

Incorporated association or company limited by guarantee? (Vic)

A comparison between the two most common legal structures for not-for-profit organisations in Victoria

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Introduction

Introduction

This guide covers:

- ▶ the differences between an incorporated association and a company limited by guarantee
 - ▶ key issues to consider when choosing between structures:
 - issue 1 – where will the organisation ‘carry on its business’ or ‘pursue its purposes’?
 - issue 2 – will the organisation apply to register as a charity?
 - issue 3 – will the organisation be able to pay initial and ongoing fees?
 - issue 4 – will the organisation be able to meet annual reporting requirements?
 - ▶ other factors for your organisation to consider when choosing between structures
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The purpose of this guide is to help community organisations in Victoria decide whether an incorporated association (IA) or a company limited by guarantee (CLG) is a more suitable incorporated structure for them.

While most not-for-profit groups choose between incorporating as an IA or a CLG, these are not the only forms of incorporation available for not-for-profit groups.



Related Not-for-profit Law resources

For information on whether your group should incorporate and other legal structures available, see Not-for-Profit Law’s resources on [‘The incorporation decision’](#) and [‘Choosing a legal structure’](#).



Note

This guide provides information on incorporating as an incorporated association or a company limited by guarantee in Victoria. This information is intended as a guide only, and is not legal advice. If you or your organisation has a specific legal issue, you should seek legal advice before making a decision about what to do.

Please refer to the [full disclaimer](#) that applies to this guide.

Regulatory framework for IAs and CLGs

An IA is a type of legal structure, incorporated under the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* (Vic) (**Associations Incorporation Reform Act**).

A CLG is another type of legal structure, incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (**Corporations Act**). A unique feature of a CLG is that members of the CLG must specify an amount they are willing to contribute to the property of a CLG if the CLG's assets don't cover its liabilities when it's wound up. This agreed amount is known as a 'guarantee' and is usually specified in the CLG's constitution. IAs also provide members with the benefit of limited liability – their liability is limited to the membership fee.

Both IAs and CLGs are suitable legal structures for not-for-profit groups in Victoria.

IAs are relatively straight-forward and less costly to register.



Note – whistle-blowers

Charities or not-for-profits structured as CLGs will need a whistle-blower policy if their annual consolidated revenue is \$1 million or more. The policy must be made available to officers and employees.

Charities with annual consolidated revenue of less than \$1million are not required to have a whistle-blower policy. However, from a governance perspective it may be prudent to have a policy for dealing with whistle-blower reports.



Note – registered charities

CLGs that have registered charity status (charity CLGs) are regulated by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (**ACNC**).

Once registered with the ACNC, some Corporations Act requirements will no longer apply – however – similar provisions under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (Cth) (**ACNC Act**) will apply. See the [Australian Securities and Investments Commission \(ASIC\) website](#) for a list of the Corporations Act sections that will no longer apply (and those that will) to charity CLGs.

CLGs that don't have registered charity status are regulated by ASIC, which imposes more stringent regulatory and reporting requirements. In contrast, the ACNC takes a more educative approach as the regulator and works with organisations to ensure compliance. Although, in the case of serious misconduct (for example, fraud) ASIC, ACNC and Consumer Affairs Victoria (CAV) are all going to be stringent!

IAs in Victoria:

- with charity status are regulated by CAV and the ACNC, and
- without charity status are regulated only by CAV

CAV takes a similar approach to the ACNC in its role as regulator.

Tax considerations

From a tax perspective, it's likely to be important that your organisation is endorsed as both a tax exempt charity and a Deductible Gift Recipient (**DGR**) if it qualifies. The type of legal structure your group adopts will not generally determine whether it qualifies for tax concessions or exemptions. The purposes of your group, the content of its constitution and the nature of its activities will be important to determine whether it qualifies for tax concessions and exemptions.

Your group may apply to the Australian Taxation Office (**ATO**) to be endorsed as a tax exempt charity. If successful, the group will be eligible for tax concessions and exemptions for income tax, fringe benefits tax and goods and services tax. At the same time, the group can also apply to be endorsed as a DGR.

Your group must first be registered with the ACNC before it can apply to the ATO for tax concessions and exemptions, and DGR status. While technically this is a two-stage process, as a practical matter, the applications to the ACNC and the ATO can be prepared together. Once the ACNC has considered the application, it will refer the application to the ATO.



Related Not-for-profit Law resource

For more information about tax concessions and exemptions, see the [tax resources on our website](#).

