and subtypes under which each registered entity is registered;
(h) the types and subtypes under under which each former
registered entity was registered;
(j) the date of effect of the each registration of each registered
entity;
(k) the date of effect of the each registration of each former
registered entity;
(l) the following details in respect of each responsible individual
for each registered entity:
(i) the qualifications of the responsible individual in
relation to the registered entity;
(ii) the position held by the responsible individual in relation to the registered entity;
(iii) the name of each responsible individual;
(iii) the name of each responsible murvidual;

Comment [A22]: What does this mean?

Comment [A23]: This level of detail should not be included on the Register.

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Division 100 Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Register

Section 100-20

1	(m) the governing rules of each registered entity;
2	(n) the details of each warning (if any) issued to each registered
3	entity by the Commissioner;
4	(o) financial reports;
5	(p) information statements;
6	(q) any other information relating to each registered entity that
7	the Commissioner considers reasonably necessary for the
8	purposes of administering this Act.
9	(2) The Register may be maintained by electronic means.
10	(3) The Register is to be made available for inspection on the internet.
11 12	Note: The Commissioner can make protected Commission information available to the public only in accordance with Division 180.
13	100-20 Commissioner may withhold or remove information from
14	Register
15	(1) The Commissioner may decline to include information on the
16	Register, or remove information from the Register, if the
17	Commissioner considers that:
18	(a) the information:
19	(i) is commercially sensitive; or
20	(ii) has the potential to cause detriment to the registered
21	entity (or former registered entity) to which it relates, or
22	to an individual; or
23	(b) the information is likely to cause confusion or mislead the
24	public; or
25	(c) the information is inaccurate or likely to mislead; or
26	(d) the information is likely to offend a reasonable person; or
27	(e) the information raises public safety concerns; or
28	(f) if the regulations specify requirements for the purposes of
29	this paragraph—those requirements are satisfied.
30	(2) However, the Commissioner may include the information on the
31	Register, or decline to remove information from the Register, if the
32	Commissioner considers that the public interest in the Register

Comment [A24]: Further consultation is required to ensure that an online Register does not unfairly advantage or disadvantage competing NFPs.

Comment [A25]: The Commissioner can make protected Commission information available to the public only in accordance with Division 180.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC **Chapter 4**Regulatory powers of the ACNC **Part 4-1**Investigation powers **Division 120**

Section 120-10

including the information outweighs the likely adverse effect of the relevant factor or factors set out in paragraphs (1)(a) to (f).

Division 120—Investigation powers

Subdivision 120-A—Investigation powers

120-10	Commissioner	·'s	power
--------	--------------	-----	-------

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

22

23

24

25

26

28

29

30

31

- (1) The Commissioner may by notice in writing require an entity to do all or any of the following:
 - (a) to give the Commissioner any information that the Commissioner requires for the purpose of the administration or application of this Act in relation to the entity or any other entity;
 - (b) to attend and give evidence before the Commissioner, or an individual authorised by the Commissioner, for the purpose of the administration or application of this Act in relation to the entity or any other entity;
 - (c) to produce to the Commissioner any documents in the entity's custody or under the entity's control for the purpose of the administration or application of this Act in relation to the entity or any other entity.

Note: Failing to comply with a direction can be an offence against section 120-20.

- (2) The Commissioner may require the information or evidence:
 - (a) to be given on oath or affirmation; and
 - (b) to be given orally or in writing.

For that purpose, the Commissioner or an ACNC officer may administer an oath or affirmation.

(2A) An entity that is required to produce a document in the entity's custody for the purpose of paragraph (1)(c) may, if the Commissioner consents, provide the Commissioner with a copy of the document certified by an individual before whom a statutory declaration can be made.

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Division 120 Investigation powers

Section 120-20

1		Scales of expenses
2 3	(3)	The regulations may prescribe scales of expenses to be allowed to entities required to attend before the Commissioner or an officer.
4		No self-incrimination
5	(4)	An individual is not required to give information in accordance
6		with a requirement covered by paragraph (1)(a), (b) or (c) if the
7 8		information might tend to incriminate the individual or expose the individual to a penalty.
9	120-20 Fa	ailure to comply
10	(1)	An entity who refuses or fails to comply with a requirement under section 120-10 commits an offence.
2		Penalty: 30 penalty units.
13	(2)	An offence under subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
4		Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .
15	(3)	Subsection (1) does not apply to the extent that the entity is not capable of complying with the relevant requirement.
17 18		Note: A defendant bears an <i>evidential burden</i> in relation to the matters in subsection (3): see subsection 13.3(3) of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .
9	Subdivis	ion 120-B—Investigation powers
20	120-100	General powers of investigation
21	(1)	The Commissioner may make such investigation as he or she
22		thinks expedient for the due administration of this Act, if he or she
23		has reason to suspect that there may have been committed:
24		(a) a contravention of this Act; or
25		(b) a contravention of an Australian law, that is a contravention
26		that:
27 28		(i) concerns the management or affairs of a registered entity; or

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Investigation powers Division 120

Section 120-100

(ii) involves fraud or dishonesty by a responsible individual of a registered entity.
Note: This section does not restrict or limit the Commissioner's ability to undertake general compliance and monitoring activities.
(2) On completion of an investigation, the Commissioner must:
(a) prepare a written report of the results of the investigation; and
(b) give a copy of the report to the registered entity.
Note: The Commissioner may publish a copy of the report on the ACNC website.

Comment [A26]: Registered entities should be able to apply to the Commissioner for the information not to be published on the ACNC website if the information in such a report is commercially sensitive or has the potential to cause detriment to the registered entity (or former registered entity), or if the information will unjustifiably erode confidence and trust in the NFP sector.

 ${\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}. \qquad {\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}.$

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Division 120 Investigation powers

Section 120-200

29 30

31

2	Subdivision 120-C—Warnings
3	120-200 Commissioner may issue formal warning
4 5	(1) Subsection (2) applies if the Commissioner has reasonable grounds to believe that:
6 7	(a) a registered entity, or a responsible individual in respect of a registered entity, has contravened:
8	(i) a provision of this Act; or
9 10	(ii) an Australian law that relates to the object of this Act; or
11	(b) there has been misconduct or mismanagement in the
12	administration of a registered entity.
	umminum of a regional of any
13	(2) The Commissioner may, by written notice given to the registered
14	entity, and to each responsible individual in respect of that
15	registered entity:
16	(a) inform the registered entity of the circumstances in
17	paragraphs (1)(a) and (1)(b); and
18	(b) warn the registered entity of the action that may be taken
19	under this Act in response to a contravention of this Act.
20 21	Note: The Commissioner may publish a copy of the notice on the ACNC website.
22	Subdivision 120-D—Authority to enter premises and inspection
23	powers
	Politon
24	120-410 ACNC officer may enter premises by consent or under a
25	warrant
23	Walland
26	(1) For the purpose of:
27	(a) determining whether this Act has been, or is being, complied
28	with: or

Comment [A27]: How is this defined?

Comment [A28]: Registered entities should be able to apply to the Commissioner for the information not to be published on the ACNC website if the information in such a report is commercially sensitive or has the potential to cause detriment to the registered entity (or former registered entity), or if the information will unjustifiably erode confidence and trust in the NFP sector.

40 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

an ACNC officer may:

(c) enter any premises; and

(b) substantiating information provided under this Act;

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Investigation powers Division 120

Section 120-415

1	(d) exercise the inspection powers set out in section 120-415.	
2 3	(2) However, an ACNC officer is not authorised to enter the premise unless:	ès
4 5	(a) the occupier of the premises has consented to the entry by ACNC officer who has shown his or her identity card if	the
6	required by the occupier; or	
7	(b) the entry is made under an inspection warrant.	
8 9 10	Note: If entry to the premises is with the occupier's consent, the ACNC officer must leave the premises if the consent ceases to have effect: see section 120-435.	
1 2 3	(3) The occupier of the premises entered or proposed to be entered be an ACNC officer must provide all reasonable facilities and assistance for the effective exercise of powers under this section.	
4	120-415 Inspection powers of ACNC officers	
5	(1) The following are the <i>inspection powers</i> that an ACNC officer	
16	may exercise in relation to premises under section 120-410:	
17 18	(a) the power to search the premises and any thing on the premises;	
9	(b) the power to examine any activity conducted on the premis	es;
20 21	(c) the power to inspect, examine, take measurements of, take sample of or conduct tests on any thing on the premises;	a
22 23	(d) the power to make any still or moving image or any recording of the premises or any thing on the premises;	
24	(e) the power to inspect any document on the premises;	
25	(f) the power to take extracts from, or make copies of, any suc	h
26	document;	
27	(g) the power to take onto the premises such equipment and	
28	materials as the ACNC officer requires for the purpose of	
29	exercising powers in relation to the premises;	
80	(h) the powers set out in subsections (2), (3) and (5).	
31	Operating electronic equipment	
32 33	(2) The <i>inspection powers</i> include the power to operate electronic equipment on the premises to see whether:	
13	equipment on the premises to see whether.	

