
**ASSOCIATION OF FUNDRAISING PROFESSIONALS
GREATER TORONTO CHAPTER – CONGRESS 2009**

The Legal Track: Keeping Fundraisers in the Know

Toronto – November 30, 2009

Essential Charity Law Update

**By Terrance S. Carter – Carters Professional Corporation
and M. Elena Hoffstein – Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP**

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(Current as of November 16, 2009)


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A. INTRODUCTION

- This presentation provides brief highlights of the following:
 - Recent legislative initiatives under the *Income Tax Act* (“ITA”)
 - New guidances, commentaries and other publications from the Charities Directorate of the Canada Revenue Agency (“CRA”)
 - Recent technical interpretations and Federal Court of Appeal decisions under the ITA
 - Other federal and provincial legislative initiatives affecting charities
- For more details see paper entitled “Charity Law Update for Estates and Trusts Practitioners: The Year in Review” at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/article/charity/2009/tsc1112.pdf>


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B. CURRENT OVERVIEW OF THE CHARITABLE SECTOR

- As of 2007 there were over 83,000 registered charities in Canada, over 85,000 in 2009
- Over 81,000 not-for-profit organizations
- In 2006, charities spent \$111.8 billion in carrying out their charitable programs
- Over 2 million full time workers or 7.29% of Canadian working population
- 40% of charities fell under the head of advancement of religion for their charitable purposes

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- In 2007, 84% of the population made a financial donation to a charitable or non-profit organization
- Total amount donated in 2004 was \$8.9 billion, which increased by 12% in 2007 to \$10 billion, although expected to decrease by about 10% in 2008
- Religious organizations accounted for 46% of the total dollar value of donations
- In 2007, 46% of the population volunteered 2.1 billion volunteer hours
- 77% of Canadians not only trust charities, but also the leaders of charities

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C. RECENT LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES UNDER THE ITA

1. 2009 Federal Budget

- On January 27, 2009, the federal government released its annual budget
- The charities sector expressed disappointment that, while the Budget provided for various grants and contributions that benefit charities and non-profits, it did not establish any new tax incentives that might stimulate giving
- It is hoped that the 2010 Federal Budget that is currently in the planning process will include some type of tax incentives, such as a “stretch” charitable tax credit that has been proposed by Imagine Canada

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2. Possible Disbursement Quota Reform

- The National Charity and Not-For-Profit Law Section of the Canadian Bar Association submitted a concept paper on July 20, 2009 to the Department of Finance and CRA concerning reform of the disbursement quota (“DQ”)
- The concept paper recommends alternative mechanisms to the current DQ regime
- DQ requirements are currently overly complex and arbitrary, creating difficulties, especially for smaller charities that depend mainly on donor funds as opposed to grants from the government

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- Examples of current problems with the DQ include difficult terminology, such as “enduring property” and “capital gains pool”, which do not have clear definitions or application
- The submission suggests either the simplification of the current DQ formula by repealing the 80% component of the DQ formula, or repealing the DQ formula entirely and replacing it with a penalty tax on “undue accumulations”
- It is hopeful that some type of reform to the DQ regime will be forthcoming

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D. NEW GUIDANCE, COMMENTARIES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS FROM CRA

1. 3.5% DQ Extended to Charitable Organizations

- As of January 1, 2009, the 3.5% DQ has been extended to all charitable organizations with assets not used in charitable activities or administration in excess of \$25,000, in addition to public and private foundations
- 3.5 DQ is based on an average fair market value of the those assets averaged over the previous 2 years

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2. New T2050 Application Form for Charitable Status

- In December 2008, CRA released a revised Form T2050, application for charitable status
- Requires more detailed questions on fundraising activities
- Includes more questions on source of revenue from major donors
- Includes more detailed questions on activities outside of Canada
- Questions on revenue from sources outside of Canada
- Questions on ownership of more than 2% of a class of shares