What next?

This guide addresses some key factors that groups should consider when deciding between incorporating as an IA or a CLG. Once you have read this guide and are familiar with your group's options, you should get legal advice from a professional with experience advising not-for-profit groups.

Spending some time (and, if necessary, money) getting professional advice is a worthwhile investment in the long-term viability of your group. Choosing the right legal structure can save your group considerable time, money and legal and administrative headaches down the track.



Note

We provide free legal advice to eligible organisations. Visit our website for our [eligibility requirements](#), and [make an enquiry online](#).



Summary of the issues

	CLG	IA
<p>Issue 1 Will you carry on business in multiple states?</p>	A CLG can carry on its business anywhere in Australia	An IA can only carry on its business in the state where it is incorporated
<p>Issue 2 Will you want to register as a charity?</p>	The ACNC regulates a CLG registered as a charity (and not ASIC). ACNC requirements are less complex than ASIC requirements.	Most IAs registered as a charity only need to comply with ACNC requirements. Some must comply with both ACNC and state regulator requirements.
<p>Issue 3 Will you be able to pay initial and ongoing fees?</p>	Initial and ongoing fees are generally higher for a CLG than an IA. Fees for a CLG registered as a charity are reduced.	Initial and ongoing fees are generally lower for an IA than a CLG. Fees for an IA registered as a charity are reduced.
<p>Issue 4 Will you be able to meet reporting requirements?</p>	Reporting and auditing requirements for a CLG are mostly more complex than for an IA. These requirements are less complex for a CLG registered as a charity.	Reporting and auditing requirements for an IA are mostly less complex than for a CLG. These requirements are less complex for an IA registered as a charity.
<p>Issue 5 Other considerations</p>	Other things to consider when deciding whether to incorporate as a CLG or IA include members' rights and numbers, officer holder duties and whether you'd like flexibility adopting a constitution.	



Issue 1

Where will the organisation ‘carry on its business’ or ‘pursue its purposes’?

Where will the organisation ‘carry on its business’ or ‘pursue its purposes’?

When choosing whether to incorporate as an IA or a CLG, it’s important to think about where your organisation plans to carry on its business (pursue its purposes), both when it starts and in the future.

Where can each corporate structure carry on its business?

Where can a CLG carry on its business?

A CLG, incorporated under the Corporations Act, can carry on its business anywhere in Australia.

Where can a Victorian IA carry on its business?

A group incorporated as an association under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act can carry on its business (ie. pursue its purposes) anywhere in Victoria. It can’t carry on its business in any other state without taking further legal steps (discussed below).

Occasional or one-off activities in another state (such as holding a conference or a fundraising event) would not normally count as carrying on its business, but carrying on more regular or substantial activities might.

If you incorporate as an IA in Victoria and want to conduct business (ie. pursue your purposes) regularly in other states, to operate legally in those other states, you should consider:

- the options summarised below, or
- incorporating as a CLG instead

Options for Victorian IAs to carry on business outside Victoria

If your group incorporates as a Victorian IA, but wants to carry on business regularly outside Victoria, it has two options to do this legally:

- Option A – register the IA as a Registrable Australian Body (RAB), or
- Option B – set up separate IAs in each state or territory in which you want to operate

Both options involve costs and will increase your administration.

A third option is to convert the IA to a CLG (discussed below).



Related Not-for-profit Law resource

For more information on the processes described below, see our [changing structure fact sheet](#).

Option A – register the IA as a Registrable Australian Body

This option is recommended most often (that is, rather than option B below or converting to a CLG). By registering with ASIC as a RAB under the Corporations Act, your IA can carry on its business throughout Australia (all states and territories).

To register as a RAB, you must:

- check whether your [group's name is available](#)
- lodge an [application form](#) for registration of a RAB (including supporting documents such as your group's constitution and a certified copy of your organisation's certificate of incorporation)
- pay a fee (the applicable fees are listed on the application form), and
- display your IA's name (with additional information) outside every office and place of business open to the public

In addition, your IA will have to display its Australian Registered Body Number (**ARBN**) on all public documents and update ASIC of any change to its name, constitution, directors (or equivalent), address and business hours.

An IA that is registered as a RAB must comply with certain sections of the Corporations Act as well as the Associations Incorporation Reform Act.