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Division 120 Investigation powers

Section 120-415

1	(a) the equipment; or
2	(b) a disk, tape or other storage device that:
3	(i) is on the premises; and
4	(ii) can be used with the equipment or is associated with it;
5	contains information that is relevant to:
6	(c) determining whether this Act has been, or is being, complied
7	with; or
8	(d) substantiating information provided under this Act.
9	(3) The <i>inspection powers</i> include the following powers in relation to
10	information described in subsection (2) found in the exercise of the
11	power under that subsection:
12	(a) the power to operate electronic equipment on the premises to
13	put the information in documentary form and remove the
14	documents so produced from the premises;
15	(b) the power to operate electronic equipment on the premises to
16	transfer the information to a disk, tape or other storage device
17	that:
18	(i) is brought to the premises for the exercise of the power;
19	or
20	(ii) is on the premises and the use of which for that purpose
21	has been agreed in writing by the occupier of the
22	premises;
23	and remove the disk, tape or other storage device from the
24	premises.
25	(4) An ACNC officer may operate electronic equipment as mentioned
26	in subsection (2) or (3) only if he or she believes on reasonable
27	grounds that the operation of the equipment can be carried out
28	without damage to the equipment.
29	Securing things if entry to premises is under an inspection warrant
30	(5) If entry to the premises is under an inspection warrant, the
31	inspection powers include the power to secure a thing for a period
32	not exceeding 24 hours if:
33	(a) the thing is found during the exercise of inspection powers on
34	the premises; and

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Investigation powers Division 120

Section 120-435

1	(b) an ACNC officer believes on reasonable grounds that:
2	(i) the thing affords evidence of the commission of an
3	offence against this Act or of an offence against the
4	Crimes Act 1914 or the Criminal Code that relates to
5	this Act; and
6	(ii) it is necessary to secure the thing in order to prevent it
7	from being concealed, lost or destroyed before a warran
8	to seize the thing is obtained; and
9	(iii) the circumstances are serious and urgent.
10	(6) If an ACNC officer believes on reasonable grounds that the thing
11	needs to be secured for more than 24 hours, he or she may apply to
12	a magistrate for an extension of that period.
13	(7) The ACNC officer must give notice to the occupier of the
14	premises, or another individual who apparently represents the
15	occupier, of his or her intention to apply for an extension. The
16	occupier or other individual is entitled to be heard in relation to
17	that application.
18	(8) The provisions of this Division relating to the issue of inspection
19	warrants apply, with such modifications as are necessary, to the
20	issue of an extension.
21	(9) The 24 hour period:
22	(a) may be extended more than once; and
23	(b) must not be extended more than 3 times.
24	Subdivision 120-E—Obligations and incidental powers of
	ACNC officers
25	ACINC officers
26	120-435 Consent
27	(1) An ACNC officer must, before obtaining the consent of an
28	occupier of premises for the purposes of paragraph 120-410(2)(a),
29	inform the occupier that the occupier may refuse consent.
30	(2) A consent has no effect unless the consent is voluntary.
-0	(2) Treonsent has no effect among the consent is voluntary.

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Division 120 Investigation powers

Section 120-440

1 2 3	partio	nsent may be expressed to be limited to entry during a cular period. If so, the consent has effect for that period unless onsent is withdrawn before the end of that period.		
4 5		nsent that is not limited as mentioned in subsection (3) has t until the consent is withdrawn.		
6 7 8 9	occuj assist	ACNC officer entered premises because of the consent of the pier of the premises, the ACNC officer, and any individual ting the ACNC officer, must leave the premises if the consent es to have effect.		
0	120-440 Annou	incement before entry under warrant		
1 2		re entering premises under an investigation warrant, an ACNO er must:		
13	(a)	announce that he or she is authorised to enter the premises; and		
15 16 17	(b)	show his or her identity card to the occupier of the premises, or to another individual who apparently represents the occupier, if the occupier or other individual is present at the premises; and		
19 20	(c)	give any individual at the premises an opportunity to allow entry to the premises.		
21 22 23	subse that i	ever, an ACNC officer is not required to comply with ection (1) if the ACNC officer believes on reasonable grounds mmediate entry to the premises is required: to ensure the safety of an individual; or		
24 25 26		to ensure that the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.		
27	(3) If:			
28 29	(a)	an ACNC officer does not comply with subsection (1) because of subsection (2); and		
30 31	(b)	the occupier of the premises, or another individual who apparently represents the occupier, is present at the premises		

Comment [A29]: Workplace Health & Safety is not the responsibility of the ACNC; this is covered by the new Work Health and Safety Act

Comment [A30]: In these circumstances only suitably experienced authorities should be empowered to enter a premises, such as the police.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Investigation powers Division 120

Section 120-445

1 2	the ACNC officer must show his or her identity card to the occupier or other individual as soon as practicable after entering
3	the premises.
4	120-445 ACNC officer to be in possession of warrant
5	If an inspection warrant is being executed in relation to premises,
6	an ACNC officer executing the warrant must be in possession of
7	the warrant or a copy of the warrant.
8	120-450 Details of warrant etc. to be given to occupier
9	If:
0	(a) an inspection warrant is being executed in relation to
1	premises; and
2	(b) the occupier of the premises, or another individual who
13	apparently represents the occupier, is present at the premises;
14 15	an ACNC officer executing the warrant must, as soon as practicable:
6	(c) make a copy of the warrant available to the occupier or other
7	individual (which need not include the signature of the
8	magistrate who issued it); and
19 20 21	(d) inform the occupier or other individual of the rights and responsibilities of the occupier or other individual under this Division.
22	Subdivision 120-F—Powers of magistrates
23	120-460 Application for warrant
24	(1) An ACNC officer may apply to a magistrate for a warrant under
25	this section in relation to premises.
26	Issue of warrant
27	(2) The magistrate may issue the warrant if the magistrate is satisfied,
28	by information on oath or affirmation, that there are reasonable
29	grounds for suspecting that there is, or there may be within the next
80	72 hours, evidential material on the premises.

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC
Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC
Division 120 Investigation powers

Section 120-470

1	(3) However, the ACNC officer must not issue the warrant unless the
2	magistrate or some other person has given to the magistrate, either
3	orally or by affidavit, such further information (if any) as the
4	magistrate requires concerning the grounds on which the issue of
5	the warrant is being sought.
6	Content of warrant
7	(4) The warrant must:
8	(a) describe the premises to which the warrant relates; and
9	(b) state that the warrant is issued under this Division; and
10 11	(c) specify the kinds of evidential material that are to be searched for under the warrant; and
12 13	(d) state that the evidential material specified may be seized under the warrant; and
14	(e) state that any thing found in the course of executing the
15	warrant, that the ACNC officer executing the warrant
16	believes on reasonable grounds to be evidence of the
17	contravention of a related provision, may be seized under the
18	warrant; and
19	(f) name one or more ACNC officer(s); and
20	(g) authorise the ACNC officer(s) named in the warrant:
21	(i) to enter the premises; and
22 23	(ii) to exercise the powers set out in this Part in relation to the premises; and
24	(h) state whether entry is authorised to be made at any time of
25	the day or during specified hours of the day; and
26	(i) specify the day (not more than 1 week after the issue of the
27	warrant) on which the warrant ceases to be in force.
28	120-470 Powers of magistrates
29	Powers conferred personally
30	(1) A power conferred on a magistrate by this Part is conferred on the
31	magistrate:
32	(a) in a personal capacity; and
33	(b) not as a court or a member of a court.
	• •

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Investigation powers Division 120

Section 120-470

1	Powers need not be accepted
2	(2) The magistrate need not accept the power conferred.
3	Protection and immunity
4	(3) A magistrate exercising a power conferred by this Part has the
5	same protection and immunity as if he or she were exercising the
6	power:
7	(a) as the court of which the magistrate is a member; or
8	(b) as a member of the court of which the magistrate is a
9	member.
0	

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Division 140 Commissioner's power to give directions

Section 140-10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27 28

29

30

31

Division 140—Commissioner's pow	ver to	give	directions
---------------------------------	--------	------	------------

Subdivision 140-A—Commissioner's power to give directions

140-10 Commissioner may give directions in certain circumstances

- (1) The Commissioner may give a registered entity a direction of a kind specified in subsection 140-15(1) if the Commissioner has reason to believe that:
 - (a) the registered entity has contravened, or is likely to contravene, a provision of:
 - (i) this Act; or
 - (ii) any other Australian law that relates to the object of this Act; or
 - (b) the direction is necessary to advance the purpose for which the registered entity is registered; or
 - (c) the registered entity is conducting its affairs in an improper or financially unsound way; or
 - (d) the direction is otherwise necessary to promote the object of this Act.
- (2) The direction must:
 - (a) be given by notice in writing to the registered entity; and
 - (b) specify the ground or grounds referred to in subsection (1) on the basis of which the direction is given.

140-15 Kinds of direction

- (1) The kinds of direction that the registered entity may be given are directions to do any one or more of the following:
 - (a) to comply with the whole or a part of:
 - (i) this Act; or
 - (ii) any other Australian law that relates to the object of this Act;
 - (b) to ensure a responsible individual of the registered entity does not take part in the management or conduct of the

48 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Comment [A31]: An entity's "purpose' may be difficult to define in this context.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Commissioner's power to give directions Division 140

Section 140-15

1 2	activities of the registered entity except as permitted by the Commissioner;
3	(c) to order an audit of the affairs of the registered entity, at the
4	expense of the registered entity, by an auditor chosen by the
5	Commissioner;
6	(d) to not enter into a specified commercial transaction, financial
7	transaction or other transaction, including the following:
8	(i) borrowing any amount;
9	(ii) repaying any money on deposit or advance;
.0	(iii) paying or transferring any amount or asset to any entity,
1	or creating an obligation (contingent or otherwise) to do
2	so;
3	(e) to comply with the registered entity's governing rules;
4	(f) anything else as to the way in which the affairs of the
15	registered entity are to be conducted or not conducted, that is
16	necessary to advance the object of this Act.
17	Note: Information relating to directions, variations of directions and
.8 .9	revocations of directions may be placed on the Register in accordance with Division 100.
20	(2) A direction under paragraph (1)(d) (to not enter into a specified
21	commercial transaction, financial transaction or other transaction)
22	does not apply to the payment or transfer of money pursuant to an
23	order of a court or a process of execution.
	(2) W'd - (1'-'d' - d 1' - (1 - 1 d' (1) - 1' d'
24	(3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), a direction
25	referred to in a paragraph of that subsection may:
26	(a) deal with some only of the matters referred to in that
27	paragraph; or
28 29	(b) deal with a particular class or particular classes of those matters; or
	,
30 31	 (c) make different provision with respect to different matters or different classes of matters.
,1	different classes of matters.
32	(4) The direction may deal with the time by which, or period during
33	which, it is to be complied with.