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- 3. Introduction of New T3010B Annual Information Return**
- On February 20, 2009, the CRA released the new form T3010B, which is the new annual information return for registered charities
 - New form is anticipated to generally benefit smaller charities (income under \$100,000), the form is also designed to require additional information
 - Concerns about having to name donors making gifts in excess of \$10,000 who are not residents of Canada, subject to certain exceptions
 - Concerns about having to third party intermediaries outside of Canada that receive resources of the charity

- The T3010B is made public on the CRA website and could be used by CRA on future audits and by the media and/or watch dog organizations
- It is therefore important that the T3010B is reviewed and approved by the board of the charity along with the audited financial statement of the charity
- It may be necessary to also include a legal review of the T3010B as well
- For more information see Charity Law Bulletin #158 available at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/bulletin/charity/2009/chv1b158.pdf>

- 4. Checklist on Avoiding Terrorist Abuse**
- On April 16, 2009, CRA released the Checklist on Avoiding Terrorist Abuse intended to help registered charities focus on areas that might expose them to the risk of being abused by terrorists or other criminals
 - The House of Commons Subcommittee on the Review of the *Anti-Terrorism Act* recommended that CRA consult with the charitable sector to develop “made in Canada” best practice guidelines that incorporates general policies and checklists that could be administered by applicants and registered charities in carrying out their due diligence assessments

- The checklist is comprised of a number of questions to ask and provides a number of links to websites and international guidelines for more information
- Concerns about the usefulness of the checklist:
 - Not sufficient context for charities
 - Potential undue sense of simplicity
 - Continued delegation to foreign governments and quasi-governmental bodies
 - Excessive nature of recommendations
- See ATCLA #17 “CRA’s New Anti-Terrorism Checklist – A Step in the Right Direction” at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/alert/ATCLA/ATCLA17.pdf>

5. CRA Releases Policy Commentary on Requests for Disbursement Quota Relief
- On April 6, 2009, the CRA released a Policy Commentary to clarify the procedure for applications for disbursement quota relief
 - The following are the relevant considerations:
 - A charity may apply a disbursement excess from one year to offset disbursement shortfalls
 - The excess may be applied in the year before the year of the shortfall and in the five years immediately following

- The charity must first use all disbursement excesses from previous years
- The charity must be unable to meet the disbursement quota due to unforeseen circumstances that are beyond its control
- The charity must demonstrate that it is incapable of making up any part of the disbursement shortfall in the following year
- All of the charity’s information returns must be filed before any requests are considered, and relief will not be granted in advance or anticipation of a shortfall

6. CRA Releases Guidelines for Sports and Charitable Registration

- On April 30, 2009, CRA released the final form of Guideline on sports to clarify the ways in which organizations carrying out activities that include sport can potentially qualify for charitable registration
- Although the promotion of sport is not recognized as charitable, there are circumstances in which sports activities can be used to further a charitable purpose

- For an organization to be registered, the sport activities an organization pursues should:
 - Relate to and support its charitable purpose(s) and be a reasonable way to do so, such as:
 - Promotion of health
 - Advancement of education
 - Advancement of religion
 - Relieving conditions associated with disabilities
 - Be incidental in nature
- Whether or not a sports activity will be acceptable will depend on the facts of each case and the charitable purpose to be achieved
- See CLB #143 “Sports and Charitable Registration” at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/bulletin/charity/2008/chv1b143.pdf>

7. CRA Proposed Guidance on the Protection of Human Rights and Charitable Registration

- On May 8, 2009, CRA released a draft guidance for consultation regarding human rights charities (“Guidance”)
- According to the Guidance, “protecting human rights” refers to activities that seek to encourage, support, and uphold human rights that have been secured by law, internationally or domestically, such as the Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, or U.N. Conventions
- It does not include advocating for the establishment of new legal rights

