

Canadian Council for International Co-operation
The Impact Of the Anti-Terrorism Act
(Bill C-36) Upon Charities:
A Legal Risk Management Approach

For Background Materials see Article “Pro-Active Protection of Charitable Assets”
and “Charity Law Bulletin #10 and #11 at www.charitylaw.ca

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Overview of Topics

- **Background and General Comments About Bill C-36**
- **Overview of Bill C-36**
- **Criminal Code Definitions Under Bill C-36 That Impact Charities**
- **Specific Criminal Code Offences That Impact Charities**
- **The Charities Registration Security Information Part 6 (Previously Bill C-16)**
- **Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act**
- **The Risk to Charities From Bill C-36**
- **What Charities Need to Do In Response to Bill C-36 – Due Diligence**

1. Background and General Comments About Bill C-36

- **Bill C-36 Was Introduced on October 15, 2001 in Response to U.S. Terrorist Attacks and to Implement International Conventions on Terrorism**
- **Extensive Amendments to Bill C-36 Were Tabled on November 22, 2001 But Little Relief Provided to Charities**
- **Bill C-36 Received 3rd Reading on November 28, 2001 and Royal Assent on December 18, 2001**
- **Bill C-36 Has Serious Implications For Charities and Those Involved in Fundraising on Behalf of Charities**

- **Bill C-36 Is an Extremely Complicated Piece of Legislation That Involves Co-ordinating the Provisions of Many Federal Acts**
- **Bill C-36 Needs to Be Read in Conjunction With Bill C-35 and Bill C-42**
- **The Full Impact of Bill C-36 May Not Be Fully Understood for Years**
- **Charities Will Need to Become Familiar With the Many Provisions of Bill C-36 And Guard Against Becoming Unwittingly Caught By the Legislation**
- **All Charities Will Need to Ensure Compliance With Bill C-36, Not Just International NGO's**
- **Charities Will Need to Become Proactive in**
 - **Understanding the Law**
 - **Striving Toward Due Diligence in Ensuring Compliance With the Law**

2. Overview of Bill C-36

- **The Portion of Bill C-36 (Part 6) Dealing With Deregistration of Charities and Refusal to Grant Charitable Status Was Introduced in March 2001 As Bill C-16 But Was Withdrawn Because of Opposition**
- **Bill C-16 Has Now Been Incorporated Into Bill C-36 But Made More Stringent**
- **Bill C-36 also Enacts Comprehensive Criminal Code Provisions Prohibiting Funding and Facilitating of Terrorist Activities and Terrorist Groups**

2. Overview of Bill C-36

- **Charities and Their Legal Counsel May Also Be Caught by the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Legislation As Amended by Bill C-36**
- **Charities and Their Directors Face Exposure to Liability Through Criminal Code Provisions That May Lead to Loss of Charitable Status**
- **Therefore, Charities Will Need to Become Familiar With Criminal Code Provisions of Bill C-36**
- **An Understanding of Criminal Code and Other Provisions of Bill C-36 Requires a Careful Review of the Details of the Legislation**

3. Criminal Code Definitions Under Bill C-36 That Impact Charities

“Terrorist Activities” Definition

- **Bill C-36 Includes a Very Broad Definition of “Terrorist Activities” (S. 83.01)**
- **Definitions Cover Situations That May Impact Charities, Which Amongst Others Includes:**
 - **Acts or Omissions,**
 - **Both in and Outside of Canada,**
 - **Committed in Whole or in Part for Political, Religious or Ideological Purposes, Objectives or Causes,**
 - **With the Intention of Intimidating the Public With Regard to Its Security, Including its Economic Security,**
 - **Causes Injury, Substantial Property Damage or a Serious Disruption of Essential Services,**
 - **Includes Conspiracy, Attempt or Threat to Commit a Terrorist Activity,**
 - **Includes Being an Accessory After the Fact or Counseling in Relation to Any Terrorist Act**

