

# Consultation on the regulatory framework for charities - Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 – Post Legislative Scrutiny

## Overview

This consultation is being undertaken in response to the recommendations arising from the Standing Committee's post-legislative scrutiny of the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 and the subsequent debates in Legislative Council (28 October 2025) and Tynwald Court (20 January 2026).

In those debates, Members recognised the value of the existing statutory framework while identifying areas where further policy consideration may be appropriate, particularly in relation to exemptions from registration, proportional regulation, and legal clarity around electronic filings.

The consultation focuses on four inter-related policy areas:

- The treatment of Ecclesiastical Charities
- The scope for exemptions from registration for certain categories of charities
- The regulatory or governance framework that should apply to any exempt charities including financial thresholds for that level of regulation and governance
- The treatment of charities that receive large one-off donations

In addition, views are sought on whether legislative amendments are required to put the acceptance of electronic filings of charity documents beyond doubt, noting that significant operational progress has already been made within the Charities Administration Team.

## Why your views matter

Your feedback will help shape the final form of the amendments and ensure that the regulatory framework supports the Island's valuable charitable sector.

We particularly welcome responses from:

Registered charities and their trustees

Ecclesiastical and faith-based organisations

Donors and philanthropic bodies

Non-profit organisation(s) (NPO / NPOs)

Professional advisers, agents or others connected with charitable organisations such as legal, audit, or accounting

Local or public authorities with regulatory, compliance or charitable responsibilities

Members of the public with an interest in charity governance such as volunteers and fundraisers

Other regulatory bodies

Your insights will help the Attorney General's Chambers determine whether any possible changes strike the right balance between effective oversight and practical, proportionate regulation. Respondents are invited to indicate whether they are responding as an individual or on behalf of an organisation, and, where applicable, how many organisations or individuals they represent.

## Reasonable adjustments and alternative formats

The Department is committed to equal opportunities and our aim is to make our documents easy to use and accessible to all.

We will take steps to accommodate any reasonable adjustments and provide such assistance as you may reasonably require to enable you to access or reply to this consultation.

If you would like to receive this document as a paper copy, in another format or need assistance with accessing or replying to this consultation, please email [charities@gov.im](mailto:charities@gov.im) or telephone +44 1624 685452.

## Responding to this consultation and questions

You can respond to this consultation online by clicking on the 'Online Survey' link below. Alternatively you can download a paper version of this consultation in the 'Related' section below and email it to [charities@gov.im](mailto:charities@gov.im) or post it to:

Charities Administration Team,  
Attorney General's Chambers,  
Belgravia House,  
34-44 Circular Road,  
Douglas,  
Isle of Man,  
IM1 4AE

## Evidence and supporting information

Respondents are encouraged to provide supporting evidence, examples or practical experience where possible. This may include information on administrative burden, compliance costs, governance arrangements or regulatory effectiveness. Please do not provide personal data or information about identifiable individuals, or information relating to specific charities, as these are outside the scope of this consultation. Any specific queries should be referred to the Attorney General's Chambers.

## What happens next

Once the consultation closes, all responses will be reviewed and considered. In undertaking this work, the Attorney General's Chambers will have regard to the reporting expectations set out during the post-legislative scrutiny process and the subsequent consideration by Tynwald. In particular, the Tynwald motion paper referred to reporting back on progress by October 2026 in the context of the policy work on exemptions from registration for Ecclesiastical Charities and the consideration of options relating to small charities. As approved by Tynwald (as amended), the Attorney General should conduct a policy review of Ecclesiastical Charities and report back to Tynwald by December 2026. Subsequent to this, any necessary revisions to the legislation will be made to the proposed amendments before they are finalised and prepared for laying before Tynwald.

## About you (respondent information)

Responses will be analysed and used to inform policy development and advice to Ministers. A summary of responses will be published, setting out the key themes raised and the Government's response. Individual responses (or extracts) will not be published or attributed unless respondents indicate that they are content for this to occur, in line with the publication preferences set out at question 4.