- The Guidance indicates that CRA recognizes that the protection of human rights can further all four heads of charity
- Human rights charities often work outside existing legal and political structures but must ensure that their purposes are not political in nature, which is not charitable, e.g. to investigate and report violations of specified human rights instruments is not political in nature
- However, it would be unacceptable to focus on one particular country and pressure its legislature or government to sign an international human rights convention
- For more information see CLB #166 at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/bulletin/charity/2009/chv1b166.pdf>

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8. CRA's New Guidance on Fundraising

a) Background to Guidance

- On March 31, 2008, CRA released its proposed Policy on Fundraising for public consultation
- On June 26, 2008, CRA released a 30-page Background Information document explaining its proposed Policy on Fundraising
- After public consultation, Guidance (CPS-028): Fundraising by Registered Charities ("Guidance") was released on June 11, 2009, together with a 23 page Additional Information on the Guidance, which collectively need to be read as one document

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- The Guidance developed in response to a growing demand from the media and the general public for more accountability from charities concerning their fundraising
- CRA has advised that the Guidance does not represent a new policy position of CRA but rather provides information on the current treatment of fundraising under the ITA and the common law
- As such, the Guidance will have impact on current CRA audits, not just future audits
- The Guidance is intended to provide general advice only
- The Guidance applies to all registered charities

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- The Guidance applies to both receipted and non-receipted fundraising
- Charities must still meet their other obligations, and in particular the disbursement quota
- The Guidance is based on principles established by caselaw that fundraising must be a means-to-an-end, rather than an end-in-itself
- Note: For more information, see Charity Law Bulletin #169 “The Revised CRA Guidance on Fundraising: Improved But Still Challenging”, at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/bulletin/charity/2009/chv1b169.pdf>

b) What is Fundraising?

- In general, fundraising is any activity that:
 - Includes a solicitation of support for cash or in-kind donations;
 - Solicitations of support include sales of goods or services to raise funds;
 - Is part of the research and planning for future solicitations of support; or
 - Is related to solicitation of support (e.g. efforts to raise the profile of a charity, donor stewardship, or donor recognition)

- Fundraising includes activities carried out internally by the charity itself, such as fundraising employees or volunteers, or externally by someone acting on its behalf, such as telemarketing contractors
- Fundraising may include a single action, such as an advertisement, or a series of related actions, such as a capital campaign
- Fundraising for the purpose of the Guidance does not include (e.g. exclude from revenue and expenses):
 - Requests for funding from governments
 - Requests for funding from other registered charities
 - Recruitment of volunteers

- Related businesses
- Fundraising to support terrorism (which is prohibited)
- Donor recognition, as a form of solicitation of support, includes gifts or acknowledgements to thank donors, unless of nominal value (i.e. lesser of \$75.00 or 10% of the value of the donation)
- Donor stewardship, as a form of solicitation of support, occurs when a charity invests resources in relationships with past donors to prompt additional gifts, such as providing past donors with access to privileges not available to others, (e.g. an invitation to a private reception)

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- Sale of goods or services is always a solicitation of support except:
 - Where it serves the charities beneficiaries to fulfill a charitable purpose and is sold on a cost recovery basis, or
 - Is a related business (see CRA Policy Statement on Related Business)
- Membership programs will be considered to be a solicitation of support where membership requires a donation to join or where there is extensive use of donations incentive or premiums to recruit members

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c) Prohibited Conduct

- The following conduct related to fundraising activities is prohibited and will be grounds for revocation of a registered charity's status, imposition of sanctions or other compliance actions, or for denial of charitable registration
 1. Conduct that is illegal or contrary to public policy
 2. Conduct that is a main, or independent purpose of the charity (even if only secondary)
 3. Conduct that results in more than an incidental proportionate private benefit to individuals or corporations
 4. Conduct that is deceptive

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d) Allocation of Fundraising Expenses

- In general, charities are to report on their T3010 as fundraising expenditures all costs related to any activity that includes a solicitation of support, or is undertaken as part of the planning and preparation for future solicitations of support, unless it can be demonstrated that the activity would have been undertaken without the solicitation of support