Comment [A32]: The Commissioner should ensure that the costs imposed are reasonable and affordable for the registered entity.

Comment [A33]: This seems to bestow an undue level of authority on a govt agency. Do ASIC and APRA have this ability to go operational?

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC
Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Division 140 Commissioner's power to give directions

Section 140-20

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22 23

140-20 Power to comply with directions

The registered entity has power to comply with the direction despite anything in its governing rules or any contract or arrangement to which it is a party.

140-25 Variation and revocation of directions

- (1) The Commissioner may, by notice in writing to the registered entity, vary the direction if, at the time of the variation, it considers that the variation is necessary and appropriate.
- (2) The direction has effect until the Commissioner revokes it by notice in writing to the registered entity. The Commissioner may revoke the direction if, at the time of revocation, it considers that the direction is no longer necessary or appropriate.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if:
 - (a) either:
 - (i) the Commissioner gives a direction to the registered entity at a time; or
 - (ii) the Commissioner varies a direction at a time; and
 - (b) the Commissioner does not vary or revoke the direction for a period of 12 months after that time.
- (4) The Commissioner must consider within a reasonable time after the end of that 12 months whether it would be reasonable to vary or withdraw the direction.

Comment [A34]: It is possible that this could give rise to legal action against the registered entity, jeopardising entities' operational and financial sustainability.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Commissioner's power to give directions Division 140

Section 140-110

1		

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

Subdivision 140-B—General provisions relating to directions

140-110 Direction not grounds for denial of obligations

- (1) This section applies if a registered entity is party to a contract, whether the proper law of the contract is Australian law or law of a foreign country (including the law of part of a foreign country).
- (1A) The fact that the registered entity is subject to a direction by the Commissioner under Subdivision 140-A does not allow a party to the contract, other than the registered entity, to deny any obligations under that contract. This subsection has effect subject to subsections (2) and (3).
 - (2) If the registered entity is prevented from fulfilling its obligations under the contract because of a direction under Subdivision 140-A, the other party or parties to the contract are, subject to any orders made under subsection (3), relieved from obligations owed to the registered entity under the contract.
 - (3) A party to a contract to which subsection (2) applies may apply to the Federal Court of Australia for an order relating to the effect on the contract of a direction under Subdivision 140-A. The order may deal with matters including (but not limited to):
 - (a) requiring a party to the contract to fulfil an obligation under the contract despite subsection (2); or
 - (b) obliging a party to the contract to take some other action (for example, paying money or transferring property) in view of obligations that were fulfilled under the contract before the direction was made.

The order must not require a person to take action that would contravene the direction, or any other direction under Subdivision 140-A.

Note:

Information relating to directions, variations of directions and revocations of directions may be placed on the Register in accordance with Division 100.

31 32

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Division 140 Commissioner's power to give directions

Section 140-110

33

1	140-110 Objections
2 3 4	A registered entity may object against a direction issued by the Commissioner in the manner set out in Part IVC of the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> .
5 6	Note: This section will be reviewed and amended when the review and appeal provisions are drafted.
7	140-120 Non-compliance with a direction
8 9 10 11	 (1) A registered entity is commits an offence if: (a) it does, or fails to do, an act; and (b) doing, or failing to do, the act results in a contravention of a direction given to it under Subdivision 140-A.
12	Penalty: 50 penalty units.
13 14	Note 1: Chapter 2 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.
15 16 17	Note 2: If a registered entity is convicted of an offence against this subsection, subsection 4B(3) of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> allows a court to impose a fine of up to 5 times the penalty stated above.
18 19 20 21	(1A) If a registered entity does or fails to do an act in circumstances that give rise to the registered entity committing an offence against subsection (1), the registered entity commits an offence against that subsection in respect of:
22	(a) the first day on which the offence is committed; and
23 24 25 26	(b) each subsequent day (if any) on which the circumstances that gave rise to the registered entity committing the offence continue (including the day of conviction for any such offence or any later day).
27 28	Note: This subsection is not intended to imply that section 4K of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> does not apply to offences against this Act or the regulations.
29 30	(2) A responsible individual of a registered entity commits an offence if:
31 32	(a) the responsible individual fails to take reasonable steps to ensure that the registered entity complies with a direction

Comment [A35]: The prospect of criminal liability of responsible individuals will be a disincentive for members of the community considering serving as responsible individuals in NFPs.

52 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

given to it under Subdivision 140-A; and

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Commissioner's power to give directions Division 140

Section 140-120

1	(b) the responsible individual's duties include ensuring that the
2	registered entity complies with the direction, or with a class
3	of directions that includes the direction.
4	Penalty: 50 penalty units.
5 6	Note 1: Chapter 2 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility.
7 8 9	Note 2: If a registered entity is convicted of an offence against this subsection subsection 4B(3) of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> allows a court to impose a fine of up to 5 times the penalty stated above.
10	(2A) If a responsible individual of a registered entity fails to take
11	reasonable steps to ensure that the registered entity complies with a
12	direction given to it under Subdivision 140-A in circumstances tha
13	give rise to the responsible individual committing an offence
14	against subsection (2), the responsible individual commits an
15	offence against that subsection in respect of:
16	(a) the first day on which the offence is committed; and
17	(b) each subsequent day (if any) on which the circumstances that
18	gave rise to the responsible individual committing the
19	offence continue (including the day of conviction for any
20	such offence or any later day).
21 22	Note: This subsection is not intended to imply that section 4K of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> does not apply to offences against this Act or the regulations
23	

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC **Part 4-1** Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Division 141 Enforceable undertakings

Section 141-5

1

2

3

4 5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23 24

Division 141—Enforceable undertakings

141-5 Enforceable undertakings

- (1) The Commissioner may accept a written undertaking given by an entity for the purposes of this section in connection with a matter in relation to which the Commissioner has a power or function under this Act.
- (2) The entity may withdraw or vary the undertaking at any time, but only with the consent of the Commissioner.
- (3) If the Commissioner considers that the entity who gave the undertaking has breached any of its terms, the Commissioner may apply to the Court for an order under subsection (4).
- (4) If the Court is satisfied that the entity has breached a term of the undertaking, the Court may make all or any of the following orders:
 - (a) an order directing the entity to comply with that term of the undertaking;
 - (b) an order directing the entity to pay to the Commonwealth an amount up to the amount of any financial benefit that the entity has obtained directly or indirectly and that is reasonably attributable to the breach;
 - (c) any order that the Court considers appropriate directing the entity to compensate any other entity who has suffered loss or damage as a result of the breach;
 - (d) any other order that the Court considers appropriate.

25 26

Regulatory powers of the ACNC **Chapter 4**Regulatory powers of the ACNC **Part 4-1**Injunctions **Division 142**

Section 142-10

1		

2

24

25

26

27

Division 142—Injunctions

3	142-10 Injunctions
4	Performance injunctions
5	(1) If:
6 7	(a) an entity has refused or failed, or is refusing or failing, or is proposing to refuse or fail, to do an act or thing; and
8	(b) the refusal or failure was, is or would be:
9	(i) a contravention of this Act; or
10 11	(ii) a contravention of a direction under Subdivision 140-A of this Act:
12	the Court may, on the application of the Commissioner, grant an
13	injunction requiring the entity to do that act or thing.
14	Restraining injunctions
15	(2) If an entity has engaged, is engaging or is proposing to engage, in
16	any conduct in contravention of this Act or a direction under
17	Subdivision 140-A of this Act, the Court may, on the application of
18	the Commissioner, grant an injunction:
19	(a) restraining the entity from engaging in the conduct; and
20	(b) if, in the Court's opinion, it is desirable to do so—requiring
21	the entity to do something.
22	142-15 Interim injunctions
23	Grant of interim injunction

(1) If an application is made to the Court for an injunction under section 142-10, the Court may, before considering the application, grant an interim injunction restraining an entity from engaging in conduct of a kind referred to in that section.

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC Division 142 Injunctions

Section 142-20

1	No undertakings as to damages
2	(2) The Court is not to require the Commissioner, as a condition of
3	granting an interim injunction, to give any undertakings as to
4	damages.
5	142-20 Discharge etc. of injunctions
6 7	The Court may discharge or vary an injunction granted under this Division.
8	142-25 Certain limits on granting injunctions not to apply
9	Performance injunctions
10 11	(1) The power of the Court to grant an injunction requiring an entity to do an act or thing may be exercised:
12	(a) if the Court is satisfied that the entity has refused or failed to
13	do that act or thing—whether or not it appears to the Court
14	that the entity intends to refuse or fail again, or to continue to
15	refuse or fail, to do that act or thing; or
16	(b) if it appears to the Court that, if an injunction is not granted,
17	it is likely that the entity will refuse or fail to do that act or
18	thing—whether or not the entity has previously refused or
19	failed to do that act or thing.
20	Restraining injunctions
21	(2) The power of the Court under this Division to grant an injunction
22	restraining an entity from engaging in conduct of a particular kind
23	may be exercised:
24	(a) if the Court is satisfied that the entity has engaged in conduct
25	of that kind—whether or not it appears to the Court that the
26 27	entity intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in conduct of that kind; or
28	(b) if it appears to the Court that, if an injunction is not granted,
29	it is likely that the entity will engage in conduct of that
30	kind—whether or not the entity has previously engaged in
31	conduct of that kind.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Injunctions Division 142

Section 142-30

2 3 4

The powers conferred on the Court under this Division are in
addition to, and not instead of, any other powers of the Court
whether conferred by this Act or otherwise.

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Division 143 Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals etc.