### 1 Are you responding as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

*Please select only one item*

- I am responding as an Individual
- I am responding on behalf of an organisation
- I am not sure
- Other (please specify)

Organisation:

Other:

### 2 Which category (or categories) best describes you? (Select all that apply).

*Please select all that apply*

- Registered charity
- Trustee
- Ecclesiastical or faith based organisation
- Donor or philanthropic body
- Non profit organisation
- Professional adviser, agent or other connected with charitable organisations (e.g. legal, audit, accounting)
- Local or public authority with regulatory, compliance or charitable responsibilities
- Member of the public (e.g. volunteer, fundraiser, donor)
- Other regulatory body
- Other (please specify)

Other:

### 3 If you are responding on behalf of others, approximately how many organisations or individuals do you represent?

Please select only one item

- Not applicable
- 1
- 2 to 10
- 11 to 50
- 51+
- Other (please specify)

Other:

### 4 May we publish your response?

Please read our [Privacy Policy](#) </privacy\_policy/> for more details and your rights.

#### More information

- Publish in full – your organisation name, along with full answers **may** be published on the hub
- Publish anonymously – only your responses **may** be published on the hub (your organisation name will **not** be published)
- Do not publish – **nothing will** be published publicly on the hub (your response will only be part of a larger summary response document)

*(Required)*

Please select only one item

- Yes, you can publish my response in full
- Yes, you may publish my response anonymously
- No, please do not publish my response

## Tynwald Recommendations

The Committee's report [Standing Committee on the Business and Functioning of the Council First Report for the Session 2024–25 – Post-Legislative Scrutiny: Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 \(PP 2025/0111, August 2025 opens in a tab\)](#) <https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/business/opqp/sittings/20212026/2025-PP-0111.pdf> , is available to read online. The recommendations were subsequently considered by Tynwald and approved as amended (In Tynwald, January 2026, Item 9; dated 20 January 2026).

At its January 2026 sitting (Item 9), Tynwald approved the Standing Committee's recommendations subject to amendments moved by Mr Speaker. The recommendations approved by Tynwald (as amended) are set out in full below:

**Recommendation 1 - Electronic filings:** That Tynwald is of the opinion that the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019, and any other relevant legislation, should be amended to put beyond doubt the acceptance of electronic filings of charity documents; and that the Attorney General should bring forward those amendments

**Recommendation 2 – Exemptions for Ecclesiastical Charities:** That Tynwald is of the opinion that the Attorney General should conduct a policy review of Ecclesiastical Charities and report back to Tynwald by December 2026

**Recommendation 3 – Exemption from audit requirements for one off donations:** That Tynwald is of the opinion that the Attorney General should bring forward amendments to the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 which give the Attorney General the discretionary power to exempt charities which receive a large one-off donation, and which do not normally have a high level of income, from the requirements to submit full audited accounts. This power should be used as part of a risk-based approach

The consultation therefore invites feedback on specific areas where further clarity and policy direction are required:

**Registration thresholds:** whether there should be a requirement to register 'small' charities and, if so, how a 'small' charity should be defined

**The treatment of one-off donations:** particularly large donations or exceptional gifts that may affect reporting thresholds (including whether the Attorney General should have a discretionary power to exempt charities from full audited accounts in appropriate cases, as part of a risk-based approach)

**Exempt and Ecclesiastical/Religious Charities:** including how they should be defined and regulated within the existing statutory framework, what (if any) exemptions from registration remain appropriate, and issues to be considered as part of the Attorney General's policy review of Ecclesiastical Charities

**Financial thresholds:** for regulatory levels such as audit and examination of accounts

## Purpose of the consultation

The purpose of this consultation is to gather views and evidence to inform policy development, including whether changes to the current charity regulatory framework should be progressed in line with the Committee's recommendations and the Attorney General's response. The Attorney General's Chambers is seeking feedback to help assess whether the existing legislation continues to meet the needs of the sector and the public. More widely, we seek to improve the usability of the legislation for charities, trustees and the public by:

Exploring whether exemptions from registration remain appropriate for Ecclesiastical Charities

Considering whether exemptions should extend to other categories of charities, and on what basis

Identifying proportionate regulatory and governance arrangements for any exempt charities including financial thresholds triggering audit or independent examination of accounts

Considering the treatment of large one-off donations in relation to audit and reporting requirements

Informing consideration of whether legislative amendments are required to provide clarity on electronic filings

In developing policy options, regard will be had to the views expressed during parliamentary debates, including the need to balance proportionality with accountability, transparency and the protection of public confidence in the charitable sector as well as adhering to international obligations.