- This does not apply to asking for funding from governments or other charities
- However, it does apply to marketing and sale of goods or services not within the charities own charitable purposes, whether or not donation receipts are issued
- In order to demonstrate that an activity would have been undertaken without solicitation of support, a charity must demonstrate that it satisfies either Test A (The “Substantially All Test”) or Test B (The “Four Part Test”)

- Test A: The “Substantially All Test”
 - Where Test A (“Substantially All Test”) is met, all costs of the activity may be allocated as non-fundraising expenditures on the T3010 return, either as charitable, administrative or political
 - The “Substantially All Test” is met where “substantially all” of the activities advance an objective other than fundraising
 - “Substantially all” is considered to be 90% or more

- Generally, the determination will be the proportion of the fundraising content to the rest of the activity, as well as the resources devoted to it
- “Resources” include the total of a charity’s financial assets, as well as everything the charity can use to further its purposes (e.g. its staff, volunteers, directors, premises, and equipment)
- Amount of resources devoted to an activity is determined by the content, prominence given to the material, and costs associated with carrying out the activity

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- Test B: The “Four Part Test”
 - Where Test B (“Four Part Test”) is met, a portion of the costs for the activity may be allocated on the T3010 return as non-fundraising expenditures as either charitable, administrative or political, and a portion as fundraising expenditures
 - The “Four Part Test” is met where the answers to all of the following four questions is “no”

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1. Was the main objective of the activity fundraising?
2. Did the activity include ongoing or repeated requests, emotive requests, gift incentives, donor premiums, or other fundraising merchandise?
3. Was the audience for the activity selected because of their ability to give?
4. Was commission-based remuneration or compensation derived from the number or amount of donations used?

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- The Guidance provides extensive explanation and examples on each part of the "Four Part Test"
- Specifically, question 1 of the "Four Part Test" itself involves two assessment criteria, with the second criteria in turn involving four separate factors to consider
- As well, question 2 of the "Four Part Test" involves three separate assessment criteria
- As such, the "Four Part Test" can be very challenging to work through

- e) Evaluation of Fundraising Activities
- CRA recognizes that the charitable sector is very diverse and fundraising efforts will vary between organizations
 - CRA will look at a number of factors to evaluate a charitable fundraising activity
 - CRA has identified four types of factors to assist with the assessment
 1. Fundraising Ratio and Approach of CRA
 2. Basic Considerations
 3. Best Practice Indicators
 4. Area of Concern Indicators

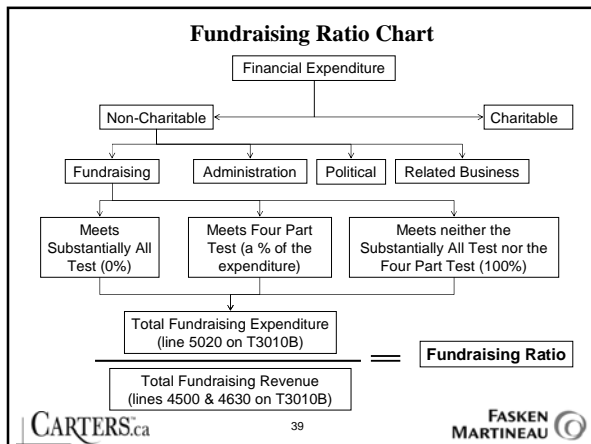
1. Fundraising Ratio and Approach of CRA
- One factor is the ratio of fundraising costs to fundraising revenue calculated on an annual basis
 - Fundraising ratio provides a general guidance only and is not determinative on its own
 - Fundraising ratio is totally distinct from the 80/20 disbursement quota, although elements of it overlap in the ratio

- Fundraising revenues include amounts reported in the T3010 on line 4500 (receipted donations) and line 4630 (all revenue generated as a direct result of fundraising expenses)
- Fundraising expenditures include amounts reported on line 5020 as fundraising expenses in accordance with the Guidance