If the IA is also registered as a charity, you can still file an application to become a RAB through ASIC. If your charity becomes a RAB, your group will have to:

- report to the ACNC, instead of ASIC (see issue 2 below), and
- comply with the requirements of the ACNC and the ACNC Act, including reporting, record keeping and governance standards



Related resources

For more information about registering as a RAB, go to our [changing your organisation's structure](#) webpage on our website. See also the Australian Registrable Body page on the [ASIC website](#).

Option B – set up separate IAs in each state or territory where you want to carry on business

Sometimes known as a 'federated structure', your group might decide to set up separate IAs in each state or territory. This may be appropriate for your group if it is carrying out distinct activities in each state and territory.

Each IA will be a separate legal entity and will need to:

- comply with the requirements and fees of that state or territory's legislation (including having a separate management committee, financial records and reporting), and
- maintain its own tax concessions and endorsements – this is because any Commonwealth tax concessions enjoyed by one IA (for example, income tax exemption and Deductible Gift Recipient (**DGR**) endorsement) can't be transferred to or shared by any other association in another state within the same group



Caution

Incorporation in multiple states can incur more fees and be difficult to manage. You may end up having to meet multiple state and territory laws and report to multiple regulators. This will be more administratively burdensome than Option A.

You should seek legal advice before becoming a member organisation of a federated structure and also consider your organisation's long term goals and objectives.

Converting an IA to a CLG

If you incorporate as an IA and the circumstances of your organisation change (for example, you expand from carrying on business in Victoria only, to conducting business across one or more state borders), your group can 'convert' or 'migrate' from an IA to a CLG.



Tip

If the group is an Indigenous organisation, it could transfer its registration to be registered under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* (Cth). These corporations are regulated by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations.

Converting from an IA to a CLG does not affect the identity or continuity of the organisation. Any contracts to which the IA was a party (including employment contracts) will continue and be enforceable after the IA's transfer to a CLG. Any charity registration and charity tax concessions (including a DGR endorsement) can also be preserved.

However, there are costs and administration involved in converting your organisation's incorporated structure, so you should consider your options carefully before taking this step.



Related Not-for-profit Law resource

For more information, see our [changing legal structure webpage](#).



Tip

Converting to a CLG has some significant legal and administrative requirements which can be costly and time consuming. Before making this decision, we recommend you get legal advice about what conversion would involve for your organisation, especially if it has a large membership base.

Conducting business overseas

If your group wants to pursue its purposes by carrying on its business overseas, you will need to get legal advice about the requirements under the laws of the country in which you want to operate.

Using Australia as an example, any overseas (foreign) company that wants to 'carry on business' (conduct activities) in any part of Australia must register with ASIC under the Corporations Act. Many other countries will have similar requirements, even if your group is operating as a not-for-profit.

Generally, a CLG structure will be a more readily understood and recognised legal structure in other countries, compared with other structures such as an IA.



Issue 2

**Will the organisation apply to register
as a charity?**



Will the organisation apply to register as a charity?

If your organisation intends to register as a charity, or is already registered as a charity, this significantly affects your choice about the best legal structure for your organisation.

Implications of charity status for each legal structure

Legal structure	Implications of charity status
CLG	<p>A charity CLG's main regulator is the ACNC rather than ASIC (although applications for incorporation will still be made to ASIC, and applications for Commonwealth tax concessions are still decided by the ATO).</p> <p>Different and less complex laws apply to charity CLGs than to other CLGs. When a CLG is registered as a charity, most Corporations Act requirements 'switch off'. For example, the ACNC governance standards prescribe a more flexible framework around holding meetings, directors' duties, annual reporting and record keeping. The Corporations Act requirements for CLGs that are not charities are more complex and prescriptive.</p> <p>A charity CLG is no longer required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lodge changes to its constitution with ASIC – instead, it must provide this information to the ACNC • send a copy of its constitution to members who request a copy – it will be available for free via the ACNC online register • notify ASIC of a change to its address details – instead, it must provide this information to the ACNC • notify ASIC of the appointment, resignation or retirement of directors, secretaries and alternate directors or submit personal details of directors and secretaries – instead, it must provide this information to the ACNC • review their details – a charity CLG is not sent an annual statement each year for review, or • pay an annual review fee – however, if the last annual review date was before registration with the ACNC, the company must pay the annual review fee to ASIC <p>Generally speaking, for groups that intend to be registered charities, the CLG structure is often the simplest to administer and an attractive structure choice.</p>
IA	<p>Generally, an IA registered as a charity is only required to comply with the ACNC regime.</p> <p>An IA registered as a charity with the ACNC, will (generally) not be required to lodge an annual statement with CAV or pay an annual fee. Instead, the IA will only need to submit an Annual Information Statement to the ACNC.</p> <p>Some IAs registered as charities must continue to comply with both ACNC and CAV requirements. See the ACNC website for information about IAs registered as charities that still have to report to both ACNC and CAV.</p>



Note

A RAB that is a registered charity is regulated by both ASIC and the ACNC – it applies to ASIC to become a RAB, but then reports to the ACNC where it would otherwise report to ASIC.