- **Definitions Also Include Actions Taken Against “Internationally Protected Individuals” That May Result in Creation of Domestic Terrorists**
 - **Bill C-35 Extends the Definition of “International Organizations” to Include “an Inter-governmental Conference” and Extends the “Internationally Protected Person” Status to Foreign Representatives Including Diplomatic and Other Officers At Economic Summits**
 - **The Means of Transportation and the Area That the Internationally Protected Persons Are to Meet at Are Also Protected**
 - **Any Threatening or Commissioning of Acts to Such “Persons”, “Official Premises”, or “Means of Transport” Which Is Likely to Endanger the Life or Liberty of Such Persons is a Terrorist Activity**
 - **Therefore Protestors Blocking a Road to a WTO Conference or a G8 Summit Run the Risk of Committing a Terrorist Activity**
- **Bill C-42 Also Permits the Government to Create a “Military Secure Zone” Around Economic Summits**

“Terrorist Group” Definition

- **Bill C-36 Also Includes a Very Broad Definition of “Terrorist Group” (S.83.01)**
- **Definition Covers Situations That May Impact Charities, Which Amongst Others Include (S. 83.05):**
 - **A “Listed Entity”, i.e. An Entity That The Government Has Reasonable Grounds To Believe**
 - **Has Knowingly Carried Out, Attempted To Carry Out, Participated In Or Facilitated A Terrorist Activity, or**
 - **An Entity Is Knowingly Acting On Behalf Of , At The Direction Of, Or In Association With Such Entity**
 - **An Entity That Has As One of Its Purposes or Activities Facilitating or Carrying on of Terrorist Activities**
 - **An “Entity” Includes Trusts, Unincorporated Associations and Organizations**
 - **Also Includes an Association of Such Entities**

“Facilitation” Definition

- **Recent Amendments to Bill C-36 Moved the Definition of “Facilitation” From the General Definition Section to the Specific Offence of “Facilitation of Terrorist Activity” S.83.19(1)**
- **The Move Was Stated to Make “Facilitation” Require Knowledge and Intent But Instead Results Only in Requiring That The Accused “Knowingly Did Not Know That a Particular Terrorist Activity Is Facilitated Or May Be Facilitated”**

“Facilitation” Definition

- **A Terrorist Activity Is Defined to Be “Facilitated” Whether or Not**
 - **The Facilitator Knows That a Particular Terrorist Activity Is Facilitated;**
 - **Any Particular Terrorist Activity Was Foreseen or Planned at the Time It Was Facilitated; Or**
 - **Any Terrorist Activity Was Actually Carried Out**
- **The Definition of “Facilitate” Continues to Apply to the Entire “Part” of The Criminal Code and Not to a Particular “Section” Requiring Knowledge and Intent**
- **The Broad Definition of Facilitation Therefore Applies to All Criminal Code Offences Involving Terrorism Without Reference to the Modifier of Having Knowledge and Intent in 83.19(1)**

“Facilitation” Definition

- **To “Facilitate” a Terrorist Activity May Require Only a Limited “Mens Rea” or Guilty Mind, Particularly Where There Is No Requirement for Knowledge and Intent, i.e. S. 83.04(a)**
- **This Is Different From the 1999 U.N. Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism That Uses More Intentional Language of “Willfully” and “Knowledge” in Describing Offences of Financing Terrorism**
- **Under Bill C-36, Unexpected Actions of a Charity May Therefore Result in a Charity Unwittingly Becoming a Terrorist Group**

Impact of Definition on Charities

- **FACT SITUATION #1 - A Charity Funds an Agent in the Middle East That Operates a Hospital Which May Treat or Give Medicine to a Member of a Terrorist Group**
- **FACT SITUATION #2 – A Hospital Provides Medical Care or a Church Provides Sleeping Facilities to Student Protestors at an Anti-globalization Protest Who Erect a Road Block Leading to an International Economic Summit**

- **In Either Situation, the Charity Could Be Found to Be:**
 - **A Terrorist Group for Facilitating a Terrorist Activity**
 - **A Terrorist Group by Meeting the Definition of a “Listed Entity”**
- **The Charity Could Also Be Committing a Separate Criminal Offence of Facilitating a Terrorist Activity (S.83.19)**
- **The Charity Could Also Lose Its Charitable Status Under the Deregistration Provisions of Part 6**

4. Specific Criminal Code Offences That May Impact Charities

(S. 83.02) Providing Property With Intention to Use It For Certain Activities and Armed Conflicts