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- The fundraising ratio will place a charity in one of three categories
 - Under 35%: Unlikely to generate questions or concerns by CRA
 - 35% and above: CRA will examine the average ratio over recent years to determine if there is a trend of high fundraising costs requiring a more detailed assessment of expenditures
 - Above 70%: This level will raise concerns with CRA. The charity must be able to provide an explanation and rationale for this level of expenditure, otherwise it will not be acceptable

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2. Basic Considerations that CRA will look at in assessing a charities fundraising activities

- The size of the charity which may have an impact on fundraising efficiency
- Causes with limited appeal which could create particular fundraising challenges
- Donor acquisition and planned giving campaigns which could result in situations where the financial returns are only realized in later years

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3. Best Practices Indicators that decrease the risk of CRA finding unacceptable fundraising

- Prudent planning processes
- Appropriate procurement processes
- Good staffing processes
- Ongoing management and supervision of fundraising practice
- Adequate evaluation processes



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- Use made of volunteer time and volunteered services or resources
- Disclosure of fundraising costs, revenues and practice (including cause-related or social marketing arrangements)
- Cause-related ventures are not subject to this policy, provided that more than 90% of the costs are borne by a non-charitable partner and all costs and revenues are adequately disclosed (excluding costs of intellectual property)

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4. Areas of Concern Indicators that could cause CRA to further review a charity's fundraising activities

- Sole-sourced fundraising contracts without proof of fair market value
- Non-arm's length fundraising contracts without proof of fair market value
- Fundraising initiatives or arrangements that are not well-documented
- Fundraising merchandise purchases that are not at arms length, not at fair market value, or not purchased to increase fundraising revenue
- Activities where most of the gross revenues go to contracted non-charitable parties

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- Commission-based fundraiser remuneration or payment of fundraisers based on amount or number of donations
- Total resources devoted to fundraising exceeding total resources devoted to program activities
- Misrepresentations in fundraising solicitations or disclosures about fundraising or financial performance

• Each of the above factors are explained in considerably more detail in the Guidance and must be carefully studied, particularly with regards to expectations by CRA concerning disclosure

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f) Lingering Concerns About Guidance

- Many of the requirements, factors and criteria contained in the Guidance are open to subjective interpretation and accordingly, there may be inconsistencies in the administration of the Guidance and resulting audits of charities
- The fundraising ratio is based on a ratio of fundraising costs and revenue calculated on an annual basis, but does not take into account the fact that the nature of fundraising activities of charities varies widely – perhaps a rolling average approach would have been more appropriate

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- The Guidance is complicated and may be difficult for charities to understand and comply with at a practical level
- The fundraising ratio used is different from the disbursement quota under the ITA – the proposed Guidance should explain how the elements in the ratio relate to the calculation of disbursement quota
- Greater focus is required on disclosure of fundraising costs, revenues and practices which may impact the ability to attract donors
- Not clear whether disclosure is to be done after each fundraising campaign in addition to doing so for the fiscal year

9. CRA Draft Guidance on Charities Operating Outside Canada

- On June 30, 2009, CRA released its much anticipated draft consultation paper entitled *Consultation on the Proposed Guidance on Activities Outside of Canada for Canadian Registered Charities* (“Proposed Guidance”)
- For summary overview, see Charity Law Bulletin #172 entitled “CRA’s Proposed New Guidance for Charities Operating Outside of Canada” available at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/bulletin/charity/2009/chv1b172.pdf>
- For more details see separate presentation entitled “New CRA Policy on Foreign Activities” at the 2009 AFP Congress

E. RECENT TECHNICAL INTERPRETATIONS AND DECISIONS UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT

1. Donating the Temporary Use of a Cottage is Not a Gift
 - In a technical interpretation dated November 12, 2008, CRA confirmed its position that the gratuitous loan of property, including money or a cottage, is not a gift for purposes of sections 110.1 and 118.1 of the ITA since a loan does not constitute a transfer of property
 - However, it is possible for a charity to pay rent or interest on a loan of property and later accept the return of all or a portion of the payment as a gift, provided the return of the funds is voluntary