For more information, see [FAQs: Registrable Australian Bodies and the ACNC on the ACNC website](#).



Tip

The ACNC and ASIC websites also have helpful resources, including:

- a template constitution for charity CLGs – see the template at the [ACNC website](#)
- a table summarising when, and in relation to what matters, charity CLGs should contact the ACNC or ASIC – see the table at the [ASIC website](#), and
- a table summarising the reporting obligations of companies and registered bodies also registered with the ACNC – see the table at the [ASIC website](#)

Obligations to the ACNC

Registered charities have ongoing obligations to the ACNC. They must:

- meet ACNC governance standards (more information on these is below)
- keep records that correctly document and explain their net wealth, performance and operations
- submit an Annual Information Statement (and, for medium and large sized charities, a financial report) every year
- maintain their eligibility to be registered by remaining not-for-profit, pursuing their charitable purpose and otherwise complying with the ACNC Act, and
- notify the ACNC of changes, including to charity details and of any breach of the ACNC Act, including governance standards

The governance standards focus on the management of charities and deal with matters such as their processes, activities and relationships. There is some flexibility in how to comply with the governance standards, however your organisation must:

- show accountability to members and provide members with the chance to raise concerns about how the charity is governed
- follow Australian laws and not commit any serious offences or those that could lead to a fine of 60 penalty units or more (approximately \$13,320)
- take reasonable steps to make sure all responsible people in the organisation (such as the board or committee members) are not disqualified from managing a corporation under the Corporations Act or disqualified from being a responsible person of a registered charity by the ACNC Commissioner (if a person does not meet this standard, your group must remove that person from their position), and
- take reasonable steps to make sure responsible people understand and carry out the duties set out in the governance standards

In the absence of fraud or serious or persistent wrongdoing, the ACNC takes an educative regulatory approach. This means the ACNC uses a range of measures to help organisations meet their legal obligations, rather than taking a strict approach (as is generally taken by ASIC, which regularly issues fines for failing to meet reporting deadlines). Unless your group is requested to do so, it is not required to submit evidence that it meets the governance standards to the ACNC.

**Note**

If your organisation incorporates as a CLG but is not a registered charity (or loses its charitable registration), it will be regulated by ASIC, and subject to both ASIC's stringent regulatory approach and the full suite of legal requirements for CLGs under the Corporations Act.



Issue 3

**Will the organisation be able to pay
initial and ongoing fees?**

Will the organisation be able to pay initial and ongoing fees?

The amount of money your group has to pay (both in initial and ongoing fees) may be a factor in working out whether an IA or CLG is the most appropriate structure for your group.

In general, ASIC charges CLGs higher fees and penalties than CAV charges IAs. Your group will need to be realistic about the resources it has (or is going to have), and how organised it is going to be about keeping information up-to-date and paying fees on time (to avoid late fees which can be significant for CLGs regulated by ASIC).

Groups that are charities and incorporated as CLGs will largely report to the ACNC, not ASIC (although, as noted above, CLGs still incorporate with ASIC), and the ACNC does not charge fees for lodging reporting and notifications. However, the ACNC can charge penalties when charities don't lodge information in time.

IAs that are charities in a transitional period must continue to report to CAV (and pay the required fees to CAV) as well as to the ACNC. Visit the [ACNC website](#) for more information on your reporting requirements during this transitional period.

An overview of the different types of fees payable by each structure is set out below, followed by a table comparing the fee amounts. The fees listed are for the 2020/21 financial year and are indexed (they will change each financial year).

In addition to the fees payable below, your group may also need to audit its accounts. The costs of having audited financial statements prepared can vary from \$2,000 to \$20,000 or more. Details of auditing requirements are set out under Issue 4 below.

Initial application fee, ongoing fees and fees for certain changes

The initial application fee for incorporation as a CLG is higher than that for an IA.

