

1 There is to be only one Register of Non-Profit Organisations, which identifies charities separately within it.

2 Charities must conform to a prescribed Charitable Purpose and serve the Public or a section of the Public, or they are not charities. "The Public" excludes (voting) Members of the charity.

3 The Registry is being given powers to enforce the Law, including

- the power to refuse applications
 - if an officer has an unspent criminal conviction
 - has a misleading name etc
- the power to inspect documents and attend a charity's premises
- the power to levy fines, and ask for criminal sanctions for egregious misdeeds

4 Charities must keep the Registrar up to date when officers change (21 days to report)

5 The Regulations are set by P&R, who can change them as they see fit, and are broadly divided into Governance Principles and Risk Mitigation Principles.

6 Governance principles require

- a Governing Document that conforms to a prescribed list of requirements
- that the Charity maintains proper financial records and financial statements
- that the Charity keeps proper non-financial records (meetings, decisions, contracts)
- that the charity has measures to ensure Financial Probity and Transparency
 - everything should pass through the bank account
 - two unconnected people for each payment
 - appropriate accounting policies
 - proper accounting routines (i.e. bank reconciliations etc)
 - annual audit or independent inspection
 - rules about conflicts of interest
 - accounts should be made available on request (but we will ask for this requirement to be dropped)

7 Risk Mitigation principles require

- Anti-Financial Crime Policy (International Charities only)
- normal internal controls
- identity and credentials of individuals behind significant donations or grants
- reporting of donations and grants above a certain threshold to Registry
- annual review of compliance with the Ordinance/Regulations