2. Split Receipting for Cemetery Plots

- CRA issued a technical interpretation dated November 24, 2008, which deals with the issuance of charitable donation receipts in a situation where a member-donor is entitled to pay less for a cemetery plot than a non-member
- CRA stated that in applying the proposed split-receipting amendments, the “eligible amount” of the gift will be reduced by the value of the “advantage” provided to the members, which would include the right to purchase a cemetery plot at a discount

3. Federal Court of Appeal Decides Operating a Hostel is Not Charitable

- In a December 2008 decision, the Federal Court of Appeal upheld the Minister of National Revenue’s (the “Minister”) decision to revoke the charitable status of Hostelling International Canada – Ontario East Region
- The Court held that simply providing an opportunity for people to educate themselves by making available tourist accommodation is not sufficient for the activity to be charitable

4. Gifts of Marketable Securities – Enduring Property?

- In a technical interpretation dated January 15, 2009, CRA considered whether the donation of marketable securities to a charity may be characterized as a gift of enduring property and, if so, would the charity be prevented from disposing of the marketable securities and maintaining the substitute property as enduring property
- CRA confirmed that gifts of marketable securities will qualify as enduring property if the donor provides written direction at the time of the donation that the securities are to be held by the charity for ten years or longer

5. Gift of Capital Property by Will

- In a technical interpretation dated February 4, 2009, regarding gifts of capital property by will, CRA confirmed that proposed subsections 118.1(5.4) and (6) contained in Bill C-10 will override the application of paragraph 70(5)(a) of the ITA
- As such, where a Canadian resident dies making a bequest of a capital property by his will to a registered charity and the FMV of the capital property immediately before the individual's death exceeds its ACB, the legal representative can designate an amount between the FMV and ACB which will be deemed to be the individual's disposition of property

6. Clarification by CRA on Enduring Property for Purposes of the Disbursement Quota

- On April 20, 2009, the CRA released a Q&A to provide clarification on issues concerning enduring property:
 - The circumstances under which a charity may encroach on its enduring property
 - Can a ten year gift define income to include capital gains?
 - The importance of tracking a charity's "capital gains pool"
 - How ten-year gifts are required to be tracked
 - For more information see CLB#171 available at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/bulletin/charity/2009/chy1b171.pdf>

7. CRA Withdraws Compliance Agreement

- *Christ Apostolic Church of God Mission Intl. v. The Queen* – Federal Court of Appeal, (May 30, 2009):
- Church appealed the decision to revoke its charitable status
- Church's principle argument was that a "compliance agreement" it signed during an audit could not be unilaterally withdrawn by the Minister
- The court held that it was open to the Minister to conclude that the church's non-compliance could not have been remedied by promise made by the church in the agreement
- Compliance agreements are therefore not binding on CRA

8. Leveraged Donation

- The issue in *Maréchaux v. The Queen*, 2009 TCC 587 (November 2009) was whether a charitable donation tax credit was available in respect of a payment made under an arrangement known as the 2001 Donation Program for Medical Science and Technology (the “Program”)
- The participants in the program each donated a minimum of \$100,000 to a registered charity, the majority of the donation being financed by a non-interest bearing 20-year loan

- The appellant contributed \$30K of his own funds and received an \$80K interest free loan, \$70K of which went to the charity for a total of 100K, \$10K went to the lender for fees, security deposit and insurance
- The Tax Court of Canada ruled that the \$100K payment was not eligible for a tax credit because it was not a gift to the charity
- The interest-free loan, coupled with favourable repayment terms, constituted a substantial benefit received by the appellant in return for his donation
- Note that the donation was made before the split-receipting amendments were proposed