## Scope of the consultation

### Matters within scope

Policy options relating to exemptions from registration for Ecclesiastical and other Charities

The criteria, conditions and safeguards that might apply to any such exemptions

Regulatory and governance expectations for exempt charities including financial thresholds for the audit and independent examination of accounts

The treatment of large one-off donations, including the possible use of discretion in audit or reporting requirements

Legislative clarity in relation to electronic filings

### Matters outside scope

Decisions relating to individual charities or specific registration cases

Wider reform of charity law not connected to the post-legislative scrutiny recommendations

Operational matters relating to the day-to-day administration of the Charities Register

## Theme A – Ecclesiastical Charities

The post-legislative scrutiny report and subsequent Tynwald debate identified Ecclesiastical Charities as a specific category warranting policy review. This consultation therefore begins with Ecclesiastical Charities, while recognising that any consideration of exemptions must be informed by wider regulatory, risk and governance considerations.

In the Isle of Man, 'Ecclesiastical Charity' is a defined term in the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019. The current position is that specified religious institutions are exempted from the requirement to register under section 10(1) of that Act by the Religious Charities Regulations 2023. The institutions exempted from registration are set out in the Schedule to those Regulations (including, for example, bodies connected with the Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Methodist Church, United Reformed Church and the Society of Friends). Further detail, including the full legislative provisions and the list of institutions exempted from registration, can be found in the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 and the Religious Charities Regulations 2023 (see 'Links and resources' below). The current policy rationale for exempting from registration and regulatory oversight is that those institutions are subject to their own laws, governance and practice, and are regulated in accordance with such.

It may also be helpful to note that exemption from registration does not necessarily place an ecclesiastical or religious charity outside the regulatory reach of the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019. In particular, section 37 provides a general power for the Attorney General to institute inquiries 'with regard to any institution which is, or which purports to be, established for charitable purposes'. Accordingly, exemption from registration does not of itself prevent the Attorney General from making inquiries where appropriate, including for the protection of charities and the public.

By way of context, other jurisdictions adopt different models, for example:

In England and Wales, certain church charities are 'excepted' from registration with the Charity Commission where gross annual income does not exceed £100,000 (with the exception for certain churches currently extended to 31 March 2031), but those charities remain subject to charity law and the Charity Commission's powers

Scotland generally requires all charities (including religious charities) to register with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR)

Jersey operates a two-tier register, including a Restricted Section designed to address sensitivity through limited public visibility rather than exemption from oversight. To help respondents comment on possible policy options (without predetermining any outcome), we also invite views on the following illustrative questions. These are intended to assist in understanding what approaches may be considered proportionate and workable in practice.

## Links and resources

For ease of reference, the key documents relevant to this consultation are:

[Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 \(opens in a new tab\)](https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2019/2019-0007/2019-0007_5.pdf) <https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2019/2019-0007/2019-0007\_5.pdf>

[Charities Regulations 2020 \(opens in a new tab\)](https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2020/2020-0060/2020-0060_1.pdf) <https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2020/2020-0060/2020-0060\_1.pdf>

[Charities Exemption Regulations 2021 \(opens in a new tab\)](https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2021/2021-0130/2021-0130_1.pdf) <https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2021/2021-0130/2021-0130\_1.pdf>

[Religious Charities Regulations 2023 \(opens in a new tab\)](https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2023/2023-0054/2023-0054_3.pdf) <https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2023/2023-0054/2023-0054\_3.pdf>