Section 143-120

2	Division 143—Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals etc.			
4 5	Subdivision 143-A—Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals			
6	Note: To be drafted.			
7	Subdivision 143-B—Suspension and removal of trustees			
8	143-120 Subdivision applies to registered entity that is a trust			
9 10	This Subdivision applies in relation to a registered entity that is a trust.			
11	143-125 Suspension or removal of trustees			
12	Suspension			
13	(1) The Commissioner may suspend all of the trustees of a registered			
14 15	entity if the Commissioner is satisfied that the registered entity, or any of the trustees of the registered entity, is conducting its affairs			
16 17	in a way that may cause harm to, or jeopardise, the public trust and confidence mentioned in subsection 2-5(1) (Object of this Act).			
18	(2) The suspension of a trustee:			
19	(a) starts when the Commissioner gives the trustee notice of the			
20 21	suspension under subsection (3); and (b) ends at the time specified in the notice.			
	•			
22 23	(3) If the Commissioner decides to suspend a trustee under this section, the Commissioner must give to the trustee a written notice:			
24	(a) setting out the decision; and			
25	(b) giving the reasons for the decision; and			
26	(c) setting out the time the suspension ends.			

Comment [A36]: The Commissioner must be required by law to exercise its power in such a way as to support registered entities in complying with this Act for the purposes of avoiding the suspension and removal of responsible individuals. Any such action would reflect a failure not only on the part of the registered entity in question but also on the part of the Commissioner for failure to serve registered entities in accordance with the intent of this Bill.

Comment [A37]: These clauses should also be made available to NFPs for comment and should be inclusive of how the ACNC will assist in such circumstances.

Comment [A38]: The subjective nature of this clause empowers the Commissioner to disproportionately and unjustly apply a suspension on arbitrary grounds.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals etc. Division 143

Section 143-125

1	Extension of suspensions
2 3	(4) The Commissioner may change the time the suspension of a trustee ends.
4 5 6	(5) If the Commissioner decides to change the time the suspension of a trustee ends under this section, the Commissioner must give to the trustee a written notice:
7	(a) setting out the decision; and
8	(b) giving the reasons for the decision; and
9	(c) setting out the new time the suspension ends.
10	Removal
11	(6) The Commissioner may remove all of the trustees of a registered
12	entity if the Commissioner is satisfied that the registered entity, or
13	any of the trustees of the registered entity, is conducting its affairs
14	in a way that may cause harm to, or jeopardise, the public trust and
15	confidence mentioned in subsection 2-5(1) (Object of this Act)
16 17	(7) If the Commissioner decides to remove a trustee under this section, the Commissioner must give to the trustee a written notice:
18	(a) setting out the decision; and
19	(b) giving the reasons for the decision.
1)	(b) giving the reasons for the decision.
20	Review of decisions under this section
21	(8) A trustee who is dissatisfied with any of the following decisions
22	under this section may object in the manner set out in Part IVC of
23	the Taxation Administration Act 1953:
24	(a) a decision to suspend the trustee;
25	(b) a decision to change the time a suspension of the trustee
26	ends;
27	(c) a decision to remove the trustee.

Comment [A39]: The subjective nature of this clause empowers the Commissioner to disproportionately and unjustly remove trustees on arbitrary grounds.

Chapter 4	Regulatory	powers	of the	ACNC
-----------	------------	--------	--------	-------------

Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Division 143 Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals etc.

Section 143-130

60

name.

1 2	143-130 Commissioner to appoint acting trustee in cases of suspension or removal
3	Appointment of acting trustee
4	(1) If the Commissioner suspends all of the trustees of a registered
5	entity under section 143-125, the Commissioner must appoint a
6 7	single entity to act as the trustee (the <i>acting trustee</i>) of the fund during the period of the suspension.
8	(2) If the Commissioner removes all of the trustees of a registered
9	entity under section 143-125, the Commissioner must appoint a
10 11	single entity to act as the trustee (the <i>acting trustee</i>) of the fund until all of the vacancies in the position of trustee are filled.
12	143-135 Terms and conditions of appointment of acting trustee
13	(1) The Commissioner may determine the terms and conditions of the
14	appointment of the acting trustee, including fees. The
15	determination has effect despite anything in:
16 17	(a) any Australian law other than this section; or(b) the registered entity's governing rules.
18	(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Commissioner may make a
19	determination under that subsection to the effect that the acting
20 21	trustee's fees are to be paid out of the corpus of the registered entity.
22	143-140 Termination of appointment of acting trustee
23	The Commissioner may terminate the appointment of the acting
24	trustee at any time.
25	143-145 Resignation of acting trustee
26	(1) The acting trustee may resign by writing given to the
27	Commissioner.
28	(2) The resignation does not take effect until the end of the seventh
29	day after the day on which it was given to the Commissioner.

Comment [A40]: The Commissioner should keep in mind that the corpus of the registered entity is essentially public funding and any fees should reflect what might reasonably be expected by the public.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals etc. Division 143

Section 143-150

143-150 P	roperty vesting orders
(1)	If the Commissioner appoints an acting trustee, the Commissioner
	must make a written order vesting the property of the registered entity in the acting trustee.
(2)	If the appointment ends, the Commissioner must make a written
	order vesting the property of the fund in the new acting trustee, the
	previously suspended trustee or trustees or the new actual trustee or trustees (whichever is applicable).
(3)	If the Commissioner makes an order under this section vesting
	property of a registered entity in an entity or entities, then, subject
	to subsection (4), the property immediately vests in the entity or entities by force of this section.
(4)	If:
	(a) the property is of a kind whose transfer or transmission may be registered under an Australian law; and
	(b) that law enables the registration of such an order, or enables
	the entity or entities to be registered as the owner or owners of that property;
	the property does not vest in the entity or entities until the
	requirements of the law referred to in paragraph (a) have been
	complied with.
143-155 P	owers of acting trustee
	Subject to section 143-150:
	(a) the acting trustee has and may exercise all the rights, title and
	powers, and must perform all the functions and duties, of the
	original trustee or trustees; and

27

28

29

trustee were the trustee of the fund.

(b) the registered entity's governing rules and every Australian

law apply in relation to the acting trustee as if the acting

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Part 4-1 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Division 143 Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals etc.

Section 143-160

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

18 19

20

2.1

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

31

143-160 Commissioner may give directions to acting trustee

- (1) The Commissioner may give the acting trustee a written notice directing the acting trustee to do, or not to do, one or more specified acts or things in relation to the registered entity.
- (2) The acting trustee commits an offence if:
 - (a) the acting trustee engages in conduct (within the meaning of subsection 2(1)); and
 - (b) that engagement in conduct contravenes a notice given to the acting trustee under subsection (1).

Penalty: 100 penalty units.

(3) This section does not affect the validity of a transaction entered into in contravention of a notice given under subsection (1).

143-165 Property vested in acting trustee—former trustees' obligations relating to books, identification of property and transfer of property

Books

- (1) An entity commits an offence if:
 - (a) the Commissioner makes an order under subsection 143-150(1) or (2) vesting the property of a registered entity in an acting trustee; and
 - (b) just before the Commissioner made the order, the property was vested in:
 - (i) the entity (the former trustee); or
 - (ii) 2 or more entities (the *former trustees*), including the entity; and
 - (c) the former trustee or former trustees do not, within 14 days of the Commissioner making the order, give the acting trustee all books (within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001*) relating to the fund's affairs that are in the former trustee's or former trustees' possession, custody or control.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

62 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Comment [A41]: This clause empowers the Commissioner with discretionary authority without due and proper oversight.

Regulatory powers of the ACNC Chapter 4
Regulatory powers of the ACNC Part 4-1
Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals etc. Division 143

Section 143-165

1	Identification of property and transfer of property
2	(2) Subsections (3) to (5) apply if:
3	(a) the property of a registered entity is vested in an entity (the
4	former trustee) or entities (the former trustees); and
5	(b) the Commissioner makes an order under subsection
6	143-150(1) or (2) vesting the property in an acting trustee.
7	(3) The acting trustee may, by notice in writing to the former trustee or
8	former trustees, require the former trustee or former trustees, so far
9	as the former trustee or former trustees can do so:
10	(a) to identify property of the fund; and
11	(b) to explain how the former trustee or former trustees have
12	kept account of that property.
13	(4) The acting trustee may, by notice in writing to the former trustee or
14	former trustees, require the former trustee or former trustees to take
15	specified action that is necessary to bring about a transfer of
16	specified property of the fund to the acting trustee.
17	(5) The former trustee, or each of the former trustees, commits an
18	offence if:
19	(a) the acting trustee gives the former trustee or former trustees a
20	notice under subsection (3) or (4); and
21	(b) the former trustee or former trustees do not, within 28 days of
22	the notice being given, comply with the requirement in the
23	notice.
24	Penalty: 50 penalty units.
25	Strict liability
26	(6) Subsections (1) and (5) are offences of strict liability.
27	Note: For strict liability, see section 6.1 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> .

 ${\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}. \qquad {\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}.$

Chapter 4 Regulatory powers of the ACNC

Part 4-2 Reviews and appeals

Division 143 Suspension and removal of corporate responsible individuals etc.

Section 143-165

1

2

3

4

Part 4-2—Reviews and appeals

Note: This Part will be drafted in a manner similar to Part IVC of the Taxation Administration Act 1953.

Comment [A42]: It is not possible to comment on this section without viewing the draft.

64 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Error! Unknown document property name.