**F. OTHER FEDERAL LEGISLATION
AFFECTING CHARITIES**

1. Update on the New *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act*

- On June 23, 2009, Bill C-4, the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act* received its third reading in the Senate and received Royal Assent on the same day
- Intended to replace Parts II and III of the current *Canada Corporations Act*, a statute first enacted in 1917 and substantively unchanged since that time, which Parts govern federal non-share capital corporations

- Provisions of the new Act will only come into force on a day or days still to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council
- The order is not expected until the regulations proposed by Industry Canada have been approved
- The New Act is similar in substance to Bill C-21 from 2004, with certain exceptions
- Every federal corporation under Part II of the *Canada Corporations Act* will need to continue under the new Act within 3 years of the new Act coming into force
- For more information see CLB #139 available at <http://www.carters.ca/pub/bulletin/charity/2008/chv1b139.pdf>

2. Proposed *Consumer Product Safety Act*

- Bill C-6, the *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act*, passed by the House of Commons on June 12, 2009 and is currently being debated by the Senate
- The bill has the objective of protecting the public by addressing dangers to human health or safety that are posed by consumer products
- Intends to establish a regulatory “trace-back” requirement for anyone who sells or gives away a consumer product to document certain aspects of the transaction

- Record-keeping requirements include:
 - Documenting the identity and address of the person from whom they obtained the product
 - Location where and the period during which they sold the product
- There is no exemption for charities or not-for-profit organizations
- Requirements are raising concerns within the charitable sector regarding the ability of charities, such as those who run thrift stores or other types of donation programs, to comply
- Not yet law, so still possible for changes to the Bill

G. ONTARIO LEGISLATION EFFECTING CHARITIES

1. Ontario Corporate Update

- In the spring of 2007, the Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services announced that it was undertaking a project to review and revise the *Ontario Corporations Act* (the “OCA”)
- OCA provides the statutory framework governing the creation, governance, and dissolution of non-share capital corporations, including charitable corporations in Ontario

- Many of its provisions are severely outdated and are no longer relevant to the not-for-profit sector in Ontario
- The new legislation, to be entitled the Ontario *Not-for-profit Corporations Act*, is currently in its drafting stage, with a first reading expected in late Spring, 2010
- The new legal framework will be essential to ensure that Ontario will continue to be an attractive jurisdiction for the incorporation of non-share capital corporations, given the significant reform that has occurred at the federal level

2. Bill 212, *Good Government Act 2009*, Proposed Reforms to Legislation Concerning Charities

- On October 27, 2009, the *Good Government Act, 2009* (“the Act”) was introduced in the Ontario legislature
- The Act contains significant reforms for the charitable sector in the province of Ontario
 - Among these proposed changes is the repealing of the *Charitable Gifts Act*, which limits the ability of charities in Ontario to own more than a 10% interest in a business or undertake business activities

– The Act proposes amendments to the *Charities Accounting Act*

- Expands power of the Ontario Public Guardian and Trustee (“OPGT”) to require documents and make inquiries where an executor or trustee holds a substantial interest in an entity (i.e. more than 20%)
- New proposed section 8 provides that a person who holds an interest in real or personal property for a charitable purpose must use the property for the charitable purpose (old section 8 permitted OPGT to vest real property in its name if the property had not been used for charitable purposes within 3 years)

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– Amendment to the *Accumulations Act* to the effect that the common law and statutory rules regarding accumulations do not and are deemed to have never applied to a charitable purpose trust

– *Religious Organizations’ Lands Act* would be amended so that the 40 year term limit for which a religious organization may lease land is repealed

- Some amendments to the Bill may result at the committee level

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3. Ontario Public Guardian and Trustee Releases Advice on Fundraising

- The OPGT released a bulletin in July 2009 entitled “Charitable Fundraising: Tips for Directors and Trustees” available at <http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/pgt/charbullet/bulletin-8.asp>
- Provides helpful information to directors and trustees of charities in Ontario on conducting charitable fundraising
- Reminds charities that they cannot conduct fundraising activities as a charitable purpose in their own right
- Needs to be read in conjunction with CRA Guidance on Fundraising

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