- **It Is an Offence to Directly or Indirectly, Willfully Provide or Collect Property Intended to Be Used or Knowing That It Will Be Used in Whole or in Part To Carry Out:**
 - **An Act or Omission involving “Internationally Protected Person” Defined under Bill C-35 and other Listed Activities**
 - **An Act or Omission Intended to Cause Serious Bodily Harm to a Civilian in the Situation of an Armed Conflict in Order to Intimidate the Public or Caused a Government or International Organization to Do or Refrain From an Act**
- **S.83.02 is a Different and a More Focused Offence Than That of a “Terrorist Activity” or “Terrorist Group”**

(S. 83.03) Providing or Inviting the Provision of Property, Financial or Other Related Services That Facilitates or Carries Out a Terrorist Activity or Benefits a Terrorist Group

- **It Is an Offence to Directly or Indirectly Collect Property, Provide, or Invite a Person to Provide, or Make Available Property, Financial or Other Related Services:**
 - **Intending That They Be Used, or Knowing That They Will Be Used, to Facilitate, Carry Out Any Terrorist Activity or Benefiting Any Person Who Is Facilitating or Carrying Out Such Activity; or**
 - **Knowing That They Will Be Used by or Will Benefit a Terrorist Group**
- **Gifts by Donors to a Charity That is a Terrorist Group May Put The Donors at Risk of Violating S.83.03**

(S. 83.04) Using or Possessing Property to Facilitate a Terrorist Activity

- **It Is an Offence to:**
 - **Directly or Indirectly Use Property for Purpose of Facilitating a Terrorist Activity, or**
 - **Possess Property Intending or Knowing That It Will Be Used, Directly or Indirectly, in Whole or in Part, for the Purpose of Facilitating or Carrying Out a Terrorist Activity**
- **No Requirement to Knowledge and Intent For “Using Property” To Modify the Reference to “Facilitating”**

(S. 83.08) Dealing With Property, Facilitating Transactions or Financial and Related Services of a Terrorist Group

- **It Is an Offence for a Person in Canada, or a Canadian Outside of Canada To Knowingly:**
 - **Deal With Property Owned or Controlled by or on Behalf of a Terrorist Group;**
 - **Enter Into or Facilitate, Directly or Indirectly, Any Transaction With Respect Thereof; or**
 - **Provide Any Financial or Other Related Services in Respect Thereof for the Benefit of or at the Direction of a Terrorist Group**
- **The Solicitor General May Authorize a Person to Carry Out a Specific Activity or Transaction That Is Prohibited**

(S. 83.11) Financial Institutions Obligated to Determine If They Possess Property of a “Listed Entity”

- **It Is an Offence For Banks, Trust Companies, Credit Unions, Insurance Companies, and Other Financial Institutions To Fail To Continually Determine If They Are in Possession of Property That Is Owned or Controlled by a “Listed Entity”**
- **Charities May Be Included in the Definition of a Financial Institution, Because a Charity May Be An Entity Authorized by Provincial Legislation to Engage in the Business of Dealing in Securities Because it is exempt under S.35 of the *Securities Act***

(S. 83.18) Participating or Contributing to Any Actions That Enhances the Facilitation of a Terrorist Activity

- **It Is an Offence to Directly or Indirectly, Knowingly Participate or Contribute to Any Activity of a Terrorist Group That Enhances the Ability of Any Terrorist Group to Facilitate or Carry Out a Terrorist Activity**
- **An Offence Is Committed Whether or Not:**
 - **A Terrorist Group Actually Facilitates or Carries Out a Terrorist Activity,**
 - **The Participation or Contribution Actually Enhances the Ability of a Terrorist Activity, or**
 - **The Accused Knows the Specific Nature of Any Terrorist Activity That May Be Facilitated or Carried Out**

(S. 83.21) Instructing a Person to Carry Out Activities for the Benefit of a Terrorist Group

- **It Is an Offence to Knowingly Instruct, Directly or Indirectly, Any Person to Carry Out an Activity for the Benefit of, at the Direction of, or in Association With the Terrorist Group to Enhance the Ability of the Terrorist Group to Facilitate or Carry Out a Terrorist Activity**
- **This Offence Is Committed Whether or Not:**
 - **The Activity Instructed to Be Carried Out Is Actually Carried Out,**
 - **The Accused Instructs a Particular Person to Carry Out Such Activity,**
 - **The Accused Knows the Identity of the Person Whom the Accused Instructs, or**
 - **A Terrorist Group Activity Facilitates or Carries Out a Terrorist Activity**