The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Chapter 5

The ACNC Part 5-1

Establishment and function of the ACNC Division 160

Section 160-5

1 2 3	Chapter 5—The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission
4	Part 5-1—The ACNC
5	Division 160—Establishment and function of the ACNC
6	160-5 Establishment
7 8	The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (<i>ACNC</i>) is established by this section.
9 10	Note: The ACNC does not have a legal identity separate from the Commonwealth.
11	160-10 Constitution of the ACNC
12	The ACNC consists of:
13	(a) the Commissioner; and
14	(b) any staff assisting the Commissioner, whose services are
15 16	made available to the Commissioner as mentioned in subsection 163-5(1).
17	160-15 Function of the ACNC
18	The ACNC's function is to assist the Commissioner in the
19	performance of the Commissioner's functions.
20	160-20 ACNC to have the privileges and immunities of the Crown
21	The ACNC has the privileges and immunities of the Crown.
22	

Chapter 5 The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission

Part 5-2 The Commissioner

Division 161 Establishment, functions and powers of the Commissioner

Section 161-5

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19 20

Part 5-2—The Commissioner

Division 161—Establishment, functions and powers of the Commissioner

161-5 Establishment

- (1) There is to be a Commissioner of the ACNC.
- (2) The Commissioner has:
 - (a) the general administration of this Act; and
 - (b) the other powers and other functions conferred or imposed on him or her by this Act or any other law.

161-10 Powers of Commissioner

The Commissioner has the power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of his or her functions.

161-15 Working with the Advisory Board.

- (1) In performing his or her functions and exercising his or her powers, the Commissioner may (<u>but is not required to</u>) have regard to the advice and recommendations given to him or her by the Advisory Board (whether or not the advice and recommendations were given in response to a request).
- (2) The Commissioner may attend Advisory Board meetings.

21 22

The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Chapter 5

The Commissioner Part 5-2

Terms and conditions of appointment Division 162

Section 162-5

Division	162–	Terms and conditions of appointment
162-5 App	pointr	nent
(1)		Commissioner is to be appointed by the Governor-General by en instrument.
(2)	The C	Commissioner is to be appointed on a full-time basis.
162-10 Te	rm of	f appointment
		Commissioner holds office for the period specified in the iment of appointment. The period must not exceed 5 years.
	Note:	The Commissioner is eligible for reappointment: see subsection 33(4A) of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> .
162-15 Ac	ting (Commissioner
(1)		Minister may appoint an individual to act as the missioner:
	(a)	during a vacancy in the office of the Commissioner (whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office); or
	(b)	during any period, or during all periods, when the Commissioner is absent from duty or from Australia, or is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.
	Note:	Section 33A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 has rules that apply to acting appointments.
(2)		hing done by or in relation to an individual purporting to act
		an appointment is not invalid merely because:
		the occasion for the appointment had not arisen; or
	(D)	there was a defect or irregularity in connection with the appointment; or
	(c)	the appointment had ceased to have effect; or
		the occasion to act had not arisen or had ceased.
	` '	

Chapter 5 The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission **Part 5-2** The Commissioner

Division 162 Terms and conditions of appointment

Section 162-20

1	162-20	Remuneration
2 3 4 5		(1) The Commissioner is to be paid the remuneration that is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of that remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the Commissioner is to be paid the remuneration that is prescribed.
6		(2) The Commissioner is to be paid the allowances that are prescribed.
7 8		(3) This section has effect subject to the <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act</i> 1973.
9	162-25	Leave of absence
10 11		(1) The Commissioner has the recreation leave entitlements that are determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.
12 13 14		(2) The Minister may grant the Commissioner leave of absence, other than recreation leave, on the terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise that the Minister determines.
15	162-30	Disclosure of interests to the Minister
16 17 18 19		The Commissioner must give written notice to the Minister of all interests, pecuniary or otherwise, that the Commissioner has or acquires and that conflict or could conflict with the proper performance of the Commissioner's functions.
20	162-35	Outside employment
21 22		The Commissioner must not engage in paid employment outside the duties of his or her office without the Minister's approval.
23	162-40	Other terms and conditions
24 25 26		The Commissioner holds office on the terms and conditions (if any) in relation to matters not covered by this Act that are determined by the Minister.

The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Chapter 5

The Commissioner Part 5-2

Terms and conditions of appointment Division 162

Section 162-45

1	162-45	Resignation
2 3		(1) The Commissioner may resign his or her appointment by giving the Governor-General a signed notice of resignation.
4 5		(2) The resignation takes effect on the day it is received by the Governor-General or, if a later day is specified in the resignation,
6		on that later day.
7	162-50	Termination of appointment
8 9		(1) The Governor-General may terminate the appointment of the Commissioner:
0		(a) for misbehaviour or physical or mental incapacity; or
1		(b) if the Commissioner:
2		(i) becomes bankrupt; or
13		(ii) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
15		(iii) compounds with his or her creditors; or
16 17		(iv) makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for the benefit of his or her creditors; or
18		(c) if the Commissioner is absent, except on leave of absence,
9		for 14 consecutive days or for 28 days in any 12 months; or
20		(d) if the Commissioner engages, without the Minister's
21 22		approval, in paid employment outside the duties of his or her office (see section 162-35); or
23		(e) if the Commissioner fails, without reasonable excuse, to
24		comply with section 162-40.
25	162-55	Delegation
26		(1) The Commissioner may, by instrument in writing, delegate any of
27		the Commissioner's powers or functions to a person holding the
28 29		position of, or performing the duties of, a SES employee for the purpose of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .
30 31		(2) In exercising powers under a delegation, the delegate must comply with any written directions of the Commissioner.
32		•
04		Note: See section 34AAB of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> .

Chapter 5 The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits CommissionPart 5-2 The CommissionerDivision 163 Staff and consultants

Section 163-5

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15 16

Division 163—Staff and consultants

163-5 Staff

- (1) The staff assisting the Commissioner are to be persons engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999* and made available for the purpose by the Commissioner of Taxation.
- (2) When performing services for the Commissioner under this section, a person is subject to the directions of the Commissioner.

ACNC governance structure (e.g. reporting arrangements) in the context of the Uhrig review might be good.

Comment [A43]: Greatly clarity on the

163-15 Consultants

- (1) The Commissioner may engage a person (other than a member of the advisory board) who has suitable qualifications and experience as a consultant to the Commissioner.
- (2) The terms and conditions of engagement are to be determined, in writing, by the Commissioner.

The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Chapter 5

Finance and reporting requirements Part 5-3

ACNC Special Account Division 164

Section 164-5

1	

2

3

5

6

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

16

17

18 19

20 21

22

23

25

26

27

28

29

Part 5-3—Finance and reporting requirements

Division 164—ACNC Special Account

1	164-5	ACNC	Special	Account
4	104-3	ACITO	Special	Account

- (1) The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Special Account is established by this section.
- (2) The Account is a Special Account for the purposes of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

164-10 Credits to the Account

There may be credited to the Account amounts equal to the following:

- (a) amounts received by the Commonwealth in connection with the performance of the Commissioner's functions under this Act;
- (b) amounts received by the Commonwealth in relation to property paid for with amounts debited from the Account;
- (c) amounts of any gifts given or bequests made for the purposes of the Account.

Note:

An Appropriation Act provides for amounts to be credited to a Special Account if any of the purposes of the Account is a purpose that is covered by an item in the Appropriation Act.

164-15 Purposes of the Account

The purposes of the Account are as follows:

- (a) paying or discharging the costs, expenses and other obligations incurred by the Commonwealth in the performance of the Commissioner's functions;
- (b) paying any remuneration and allowances payable to any person under this Act;
- (c) meeting the expenses of administering the Account.

Chapter 5 The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits CommissionPart 5-3 Finance and reporting requirementsDivision 164 ACNC Special Account

Section 164-15

1 2

Note: See section 21 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act* 1997 (debits from Special Accounts).

72 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Error! Unknown document property name.

The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Chapter 5

Finance and reporting requirements Part 5-3

Annual report Division 165

Section 165-5

1	

2

3

4

5

8

10

11

12

13

14 15

17

18

19 20

Division 165—Annual report

165-5 Annual report

Annual report to be given to Minis	110

(1) The Commissioner must, as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, prepare and give to the Minister, for presentation to the Parliament, a report (an *annual report*) on the Commissioner's operations during that year.

Note: See also section 34C of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, which contains provisions about annual reports.

Contents of annual report

- (2) The Commissioner must include in a report relating to a financial year the following:
 - (a) an evaluation of the ACNC's overall performance during the year;
 - (b) the financial statements in respect of the special account established by section 164-5;
 - (c) an audit report on those statements under section 57 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

Comment [A44]: Will the annual report be routinely published on the ACNC website, along with other documents relating to the ACNC's expenditure and performance?

Comment [A45]: The NFP sector will see it as a double standard if the ACNC does not provide a high level of reporting transparency, including online annual

Chapter 6 The Advisory Board

Part 6-1 The Advisory Board

Division 170 Establishment, functions and powers

Section 170-5

1

3

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

26

Chapter 6—The Advisory Board

Part 6-1—The Advisory Board

Division 170—Establishment, functions and powers

170-5 Establishment

The Advisory Board of the ACNC is established by this section.

170-10 Membership

The Advisory Board is to consist of at least 2, but no more than 8, members (other than ex-officio members) with the following:

- (a) expertise relating to not-for-profit entities (including charities);
- (b) experience and appropriate qualifications in relation to either law, taxation or accounting.

170-15 Function of Advisory Board

- The Advisory Board's function is, at the request of the Commissioner, to provide advice and make recommendations to the Commissioner in relation to the Commissioner's functions under this Act.
- (2) The Advisory Board has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its function.
- (3) To avoid doubt, the Advisory Board cannot give any directions to the Commissioner.

Example: The Advisory Board could not direct the Commissioner in relation to the management of the ACNC.

Comment [A46]: 2 members does not constitute a sufficiently broad scope of advisory capacity.

Comment [A47]: To provide a breadth of advice to the ACNC members should also be sought from governance backgrounds and qualifications as well as Human Resources

Comment [A48]: See previous comments re governance and reporting arrangements. What are the Commissioner's powers? How are they delegated? To whom does the Commissioner report?