Ongoing fees and fees for certain changes are payable by both IAs and CLGs that are not registered charities with the ACNC. These include:

- annual fees:
 - fees for lodging financial statements for IAs, and
 - annual review fees for CLGs
- fees for changes of name, and
- fees for changes to the rules of an IA

Fees are significantly reduced for CLGs that meet the requirements of a 'special purpose company' as set out in the *Corporations (Review Fees) Regulations 2003*.



Note for charities

A charity will meet the definition of 'special purpose company' and will be eligible to pay the reduced annual review fees if it:

- applies its income in promoting its charitable purposes
- has non-profit and non-distribution clauses in its constitution (prohibiting distributions to members and directors)
- has certain rules relating to directors, and
- meets other requirements under the *Corporations (Review Fees) Regulations 2003*



Related resource

For more information about special purpose companies, go to [ASIC's website](#).

Penalties and late fees

ASIC, the regulator of CLGs not registered as charities, charges penalties for late reporting and in general is rigorous in its collection of late fees and rarely waives them. ASIC's late penalties increase substantially if a document is not received within a month after the prescribed time. If your group is late lodging documents, ASIC late fees can quickly accumulate.

Charity CLGs only have to submit an Annual Information Statement to the ACNC (along with a financial report if the charity has annual revenue of \$250,000 or more). Charity CLGs no longer need to file an annual review, provide financial reports, pass a solvency resolution or pay an annual review fee to ASIC. If your charity CLG receives an annual review fee from ASIC that you think doesn't need to be paid, you should contact ASIC to request the fee be withdrawn.



Note for charities

The ACNC will not charge lodging and notification fees. However, it may still charge penalties for late lodgement of documents. The size of the penalty will depend upon the size of the charity. Charity CLGs no longer report financial information to ASIC, so the ASIC fees listed below do not apply



Table of fees for 2021/22

For fees for IAs see the [Fees and forms page on the CAV website](#).

For payments and fees for CLGs see the [Fees page on the ASIC website](#).

For penalties for charities that fail to lodge documents on time with the ACNC see the [penalties page on the ACNC website](#).

Type of fee	Victorian IAs	CLGs (that are not charities)	Type of fee
Initial application for incorporation	\$37 (using 'model' rules) \$214.70 (using own rules)	\$422 (this fee applies to CLGs regardless of charity registration)	No application fee to become registered as a charity, but must pay fee to CAV or ASIC to incorporate (as either an IA or a CLG)
Annual fees	For lodging financial statements: Tier 1 - \$59.20 Tier 2 - \$118.50 Tier 3 - \$237 The reporting tiers for IAs are set out under issue 4 below	For annual reviews: Public company - \$1,281 from 1 July 2021 (\$9,815 advance payment for 10 years from 1 July 2021), or Special purpose company - \$56 from 1 July 2021 (\$383 advance payment for 10 years) There is no fee to lodge financial statements with ASIC	No fee to lodge financial reporting statements with the ACNC
Late fees when lodging annual financial statement or annual reviews	\$37 fee to extend the time to lodge financial statements	\$83 if payment is received within 1 month after the due date \$344 if payment is received more than 1 month after the due date	The ACNC may charge late fees both to IAs and CLGs that are registered as charities that fail to lodge an Annual Information Statement by the due date \$210-\$1,050 for small charities \$420-\$2,100 for medium charities \$1,050-\$5,250 for large charities (see issue 4 for an explanation of the different reporting tiers)
Lodge changes to information (eg. names of officers, addresses)	None for change of address details, secretary and secretary contact details \$29.60 for change of name of IA	Change of name - \$422 No fees to change other details	None
Lodge changes to constitution or rules	\$185.10	None	None



Failure to lodge changes of information within required period	None	\$83 if document is received within 1 month after the due date	The ACNC may charge administrative penalties for failing to notify of changes
		\$344 if document is received more than 1 month after the due date	



Caution

If you choose to incorporate as a CLG and are not a registered charity, your organisation will be regulated by ASIC, a body that imposes late fines and is inflexible in waiving fines. If you forget or are late or did not realise that you had to file documents or notify ASIC of certain changes, ASIC late fees can accumulate quickly and be crippling for small groups.

In contrast, CAV, the regulator for associations, is known to be less rigorous in imposing late fees, and the ACNC, which regulates charity CLGs, is likely to take a more educative approach to regulation.



Issue 4

Will the organisation be able to meet annual reporting, audit and review requirements?