(S. 83.22) Instructing a Person to Carry Out a Terrorist Activity

- **It Is an Offence to Directly or Indirectly Instruct Any Person to Carry Out a Terrorist Activity**
- **An Offence Is Committed Whether or Not:**
 - **The Terrorist Activity Is Carried Out,**
 - **The Accused Knows the Identity of the Person Instructed to Carry Out the Terrorist Activity, or**
 - **The Person Instructed Knows That It Is a Terrorist Activity**

(S. 83.14) Forfeiture of Property of a Terrorist Group

- **The Attorney General May Make an Application to the Federal Court for an Order of Forfeiture in Respect Of:**
 - **Property Owned or Controlled by or on Behalf of a Terrorist Group**
 - **Property That Has Been or Will Be Used, in Whole or Part, to Facilitate or Carry Out a Terrorist Activity**
- **Any Proceeds That Arise From the Disposal of Property May Be Used to Compensate Victims of Terrorist Activities and to Fund Anti-terrorist Initiatives by the Government**
- **Therefore, Any Property Owned or Controlled by an Organization Which Is a Terrorist Group Is Subject to Seizure by the Government**

Impact of Criminal Code Offences on Charities

- **FACT SITUATION #1 – A Charity Through a Fundraiser Requests the Provision of Medical Supplies to Fund an Agent in the Middle East and Gives Instructions to the Agent to Use the Supplies at a Hospital That Might Treat or Give Medicine to a Member of a Terrorist Group**
- **FACT SITUATION #2 – A Charity Through a Fundraiser Solicits Funds for a Programme to Conduct Aerial Drops of Food Packages in Afghanistan Where Some Remaining Members of the Taliban Might Receive a Few of the Food Packages**

- **FACT SITUATION #3 – A Hospital Foundation Raises Funds for the General Operations of a Hospital That Provides Medical Care to Student Protestors at an Anti-globalization Protest Who Erect a Road Block Leading to an International Economic Summit**
- **FACT SITUATION #4 – A Religious Denomination Provides Funding to a Local Church That Assists Student Protesters by Providing Sleeping Facilities in its Church Basement in Fact Situation #3 Above**

- **The Following Criminal Code Offences Would Have Been Violated by the Charities in the Above Fact Situations**
 - **Collecting or Inviting the Provision of Property That Facilitates a Terrorist Group or Terrorist Activity (S.83.03)**
 - **Use or Possession of Property to Facilitate a Terrorist Activity (S.83.04)**
 - **Dealing With Property on Behalf of a Terrorist Group (S.83.08)**
 - **Contributing to an Activity That Facilitates a Terrorist Activity (S.83.18)**
 - **Instructs a Person to Carry Out An Activity for the Benefit of a Terrorist Group (S.83.21)**
- **The Charity Also Runs the Risk of Having Charitable Property Forfeited to the Government (S.83.16)**
- **Donors May Also Be Exposed to an Offence Under S.83.03 in Providing Property to Facilitate Terrorist Activities**

5. *The Charities Registration (Security Information) Act Part 6 (Previously Bill C-16)*

When In Effect

- **Part 6 Dealing With the Designation of Charities and the Refusal to Grant Charitable Status Comes Into Effect Upon Order in Council**

Practical Impact

- **Even If a Charity Is Not Charged With a Criminal Code Offence, a Possible Violation of a Criminal Code Offence May Result in a Charity Losing Its Charitable Status Without the Protection of Due Process of Law**

Certificate Issued

- **Ministers (Solicitor General and Minister of National Revenue) May Sign a Certificate That, Based Upon Security or Criminal Intelligence Reports, There Are Reasonable Grounds to Believe That a Registered Charity or an Applicant for Registered Charity Status:**
 - **Has Made, Makes or Will Make Available Any Resources, Directly or Indirectly to a Listed Entity**
 - **Made Available Any Resources, Directly or Indirectly, to an Entity (*Not a Listed Entity*) That Was and Continues to Be Engaged in Terrorist Activities or Activities in Support of Them**
 - **Makes or Will Make Available Any Resources, Directly or Indirectly, to an Entity (*Not a Listed Entity*) That Engages in or Will Engage in Terrorist Activities or Activities in Support of Them**