The Advisory Board Chapter 6 The Advisory Board Part 6-1

Terms and conditions of appointment of members of the Advisory Board Division 171

Section 171-5

Di	vision 171—Terms and conditions of appointment of
	members of the Advisory Board
17 1	-5 Appointment
	(1) A member is to be appointed by the Minister by written instrument, on a part-time basis.
	(2) A person is eligible to be appointed as a member only if the person is ordinarily resident in Australia.
	(3) The Minister must appoint one member to be the Chair and another member to be the Deputy Chair.
	(4) A person's appointment as a member, the Chair or the Deputy Chair is not invalid because of a defect or irregularity in connection with the person's appointment.
	(5) The Minister may appoint ex-officio members to the Board.
17 1	-10 Term of appointment
	A member (other than an ex-officio member) holds office for the period specified in the instrument of appointment. The period must not exceed 3 years.
	Note: A member is eligible for reappointment: see section 33AA of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> .
17 1	-15 Remuneration and allowances
	(1) A member (other than an ex-officio member) is to be paid the remuneration that is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of that remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the member is to be paid the remuneration that is prescribed by the regulations.
	(2) A member (other than an ex-officio member) is to be paid the allowances that are prescribed by the regulations.

Chapter 6 The Advisory Board

Section	171-20
Section	111 20
	(3) This section (other than subsection (2)) has effect subject to <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973</i> .
171-20	Standing obligation to disclose interests
	(1) A member must give written notice to the Minister of all int pecuniary or otherwise, that the member has or acquires and conflict or could conflict with the proper performance of the Advisory Board's function.
	(2) The notice must be given to the Minister as soon as practica after the member becomes aware of the potential for conflic interest.
171-25	Other terms and conditions
	A member holds office on the terms and conditions (if any) relation to matters not covered by this Act that are determine writing, by the Minister.
171-30	Resignation
	(1) A member (other than an ex-officio member) may resign his appointment by giving the Minister a signed notice of resign
	(2) The Chair may resign his or her appointment as the Chair w resigning his or her appointment as a member.
	(3) The Deputy Chair may resign his or her appointment as the Chair without resigning his or her appointment as a member
	(4) The resignation takes effect on the day it is received by the Minister or, if a later day is specified in the resignation, on talter day.
171-40	Termination of appointment
	The Minister may terminate a member's appointment at any

The Advisory Board Chapter 6
The Advisory Board Part 6-1
Advisory Board procedures Division 172

Section 172-5

1

2

3

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

Division 172—Advisory Board procedures

172-5 Meetings of the Advisory Board

4	Holding meetings
5	(1) The Chair:
6	(a) may convene meetings of the Advisory Board during the
7	period beginning on the day this section commences (the
8	commencement day) and ending on the last day of the
9	financial year in which the commencement day occurs; and
0	(b) must convene 4 meetings of the Advisory Board in each
1	financial year (other than the financial year mentioned in
2	paragraph (a)); and
13	(c) may convene such meetings as are necessary for the efficient
4	performance of the Advisory Board's function.
15	Procedure of meetings
16	(2) Subject to subsection (4), the Commissioner may, by writing,
17	determine matters relating to the operation of the Advisory Board.
8	(3) Subject to subsection (4), if no determination is in force for the
9	purposes of subsection (2), the Advisory Board may operate in the
20	way it determines.

(4) The Chair must ensure that minutes of meetings are kept.

Disclosure of interest by a member

(5) If a member has a direct or indirect financial interest in a matter being considered, or about to be considered, at a meeting, being an interest that could conflict with the proper performance of the Advisory Board's function, then the member must disclose that interest to the other members as soon as practicable.

Chapter 6 The Advisory Board Part 6-1 The Advisory Board **Division 172** Advisory Board procedures

Section 172-5

1	Disclosure to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting
2	(6) Any disclosure under subsection (5), and any decision made by the
3	Advisory Board in relation to the disclosure, must be recorded in
4	the minutes of the meeting.
5	(7) The member must not take part in the making of a decision by the
6	Board in relation to the matter referred to in subsection (5) unless
7	the Chair agrees or, if the member is the Chair, the Commissioner
8	agrees.
9	Attendance by Commissioner
10	(8) The Chair may invite the Commissioner to attend all or part of an
11	Advisory Board meeting.
12	Determination not a legislative instrument
13	(9) A determination made under subsection (2) is not a legislative
14	instrument.

78 name.

Error! Unknown document property name.

Miscellaneous Chapter 7
Secrecy and whistleblower protection Part 7-1
Secrecy Division 180

Section 180-5

1 2	Chapter 7—Miscellaneous
3	Part 7-1—Secrecy and whistleblower protection
4	Division 180—Secrecy
5	Subdivision 180-A—Application of Division
6	180-5 Objects of Division
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 The objects of this Division are: (a) to protect confidential and personal information by imposing strict obligations on ACNC officers (and others who acquire protected Commission information), and so encourage people to provide correct information to the Commissioner; and (b) to facilitate efficient and effective government administration and law enforcement by allowing disclosures of protected Commission information for specific, appropriate purposes.
15	180-10 Application of Division
16 17 18 19	This Division applies in relation to the following entities in the same way as it applies in relation to ACNC officers: (a) an entity engaged to provide services relating to the Commission:
20 21	(b) an individual employed by, or otherwise performing services for, an entity referred to in paragraph (a);
22 23 24 25	(c) an individual:(i) appointed or employed by, or performing services for, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth; and
26 27	(ii) performing functions or exercising powers under or for the purposes of this Act.

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous Part 7-1 Secrecy and whistleblower protection Division 180 Secrecy

Section 180-10

1 2		80-B—Disclosure of protected information by NC officers
3 4	180-10 Meanin	g of protected Commission information and ACNC
5	(1) Prote	ected Commission information means information that:
6 7		was disclosed or obtained under or for the purposes of this Act when the information was disclosed or obtained; and
8	(b)	relates to the affairs of an entity; and
9 10	(c)	identifies, or is reasonably capable of being used to identify, the entity.
11	(2) <i>ACN</i>	C officer means:
12		the Commissioner; or
13	(b)	a member of an advisory board established under Chapter 6;
14		or
15 16	(c)	an individual appointed or engaged under the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> and performing duties in the Commission.
17 18	Note:	This Division applies to certain other entities as if they were ACNC officers: see section 180-10.
19	180-15 Offence-	—Disclosure or use of protected Commission information
20	(1) An e	ntity commits an offence if:
21	(a)	the entity is, or has been, an ACNC officer; and
22	(b)	the entity has obtained protected Commission information in
23		the entity's capacity as an ACNC officer; and
24	(c)	the entity:
25		(i) discloses the information to another entity (other than
26 27		the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or
28		(ii) uses the information.
29	Pena	lty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.

80 name.

Miscellaneous Chapter 7
Secrecy and whistleblower protection Part 7-1
Secrecy Division 180

Section 180-20

1	Exce	ptions
2 3		of the following is an exception to the prohibition in ection (1):
4		the disclosure or use is authorised by this Act;
5		the disclosure or use is in compliance with a requirement
6	(0)	under an Australian law;
7	(c)	to the entity to which the information relates, or its legal
8	(0)	personal representative, its legal advisers, or the responsible
9		individuals of the entity in question, or to an agent acting on
0		behalf of the entity.
1 2	Note:	A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to a matter in subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the <i>Criminal Code</i>).
13		ept where it is necessary to do so for the purposes of giving et to this Act, an ACNC officer is not to be required:
15	(a)	to produce to a court or tribunal a document containing
6	. ,	protected Commission information; or
17	(b)	to disclose protected Commission information to a court or
8		tribunal.
9	180-20 Offence	—On-disclosure of protected Commission information
20	An e	ntity commits an offence if:
21	(a)	the entity:
		•
22		(i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that
22		(i) discloses the information to another entity (other than
22 23		(i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or(ii) uses the information (except in a manner consistent with
22 23 24		(i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or
22 23 24 25	(b)	 (i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or (ii) uses the information (except in a manner consistent with the reason for the original disclosure); and the first-mentioned entity knows that the first-mentioned
22 23 24 25 26	(b)	 (i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or (ii) uses the information (except in a manner consistent with the reason for the original disclosure); and the first-mentioned entity knows that the first-mentioned entity acquired the information under an exception or
22 23 24 25 26		 (i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or (ii) uses the information (except in a manner consistent with the reason for the original disclosure); and the first-mentioned entity knows that the first-mentioned entity acquired the information under an exception or authorisation in this Act; and
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29		 (i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or (ii) uses the information (except in a manner consistent with the reason for the original disclosure); and the first-mentioned entity knows that the first-mentioned entity acquired the information under an exception or authorisation in this Act; and the first-mentioned entity did not acquire the information as
22 23 24 25 26 27 28		 (i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or (ii) uses the information (except in a manner consistent with the reason for the original disclosure); and the first-mentioned entity knows that the first-mentioned entity acquired the information under an exception or authorisation in this Act; and
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	(c)	 (i) discloses the information to another entity (other than the entity to whom the information relates or that entity's agent in relation to the information); or (ii) uses the information (except in a manner consistent with the reason for the original disclosure); and the first-mentioned entity knows that the first-mentioned entity acquired the information under an exception or authorisation in this Act; and the first-mentioned entity did not acquire the information as

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous
Part 7-1 Secrecy and whistleblower protection
Division 180 Secrecy

Section 180-25

1	180-25	Authorised disclosure—to advance the objects of the Act
2		(1) An ACNC officer may disclose protected Commission information
3		by making the information available to the public if:
4		(a) the information relates to a particular registered entity; and
5 6		(b) the disclosure is necessary to promote the object of this Act; and
7		(c) if a determination under subsection (2) is in force—the
8		disclosure complies with the requirements specified in the
9		determination; and
0		(d) the information is not personal information.
1		(2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine
12		requirements for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c).
13	180-30	Authorised disclosure—to an authority of the Commonwealth, a
4		State or a Territory
15		An ACNC officer may disclose protected Commission information
6		if:
17		(a) the disclosure is to an authority of the Commonwealth, a
8		State or a Territory; and
9		(b) the disclosure is also for the purposes of this Act; and
20		(c) if the information is personal information—the disclosure is
21		in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i> .
22	180-35	Authorisation—Authorised disclosure and consent
23		An ACNC officer may disclose protected Commission information
24		that relates to the affairs of an entity if:
25		(a) the entity has consented to the disclosure; and
26		(b) the disclosure is in accordance with that consent.
27	180-40	Authorised disclosure—lawfully made available to the public
28		An ACNC officer may disclose protected Commission information
29		if it has already been lawfully made available to the public.