Will the organisation be able to meet annual reporting, audit and review requirements?

Generally, the regulatory regime for IAs under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act is more straightforward than the regime for CLGs under the Corporations Act.

If you wish to incorporate as a CLG that is not a registered charity, your group will need ongoing help from a person who has a good understanding of running a company, or access to professional legal or accounting advice.

However, as discussed under issue 2, charity CLGs are largely governed by the ACNC Act instead of ASIC. The ACNC Act has different and less complex obligations, and reporting fees are also lower (or can be waived in some cases). Therefore, concerns about the complexity of the Corporations Act and reporting to ASIC are not as relevant to groups who are or will be charities.



Related Not-for-profit Law resource

For more information about reporting to government for IAs, CLGs and charities, see our [‘Reporting to Government’](#) webpage.

Some IAs and CLGs must have their accounts independently audited or reviewed each year. Audit and review costs for IAs and CLGs are largely similar. For both IAs and CLGs, the type of audit or review required will depend on the ‘tier’ your organisation falls into. Under both structures, only larger organisations (as well as CLGs that have DGR status) need to audit their accounts.

However, keep in mind that many groups conduct audits for reasons other than their size, including being required to under a funding agreement or because the members or committee of management believe it’s good practice.

An independent audit may cost between \$2,000 and \$20,000 or more, depending on the size and complexity of your organisation.

For groups incorporated as an IA and registered as a charity with the ACNC, the IA will not be required to lodge an annual statement with CAV or pay an annual statement lodgement fee. Instead, the IA will only need to submit an Annual Information Statement to the ACNC.



Reporting tiers for CLGs

There are three categories or 'tiers' with different auditing requirements. The table below briefly sets out the tiers and the corresponding requirements for financial reporting and auditing under the Corporations Act.

	Definition of CLG category	Reporting and auditing requirements
Tier 1 'small'	CLGs with annual (consolidated) revenue less than \$250,000 and no Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status (during the relevant financial year)	The company is not required to prepare a financial report, director's report, notify members of annual reports or have accounts audited or reviewed, unless required to do so under ASIC direction or members' direction (any group of members that make up at least 5% of the votes can direct the CLG to prepare a financial statement or director's report and can require either a review or audit)
Tier 2 'medium'	CLGs with annual (consolidated) revenue between \$250,000 and \$1 million and no DGR status or CLGs with annual revenue less than \$1 million and DGR status	The company must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare a financial report and have the report reviewed or audited. A review is not as comprehensive or expensive as a full audit. A review doesn't need to be done by a registered company auditor, but it must be done by a member of and holding a practicing certificate issued by either Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, CPA Australia, or the Institute of Public Accountants • prepare a directors' report, and • give annual reports to any member who chooses to receive them
Tier 3 'large'	Annual (consolidated) revenue over \$1 million, whether DGR status or not	The company must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare a financial report • have the financial report fully audited by a registered company auditor • prepare a directors' report, and • give annual reports to any member who chooses to receive them



Note for charities

The same tiers apply under the ACNC Act, and similar reporting requirements apply with financial reports submitted to the ACNC rather than ASIC. In contrast to CLGs regulated by ASIC, being endorsed as a DGR will not trigger higher tier reporting requirements by the ACNC. The ACNC Act specifies that only medium and large charities need to provide financial reporting to the ACNC.

The Annual Information Statement (an ACNC document), which all charities (other than Indigenous organisations registered and reporting to the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations) must provide the ACNC, includes basic financial questions. Some charities (including basic religious charities and non-government schools) only need to answer part of the Annual Information Statement.



Related Not-for-profit Law resource

You can read more about the reporting obligations of charities in Not-for-profit Law's fact sheet on [financial reporting for charities](#).

Reporting tiers for Victorian IAs

For Victorian IAs, there are three similar categories or 'tiers' with different auditing requirements. The table below sets out the tiers and corresponding requirements for financial reporting and auditing under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act.