- **Concerns Involving the Issuance of a Certificate**
 - **No Knowledge or Intent Is Required**
 - **Past, Present and Future Actions Can Be Considered**
 - **No Due Diligence Defence**
 - **No Definition of What “Indirectly” Means**
 - **No Definition of “In Support of” Given**
 - **No Warning Given or Opportunity to Change the Practices of a Charity**
 - **Low Standard of “Reasonable Belief” Utilized**
 - **No Explanation Required for the Issuance of a Certificate**

Referral to Federal Court

- **The Certificate Must Be Served Upon the Charity or the Applicant and Referred to the Federal Court for Judicial Consideration**
- **A Federal Court Judge Will Then Determine If the Certificate Is Reasonable and If So, Then the Charity Will Lose Its Charitable Registration or the Applicant Will Be Ineligible to Become a Charity**
- **The Federal Court Determination Is Not Subject to Appeal and the Certificate Is Final and is Not Subject to Review By a Court**

Evidence to be Heard

- **The Federal Court “Shall” Examine in Private the Security or Criminal Intelligence Reports Considered by the Ministers**
- **The Federal Court May Also Examine Other Evidence In the Absence of the Charity If the Disclosure Would Injure National Security or the Safety of Anyone**
- **The Federal Court Can Admit Any Reliable and Relevant Information, Whether or Not the Information Is or Would Be Admissible in a Court of Law**
- **The Federal Court Can Receive In Private Information Obtained in Confidence From a Government, an Institution of a Foreign State, or From an International Organization, and Not Disclose Such Information to the Applicant or the Charity**

Effect of Certificate

- **Once a Certificate Is Determined to Be Relevant by a Federal Court Judge, Then the Registration of That Charity Is Automatically Revoked**
- **This May Result in the Loss of Charitable Property Due to the 100% Tax to the Federal Government Imposed on Revocation of Charitable Status**

Time That the Certificate Is In Effect For

- **A Certificate Is Effective for a Period of Seven Years, But May Be Cancelled Earlier Upon an Application Based Upon a Material Change of Circumstances**

6. Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act ***(Part 4)***

- ***Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act Has Now Been Amended to Include the Financing of Terrorist Activities***
- ***Regulations May Be Adopted That Could Include Charities and Those Who Raise Monies on Behalf of Charities***
- ***Charities May Be Unwittingly Included in the Definition of Who the Act Applies to Because of the Exemption From Registration Under S.35 (2) 7 of the Securities Act for Charities That May be Seen As Authorizing Charities to Carry on the Business of Dealing in Securities***
- ***Since Lawyers Fall under the Legislation, Monies Intended for Charities That Are Given Through a Lawyer will Be Under the Jurisdiction of the Legislation***

- **Where the Legislation Applies, There Is a Legal Requirement to Report Suspicious Transactions, Large Cash Transactions Over \$10,000.00, and Cross Border Transactions in Relation to the Receipting, Purchase and Transfer of Funds, Securities or Other Assets, or the Giving of Instructions on Behalf of Another in Relation to Such Activities**
- **The Full Impact of the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering)* Legislation Is Not Yet Known but May Have a Significant Impact Upon Charities and Their Legal Advisors**

7. The Risk to Charities From Bill C-36

Triple Threat from Bill C-36

- **Past, Present and Future Acts Can Be Considered in Revoking or Denying Charitable Status**
- **Can Involve Criminal Code Offences, Loss of Charitable Status and Money Laundering Violations**
- **Can Result in Penalties, Imprisonment and Seizure of Charitable Property**

Lack of Fairness Before the Law Under Bill C-36

- **Lack of Procedural Fairness**
 - **Limited Access to and Disclosure of Information**
 - **Normal Rules of Evidence Do Not Apply for Loss of Charitable Status**
 - **No Right of Appeal or Review for Loss of Charitable Status**

Limited Defence

- **No Due Diligence Defence Available For Charities For Either**
 - **Criminal Code Offences**
 - **Loss of Charitable Status**
- **Knowledge And Intent Have Been Curtailed**
 - **Criminal Code Offences Involving Facilitation Involve Lower Threshold Of Knowledge And Intent Than Other Criminal Code Offences**
 - **Knowledge And Intent Is Not A Requirement At All For Loss Of Charitable Status**