Miscellaneous Chapter 7
Secrecy and whistleblower protection Part 7-1
Secrecy Division 180

Section 180-45

180-45	Authorised	disclosure—to	the A	Advisorv	Board
100-42	Aumonscu	uisciosui c—to	u	AU VISUI V	Duaru

2

An ACNC officer may disclose protected Commission information
to the advisory board established under section Chapter 6.

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous
Part 7-1 Secrecy and whistleblower protection
Division 181 Whistleblower protection

Section 180-45

1

2

3

Division 181—Whistleblower protection

Note: To be drafted.

Comment [A49]: It is a concern that the draft Bill has been released without this section included.

84 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Error! Unknown document property name.

Miscellaneous Chapter 7 Common rules about penalties Part 7-2 General criminal penalties Division 190

Section 180-45

1

3

5

Part 7-2—Common rules about penalties

Division 190—General criminal penalties

Note: This Subdivision will be drafted in a manner similar to provisions in the Taxation Administration Act 1953

Comment [A50]: Again, it is a concern that an incomplete draft of the Bill has been released for comment. Given the significance of criminal penalties to registered entities, this section should have been included in the Bill for comment.

3.3

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous

Part 7-2 Common rules about penalties

Division 195 Administrative penalties

Section 180-45

1	

2

Division	195—	Admini	strative	nenalties
DIVISION	1/5-	Aumm	suauvc	penancs

- **Subdivision 195-A—False or misleading statements**
- Note: This Subdivision will be drafted in a manner similar to provisions in the Taxation Administration Act 1953
- 6 Subdivision 195-B—Failing to lodge documents in time
- Note: This Subdivision will be drafted in a manner similar to provisions in the Taxation Administration Act 1953
- 9 Subdivision 195-C—Miscellaneous administrative penalties
- Note: This Subdivision will be drafted in a manner similar to provisions in the Taxation Administration Act 1953
 - Subdivision 195-D—Machinery provisions for administrative penalties
- Note: This Subdivision will be drafted in a manner similar to provisions in the Taxation Administration Act 1953

16

12

13

Miscellaneous Chapter 7
Application of the Act to certain non-legal entities Part 7-3
Administrative penalties Division 195

Section 180-45

1

2

3

4

Part 7-3—Application of the Act to certain non-legal entities

Note: This Subdivision will be drafted in a manner similar to provisions in the Taxation Administration Act 1953

6

 ${\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}. \qquad {\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}.$

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous

Part 7-4 Forms and regulations

Division 196 Requirements about giving material

Section 196-5

1

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

19

202122

23

24

25

26

27

28

Part 7-4—Forms and regulations

Division 196—Requirements about giving material

Subdivision 196-A—Object of Division

196-5 Object of Division

The object of this Division is to set out requirements to ensure the integrity and efficiency of giving material to the Commissioner and other entities.

Subdivision 196-B—General provisions

196-50 Approved forms

- (1) A return, notice, statement, application or other document under this Act is in the *approved form* if, and only if:
 - (a) it is in the form approved in writing by the Commissioner for that kind of return, notice, statement, application or other document; and
 - (b) it contains a declaration signed by an entity or entities as the form requires (see section 196-75); and
 - (c) it contains the information that the form requires, and any further information, statement or document as the Commissioner requires, whether in the form or otherwise;
 and
 - (d) for a return, notice, statement, application or document that is required to be given to the Commissioner—it is given in the manner that the Commissioner requires (which may include electronically).
- (2) Despite subsection (1), a document that satisfies paragraphs (1)(a), (b) and (d) but not paragraph (1)(c) is also in the *approved form* if it contains the information required by the Commissioner. The Commissioner must specify the requirement in writing.

Miscellaneous Chapter 7
Forms and regulations Part 7-4
Requirements about giving material Division 196

Section 196-55

2		than one return, notice, statement, application or other document.
3 4		(4) The Commissioner may approve a different approved form for different entities.
5 6 7		Example: The Commissioner may require medium and large registered entities to lodge a different annual information statement to that required to be lodged by small registered entities.
8	196-55	Commissioner may defer time for lodgement
9 10 11		The Commissioner may defer the time within which an approved form is required to be given to the Commissioner or to another entity.
2	196-60	Declaration by entity
13 14 15		If an entity gives a return, notice, statement, application or other document to the Commissioner in the approved form, the entity must make a declaration in the approved form that any information in the document is true and correct.
17	196-65	Declaration by entity where agent gives document
18 19 20		(1) If a return, notice, statement, application or other document of an entity is to be given to the Commissioner in the approved form by an agent on the entity's behalf, the entity must make a declaration in writing:
22		(a) stating that the entity has authorised the agent to give the document to the Commissioner; and
24 25		(b) declaring that any information the entity provided to the agent for the preparation of the document is true and correct.
26		(2) The entity must give the declaration to the agent.
27 28		(3) The entity must retain the declaration or a copy of the declaration for: (a) 5 years after it is made; or
29 80 81		(a) 5 years after it is made; or(b) a shorter period determined by the Commissioner in writing for the entity; or

Comment [A51]: If this is the case then it should be the same as required under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

 ${\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}. \qquad {\it Error!}\ {\it Unknown\ document\ property\ name}.$

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous

Part 7-4 Forms and regulations

Division 196 Requirements about giving material

Section 196-70

1 2 3		legislative instrument for a class of entities that includes the entity.
4 5	(4	A determination under paragraph (3)(c) may specify different periods for different classes of entities.
6 7	(5	5) The entity must produce the declaration or copy if requested to do so within that period by the Commissioner.
8 9	(6	5) The agent must not give the document to the Commissioner before the entity makes the declaration.
0	(7	7) The entity must sign the declaration.
1	196-70 Г	Declaration by agent
2		If an agent gives a return, notice, statement, application or other
13		document to the Commissioner in the approved form on behalf of
4		another entity, the agent must, if the document so requires, make a declaration in the approved form stating that:
.5 .6		(a) the document has been prepared in accordance with the
17		information supplied by the other entity; and
8		(b) the agent has received a declaration from the other entity
9		stating that the information provided to the agent is true and
20		correct; and
21		(c) the agent is authorised by the other entity to give the
22		document to the Commissioner.
23	196-75 S	ligning declarations
24	(1) An entity must sign a declaration in a return, notice, statement,
25		application or other document the entity gives to the Commissioner
26		in paper form.
27	(2	2) If an entity agent gives a return, notice, statement, application or
28		other document to the Commissioner on the entity's behalf in paper
29		form, the document must contain:
80		(a) if the document so requires—a declaration made by the entity
31		with the entity's signature; and

Miscellaneous Chapter 7
Forms and regulations Part 7-4
Requirements about giving material Division 196

Section 196-75

1	(b) if the document so requires—a declaration made by the agent
2	with the agent's signature.
3	(3) Any return, notice, statement, application or other document of an
4	entity's that is lodged electronically:
5	(a) if the entity gives it to the Commissioner—must contain the
6	entity's declaration (see section 196-60) with the entity's
7	electronic signature; or
8	(b) if the entity's agent gives it to the Commissioner—must
9	contain the agent's declaration (see section 196-70) with the
10	agent's electronic signature.
11	

Chapter 7 MiscellaneousPart 7-4 Forms and regulationsDivision 197 Address for service

Section 197-5

1

Division 197—Address for service

19	97-5 Address for service
	(1) An entity's <i>address for service</i> for the purposes of this Act is:
	(a) a physical address in Australia; or
	(b) a postal address in Australia; or
	(c) an electronic address;
	that the entity has given the Commissioner as the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act.
	(2) If an entity has given the Commissioner more than one address for
	service for the purposes of subsection (1), the entity's address for
	service is such of those addresses as the Commissioner considers
	reasonable in the circumstances.
	(3) If an entity has not given the Commissioner an address for service
	the entity's address for service is the address that the
	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity:
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the <i>Acts</i>
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; or
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> ; or (b) if the entity's address for service is an electronic address—be
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; or (b) if the entity's address for service is an electronic address—by sending it to that address; or
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; or (b) if the entity's address for service is an electronic address—by sending it to that address; or (c) if the entity is a company and a liquidator of the company has
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; or (b) if the entity's address for service is an electronic address—be sending it to that address; or (c) if the entity is a company and a liquidator of the company had been appointed—by leaving it at, or posting it to, the address
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; or (b) if the entity's address for service is an electronic address—be sending it to that address; or (c) if the entity is a company and a liquidator of the company had been appointed—by leaving it at, or posting it to, the address of the liquidator's office in the most recent notice of that
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; or (b) if the entity's address for service is an electronic address—by sending it to that address; or (c) if the entity is a company and a liquidator of the company had been appointed—by leaving it at, or posting it to, the address of the liquidator's office in the most recent notice of that address lodged with ASIC; or
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; or (b) if the entity's address for service is an electronic address—be sending it to that address; or (c) if the entity is a company and a liquidator of the company had been appointed—by leaving it at, or posting it to, the address of the liquidator's office in the most recent notice of that address lodged with ASIC; or (d) if the entity is a company and an administrator of the
19	Commissioner reasonably believes to be the entity's address for service for the purposes of this Act. P7-10 How documents may be given (1) For the purposes of this Act, a document (however described) may be given to an entity: (a) in the manner specified in section 28A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901; or (b) if the entity's address for service is an electronic address—by sending it to that address; or (c) if the entity is a company and a liquidator of the company had been appointed—by leaving it at, or posting it to, the address of the liquidator's office in the most recent notice of that address lodged with ASIC; or

Miscellaneous Chapter 7
Forms and regulations Part 7-4
Address for service Division 197

Section 197-10

1 2 3	(2) Despite section 29 of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> , a document under subsection (1) of this section is taken to be given at the time the Commissioner leaves or posts it.
4	(3) This Division has effect despite paragraphs 9(1)(d) and 9(2)(d) of
5	the Electronic Transactions Act 1999.
6	

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous
Part 7-4 Forms and regulations
Division 198 Regulations

Section 198-5

1

2

3

4 5

6

7

Division 198—Regulations

198-5	Regulations
1/0-3	NCZ ulauous

The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters:

- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
- (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

94 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Error! Unknown document property name.