	Definition of CLG category	Reporting and auditing requirements
Tier 1	IAs with annual revenue less than \$250,000	The IA must prepare a financial statement. The financial statement does not need to be reviewed or audited annually (unless a majority of members vote for a review at a general meeting or CAV directs the association to review the financial statement)
Tier 2	IAs with annual revenue over \$250,000 but less than \$1 million	The IA must prepare a financial statement annually. It must be reviewed by an independent accountant. The independent accountant must be a member of, and hold a current practising certificate issued by, either CPA Australia, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia or the Institute of Public Accountants, or any other suitably qualified person approved by the Registrar of IAs for this purpose
Tier 3	IAs with annual revenue over \$1 million	The IA must prepare a financial statement annually. It must be audited by an independent auditor in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards prior to submission to AGM (the definition of auditor is broader for IAs than for CLGs). The independent auditor must not be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a member of the association's committee • an employer or an employee of a member of the committee • a member of the same partnership as a member of the committee, or • an employee of the association



Note for charities

The same tiers and similar reporting requirements apply under the ACNC Act. Since the end of the financial year at 30 June 2018, most IAs registered as charities are only required to lodge an Annual Information Statement with the ACNC and no longer need to lodge an annual statement with CAV.

**Tip**

Some organisations may be required to have audited accounts because of another requirement (for example, because this is in a funding agreement with the government, or because the members or committee of management believe it's good practice) even though it's not required by the Corporations Act (for CLGs), the Associations Incorporation Reform Act (for IAs) or the ACNC Act.

**Related Not-for-profit Law resource**

You can read more about the reporting obligations of charities in Not-for-profit Law's fact sheet on [financial reporting for charities](#).



Issue 5

Other factors for your organisation to consider



Other factors for your organisation to consider

The issues discussed above are four of the main factors for your group to consider when choosing its legal structure.

However, there are other factors that may affect your group's decision whether to incorporate as an IA or CLG. The table below lists some factors which may be relevant to your group's aims, activities or circumstances.

Feature	Description
Flexibility of rules or constitution	<p>IA: The Associations Incorporation Reform Act sets out 18 mandatory matters and five optional matters to be included in an IA's rules. CAV reviews rules submitted by newly incorporating associations to make sure the 18 mandatory matters are covered. Changes to an IA's rules don't take effect until they are approved by CAV, which can take months.</p> <p>CLG: In contrast, the Corporations Act provides for more flexibility in a company's constitution, and ASIC is less likely to reject a proposed constitution. Generally, changes to the constitution of a CLG take effect from the date they are approved by the members. Changes to the constitution generally must be notified to ASIC within 14 days or late fees will apply. Flexibility is even greater if your CLG is registered as a charity (and therefore reports to the ACNC).</p>
Directors (board member) and office holder duties	<p>The duties of directors under the Corporations Act and committee members under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act are very similar, but the penalties differ.</p> <p>IA: An IA's committee members' duties are set out in the Associations Incorporation Reform Act. The potential penalties for breaching the relevant duties are lower than for directors of a CLG that is not a charity.</p> <p>CLG: The potential liabilities of CLG board members are more serious under the Corporations Act than for committee members and other office holders of an IA. There are significant potential penalties for directors of CLGs who breach their duties.</p> <p>Charity CLGs must comply with the ACNC governance standards instead of the civil directors' duties under the Corporations Act. Criminal penalty provisions under the Corporations Act still apply.</p> <p>The common law (ie. judge-made law) duties and liabilities of board members are similar for both structures. For more information about the duties of board and committee members, see our page on 'Governance'.</p>
Number of members	<p>IA: Victorian IAs must have a minimum of five members.</p> <p>CLG: In contrast, groups wanting to incorporate as a CLG only need one member. This structure may be suitable for not-for-profit organisations that want to retain a higher degree of control (but remember, this type of company still needs three directors, two of whom must live in Australia) or, where the organisation is to become a subsidiary of another.</p>



In general, members of CLGs and IAs will have voting rights and be able to call meetings and exercise some control over the organisation (for example, to remove directors or committee of management members).

Speed of incorporation

IA: CAV will generally process an application for incorporation of an association within 24 hours of the paperwork being filed online via myCAV. (If the paperwork is filed by mail it can take a number of weeks).

CLG: In general, ASIC often processes an application for incorporation of a CLG within 24-48 hours of paperwork being filed online (but it will take longer if it includes an application for a licence to leave out the word 'limited' from the name of the organisation).

Rights of members

IA: Members of IAs are not automatically entitled to appoint proxies and call meetings. The rights and liabilities of members – for example, the rights of members to vote and call meetings – must be in the association's rules.

CLG: Members of CLGs are entitled to appoint a member or a non-member as a proxy (a person to vote at meetings on their behalf).

Members of CLGs with at least 5% of the votes that may be cast at a general meeting of the company may call, and arrange to hold, a general meeting, provided that they meet certain procedural requirements and pay the expenses of calling and holding the meeting.