Discrimination Concerns of Bill C-36

- **Charities With Political, Religious and Ideological Purposes Will Be Suspect Because They in Part Meet the Definition of “Terrorist Activity”**
- **Religious, Ethnic and Environmental Charities May Be Scrutinized More Than Others**
- **Greater Scrutinization May Result in Discrimination Against Some Charities Because They Have “Religious or Ideological” Purposes**

Negative Impact on Charities From Bill C-36

- **Negative Impact on the General Public’s Perception of Charities Being Associated With Possible Financing of Terrorism**
- **Negative Impact May Result by Creating a “Chill Effect” on Future Charitable Activities For International Religious and Humanitarian Aid Organizations**
- **May Restrict Co-operative Efforts With Charities in Other Countries That May Be Concerned About Exposure to Bill C-36, As Well As Similar Concerns by Canadian Charities About Anti-terrorism Laws in other Countries**

Serious Penalties and Liability to Charities and Directors

- Directors Could Be Charged With Criminal Code Offences**
- Agents of Charities Involved in International Operations Could Expose Both the Charity and Directors to Liability**
- Breach of Fiduciary Duty Arising From a Loss of Charitable Property Could Lead to Personal Liability for Directors**
- Fines, Penalties and Criminal Code Charges Are Not Normally Included in Insurance Coverage**
- Gifts by Donors to a Charity That is a Terrorist Group May Put The Donors at Risk in Violating the Criminal Code and Will Therefore Require that Donors Make Appropriate Inquiries of Intended Recipient Charities**

8. What Charities Need to Do In Response to Bill C-36 – Due Diligence

- **Charities Will Need to Conduct Due Diligence Review of Their Operations to Determine If There Is Risk And/or Compliance With Bill C-36**
- **Undertaking Due Diligence Is Mandatory in Accordance With the Director’s Fiduciary Obligation to Protect Charitable Property**
- **Relying on Legal Counsel in Developing a Due Diligence Response Can Assist in Providing Tangible Evidence of Due Diligence and Permitting “Downloading” of Liability to Professionals**

- **Charities Need to Review and Monitor How and From Whom Monies Are Raised and Whether the Charity Might Be Used As a Conduit in Contravention of Bill C-36**
 - **Who Are the Donors of the Charity?**
 - **Are Donor Restrictions Imposed on the Use of the Funds That Could Lead to a Violation of Bill C-36?**
 - **Do the Programmes of a Charity Permit the Flow Through of Funds to a Terrorist Activity?**
 - **Are There Programmes of a Charity Operating in Canada or Abroad That Could Support, Enhance or Facilitate Terrorist Activities?**

- **Charities Will Need to Review and Monitor International Relationships to Protect Against Third Party Agents That May Directly or Indirectly Facilitate Terrorist Activities**
 - **All Third Part Agents of a Charity Need to Be Evaluated**
 - **Do Such Agents Utilize Third Party Agents Themselves, and If So They in Turn Need to Be Evaluated**
 - **Third Party Agents Will Need to Exercise Due Diligence Over Their Own Programmes and Employees in Order to Meet Requirements of Bill C-36**
 - **International Joint Venture Arrangements or Partnerships That Involve Co-mingling of Funds Will Require That the Other Parties Comply With Bill C-36**

- **Charities Will Need to Obtain Appropriate Releases and Indemnities From Third Parties In Order to Have Some Measure of Recourse Against Third Parties, Since Insurance Policies Will Not Normally Cover Costs, Fines and Penalties for Criminal Charges**
- **Appropriate Releases and Indemnities Will Need to Be Included in All International Agency, Joint Venture and Partnership Agreements**
- **Charities Will Need to Regularly Review All Aspects of Their Operations For Compliance Purposes With Bill C-36**

- **Charities Will Need to Carefully Develop and Implement Customized Due Diligence Policies to Ensure Compliance With Bill C-36 That Include As a Minimum**
 - **Education of Staff and Board of Directors**
 - **Checklists to Ensure Compliance of Current and Future Programmes of the Charity**
 - **Reporting Requirements in the Event of Risk of Non-compliance With Bill C-36**
 - **Designation of a Staff Person and Board Committee to Oversee Compliance Requirements**
 - **Monitoring and Updating of Appropriate Legal Documentation**

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