Interpretation Chapter 8 Core concepts Part 8-1 Core concepts Division 210

Section 210-5

Char	oter 8–	-Interp	retation
Ciiu	JULI U	THE P	cuuion

Part 8-1—Core concepts 3

Division 210—Core concepts

	~ -		
71	N 5	Li'm	tities
	177	١,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

2

4

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29 30

31

5 (1) *Entity* means any of the following: 6 (a) an individual; 7 (b) a body corporate; 8 (c) a body politic; (d) a partnership; 10 (e) any other unincorporated association or body of persons; 11 (f) a trust. 12 13 Note: The term entity is used in a number of different but related senses. It 14 covers all kinds of legal person. It also covers groups of legal persons, and other things, that in practice are treated as having a separate 15 identity in the same way as a legal person does. 16

Comment [A52]: Is a Public Company

Limited by Guarantee an Entity in this

meaning?

- Comment [A53]: How does this Bill correlate with the legal incorporation of an Entity under the Corporations Act 2001 and State legislation for incorporated Associations?
- (2) Paragraph (1)(e) does not include a non-entity joint venture (within the meaning of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*).
- (3) The trustee of a trust is taken to be an entity consisting of the person who is the trustee, or the persons who are the trustees, at any given time.

Note 1: This is because a right or obligation cannot be conferred or imposed on an entity that is not a legal person.

Note 2: The entity that is the trustee of a trust does not change merely because of a change in the person who is the trustee of the trust, or persons who are the trustees of the trust.

(4) A legal person can have a number of different capacities in which the person does things. In each of those capacities, the person is taken to be a different entity.

Example: In addition to his or her personal capacity, an individual may be:

- (a) sole trustee of one or more trusts; and
- one of a number of trustees of a further trust.

Chapter 8 Interpretation
Part 8-1 Core concepts
Division 210 Core concepts

Section 210-10

96

name.

1 2 3		In his or her personal capacity, he or she is one entity. As trustee of each trust, he or she is a different entity. The trustees of the further trust are a different entity again, of which the individual is a member.
4		(5) If a provision refers to an entity of a particular kind, it refers to the
5		entity in its capacity as that kind of entity, not to that entity in any
6		other capacity.
7 8		Example: A provision that refers to a company does not cover a company in a capacity as trustee, unless it also refers to a trustee.
9	210-10	Small, medium and large registered entities
10 11		(1) A registered entity is a <i>small registered entity</i> in a particular financial year if:
12 13		(a) it is not a deductible gift recipient at any time during the financial year; and
14		(b) the revenue of the registered entity for the financial year is
15		less than \$250,000, or any other amount prescribed by the
16		regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.
17 18		(2) A registered entity is a <i>medium registered entity</i> in a particular financial year if:
19		(a) it is not a small registered entity in the financial year; and
20		(b) the revenue of the registered entity for the financial year is
21		less than \$1,000,000, or any other amount prescribed by the
22		regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.
23		(3) A registered entity is a <i>large registered entity</i> in a particular
24		financial year if it is not a small registered entity or a medium
25		registered entity in the financial year.
26		(4) Revenue is to be calculated for the purposes of this section in
27		accordance with accounting standards in force at the relevant time
28		(even if the standard does not otherwise apply to the financial year
29		of the registered entity concerned).
30	210-15	Responsible individuals
31		(1) If an individual is covered under one or more of the following
32 33		paragraphs, the individual is a <i>responsible individual</i> of the registered entity:

Comment [A54]: Dollar limits should be indexed over time.

Error! Unknown document property

Error! Unknown document property name.

Interpretation Chapter 8
Core concepts Part 8-1
Core concepts Division 210

Section 210-20

1	(a)	in the case of a registered entity that is a trust—an individual:
2		(i) who is a trustee of the registered entity; or
3		(ii) who is a director or officer of a trustee of a registered
4		entity (if the trustee is not an individual);
5	(b)	an individual who is a director or officer of the registered
6		entity;
7	(c)	an individual:
8		(i) who makes, or participates in making, decisions that
9		affect the whole or a substantial part, of the registered
10		entity's activities; or
11		(ii) who has the capacity to affect significantly the
12		registered entity's financial standing; or
13		(iii) in accordance with whose instructions or wishes the
14		responsible individuals of the registered entity are
15		accustomed to act (excluding advice given by the
16		individual in the proper performance of functions
17		attaching to the individual's professional capacity or
18	4.1 0	their business relationship with the registered entity);
19	(d)	an individual who is any of the following:
20		(i) a receiver, or receiver and manager, of the property of
21		the registered entity;
22		(ii) an administrator of the registered entity;
23		(iii) an administrator of a deed of company arrangement
24		executed by the registered entity;
25		(iv) a liquidator of the registered entity;
26		(v) a trustee or other entity administering a compromise or
27		arrangement made between the registered entity and
28		someone else.
•	210 20 Promoco	og for which a registered entity is registered
29	210-20 Furpose	es for which a registered entity is registered
30	(1) If a r	registered entity is registered as a subtype of registered entity,
31		ntity is registered for the purpose that corresponds with the
32		ription of that subtype of registered entity in column 3 of the
33	table	in subsection 5-10(3).
34	(2) To a	void doubt, a registered entity may be registered for more than
35		purpose.

Comment [A55]: If, for purposes of administrative ease, an entity is registered for only one purpose, but serves several purposes, what are the implications for the registered entity in accordance with this Bill?

Chapter 8 Interpretation
Part 8-1 Core concepts
Division 210 Core concepts

Section 210-20

1	Example:	Volumes of Respect Ltd is registered as 2 subtypes of registered
2	•	entity, as mentioned in items 11 and 26 of the table in subsection
3		5-10(3). This means that each of the following is a purpose for which
4		Volumes of Respect Ltd is registered:
5		(a) the promotion of reconciliation, mutual respect and
6		tolerance in Australia;
7		(b) the encouragement of literature.

98 Error! Unknown document property name. Error! Unknown document property name.

Error! Unknown document property name.

Interpretation Chapter 8
Dictionary Part 8-2
Dictionary Division 900

Section 900-5

1

3

Part 8-2—Dictionary

Division 900—Dictionary

Comment [A56]: The following explanations require more detail.

4	900-5	Dictionary

5	In this Act:
6 7	ABN has the meaning given by the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.
8 9	accounting standards has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act 2001.
10	ACNC officer has the meaning given by section 180-10.
11	approved form has the meaning given by section 196-50.
12 13	ASIC means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.
14	audit means an audit conducted for the purposes of this Act.
15 16	auditing standard has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act 2001.
17 18	auditor independence requirements means the requirements of Divisions 2, 3 and 5 of Part 2M.4 of the Corporations Act 2001.
19	auditor's report means a report under section 55-60.
20 21	Australian Business Register has the meaning given by the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.
22 23	Australian law has the meaning given by the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.
24	constitutional corporation means:
25	(a) a corporation to which paragraph 51(xx) of the Constitution
26	applies; or

 $Error!\ Unknown\ document\ property\ name.\qquad Error!\ Unknown\ document\ property\ name.$

Chapter 8 InterpretationPart 8-2 DictionaryDivision 900 Dictionary

Section 900-5

1	(b) a body corporate that is incorporated in a Territory.
2	Court means:
3	(a) the Federal Court of Australia; or
4	(b) a court of a State or Territory that has jurisdiction in relation
5	to matters arising under this Act.
6	deductible gift recipient has the same meaning as in the Income
7	Tax Assessment Act 1997.
8	electronic signature of an entity means a unique identification of
9	the entity in electronic form that is approved by the Commissioner.
10	entity has the meaning given by section 210-5.
11	financial records has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act
12	2001.
13	financial report has the meaning given by section 55-15.
14	financial statements has the meaning given by section 55-20.
15	former registered entity means an entity that is not a registered
16	entity, but that used to be a registered entity.
17	information statement has the meaning given by section 55-5.
18	large registered entity has the meaning given by section 210-10.
19	lodge electronically: a document is lodged electronically if it is
20	transmitted to the Commissioner in an electronic format approved
21	by the Commissioner.
22	medium registered entity has the meaning given by section 210-10.
23	notes, to financial statements, has the meaning given by
24	section 55-20.
25	personal information has the same meaning as in the Privacy Act
26	1988.
27	protected Commission information has the meaning given by
28	section 180-10.

Interpretation Chapter 8
Dictionary Part 8-2
Dictionary Division 900

Section 900-5

1	Register means the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits
2	Register mentioned in section 100-10.
3	registered entity means an entity that is registered under
4	Division 10.
5	responsible individuals' declaration has the meaning given by
6	section 55-25.
7	review means a review of a financial report for a financial year
8	conducted for the purposes of this Act.
9	<i>small registered entity</i> has the meaning given by section 210-10.
10	taxation law has the same meaning as in the Income Tax
11	Assessment Act 1997.

 $Error!\ Unknown\ document\ property\ name.\qquad Error!\ Unknown\ document\ property\ name.$