See our Members' Rights fact sheet on our website for more information.

Legislation requiring a particular form of incorporation

In limited circumstances, there are laws that require organisations that undertake specific activities to adopt a particular legal structure. For example, there are Victorian laws that require organisations that provide housing services to the public and want to become a 'registered housing association' to be a company.

In addition, funding bodies may require that your organisation have a particular legal structure.

Your organisation should get advice about any laws that might apply to the field you are working in.

Availability of information about the organisation to the public

IA: Only details of the Secretary must be provided to CAV. These details will also be available to the public for a fee. An IA must keep a register of members' details and, unless an application for restriction of personal information is made to CAV or the IA seeks an exemption, the association must make the register available to members of the IA.

CLG: The name, date and place of birth and address of each director must be provided to ASIC and, generally, these details will be available to the public (for a fee). Further, a CLG is required to keep a register of details of members of the organisation, and must make this available to all members for free, and to the public for a fee.

Certain details about registered charities (**both IAs and CLGs**) are also made available on the ACNC Register (the register of charities maintained by the ACNC) – for example, governing rules, names of directors, annual statements.

Amalgamation

IA: The Associations Incorporation Reform Act provides for an IA to amalgamate with another. This means that all of the assets, liabilities and staff automatically transfer across to the amalgamated association without the need for winding up or termination of employment.

CLG: The Corporations Act doesn't have an identical provision for amalgamation. Instead, CLGs that want to merge must do this by establishing a new entity or transferring assets from one to the other.



For more information see our [Amalgamation and Mergers page](#).



Conclusion

Conclusion

As highlighted in this guide, a number of factors influence a group's decision whether to become an IA or a CLG. There is no quick and easy answer, but considering these factors will help you work out which structure best suits the activities, circumstances, direction and resources of your group.

Remember this analysis will change as laws are amended. Access our updates and alerts by [subscribing to the Not-for-profit Law Update](#).



Note

Remember, the main issues are:

- charity status, and
- where the organisation will conduct business in pursuit of its purposes

Resources

Related Not-for-profit Law resources

▶ [Getting started](#)

This page sets out the things you need to consider when deciding whether to start a not-for-profit organisation, including links to helpful resources.

▶ [Before you start](#)

This page includes specific matters to address before setting up a not-for-profit organisation.

▶ [The incorporation decision](#)

This page gives guidance to not-for-profits deciding whether to formally incorporate or remain as an unincorporated group.

▶ [Choosing a legal structure](#)

This page lists the various types of not-for-profit legal structures, so you can work out the best structure for your group.

▶ [Governance](#)

This page provides information about how an organisation should be run, and includes information about directors' duties.

Legislation

▶ [*Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 \(Vic\)*](#)

▶ [*Associations Incorporation Reform Regulations 2012 \(Vic\)*](#)

▶ [*Corporations Act 2001 \(Cth\)*](#)

▶ [*Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 \(Cth\)*](#)

Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC)

▶ [Reporting to the ACNC](#)

This page on the ACNC website provides an overview of the reporting requirements for registered charities, according to their size.

▶ [Registering as a charity](#)

This page on the ACNC website provides a summary of the steps to take to register your not-for-profit as a charity.

▶ [Manage my charity](#)

This page on the ACNC website provides a list of the steps to take to manage a charity, and includes guidance on meeting governance standards, keeping records and annual reporting.



Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)

- ▶ [Starting a company](#)

This page on the ASIC website gives guidance on how to start a company, whether for-profit or not-for-profit.

- ▶ [Reporting obligations of companies limited by guarantee](#)

This page on the ASIC website provides an overview of the reporting requirements for CLGs that are not charities.

- ▶ [Information Sheet 30 - Fees for commonly lodged documents](#)

Download this ASIC factsheet for a list of company registration fees.

Consumer Affairs Victoria (CAV)

- ▶ [Financial statements and auditing requirements – incorporated associations](#)

This page on the CAV website summarises the annual reporting requirements for Victorian IAs.

- ▶ [Own rules – incorporated associations](#)

This page on the CAV website includes information about the 18 mandatory matters and five optional matters for a new IA's rules.

- ▶ [Fees and forms – incorporated associations](#)

This page on the CAV website provides information about the fees and forms required for association activities

- ▶ [Penalties – incorporated associations](#)

This page on the CAV website provides information about the penalties that the CAV may impose on IAs for breaches of the Associations Incorporation Reform Act.