[Standing Committee on the Business and Functioning of the Council First Report for the Session 2024-25 – Post-Legislative Scrutiny: Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 \(PP 2025/0111, August 2025 opens in a new tab\)](https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/business/opqp/sittings/20212026/2025-PP-0111.pdf) <https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/business/opqp/sittings/20212026/2025-PP-0111.pdf>

[Response to the Standing Committee on the Business and Functioning of the Council – First Report for the Session 2024-25 – Post-legislative scrutiny of the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 \(GD 2025/0109, September 2025 opens in a new tab\)](https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/links/tls/GD/2017/2025-GD-0109.pdf) <https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/links/tls/GD/2017/2025-GD-0109.pdf>

- 1 What factors should be taken into account when determining whether Ecclesiastical Charities should be exempt from registration?

- 2 What benefits or risks arise from exempting Ecclesiastical Charities from registration?

- 3 If exemptions are retained or introduced, should they be subject to conditions or limitations? If so, what should these be?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, they should be subject to conditions
- No, they should not be subject to conditions
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**4** If exemptions are retained or introduced, should there be a mechanism to review them periodically (for example every 5 years)?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, there should be a mechanism to review them periodically
- No, there should not be a mechanism to review them periodically
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**5** If an exemption from registration were to apply to Ecclesiastical Charities, should it be threshold based (for example by annual income), rather than a blanket exemption?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, it should be threshold based
- No, it should not be threshold based
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**6** If you answered yes to question 5, and agree that an exemption should apply to Ecclesiastical Charities based on thresholds, what should this be?

*Please select only one item*

- A financial threshold of charities with a net annual income of over £5000
- A financial threshold of charities with a net annual income of over £25,000
- A financial threshold of charities with a net annual income of over £50,000
- A financial threshold of charities with a net annual income of over £100,000
- A financial threshold of charities with a net annual income of over £250,000
- Another threshold (for example subject to Ecclesiastical law and governance structures)
- Other (please specify)

Please enter another threshold amount:

**7** If Ecclesiastical Charities were exempt or excepted from registration, should they nonetheless be required to submit information (for example annual accounts and/or an annual return) to the regulator, even if not publicly displayed?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, they should be required to submit information to the regulator
- No, they should not be required to submit information to the regulator
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**8** Any other comments relating to Ecclesiastical Charities?

## Theme B – Broader exemptions from registration for small charities and financial thresholds

Parliamentary debate recognised concerns about regulatory burden, particularly for smaller charities, while also emphasising the importance of accountability, transparency and public trust. Any consideration of broader exemptions must therefore proceed cautiously and on an evidence-based basis.

In the Isle of Man, there are already specific exemptions from the requirement to register in defined circumstances. This includes specified religious institutions exempted from registration under the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 by the Religious Charities Regulations 2023 (see Theme A). In addition, the Charities (Exemption) Regulations 2021 provide for a limited exemption for certain foreign charities where activity in the Island is restricted (for example, to awareness-raising activity connected with Isle of Man Government International Development funding). Links to the Isle of Man legislation are set out at section 10 ('Links and resources').

By way of context, comparator jurisdictions adopt different approaches to registration and exemption. For example:

In England and Wales, the general position is that a charity must apply to register with the Charity Commission if its income is at least £5,000 per year (or if it is a charitable incorporated organisation (CIO)). Some charities are 'excepted' from registration; for example, certain church charities can be excepted where gross annual income does not exceed £100,000 (subject to conditions and time limits, currently extended to 31 March 2031). Excepted charities remain subject to charity law, trustee duties and the regulator's intervention and enforcement powers

In Northern Ireland, at present all charities are required to register with the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland. However, work is underway to introduce a 'registration threshold', under which charities with annual income of £20,000 or less and assets of £100,000 or less would not have to register or submit annual reports and accounts (with voluntary registration remaining available for charities below the threshold)

In Scotland, there is generally a universal registration model and charities (including religious charities) register with OSCR

In Jersey, registration is a condition of being described as a charity, but a Restricted Section can apply (addressing sensitivity through limited public visibility rather than exemption from oversight)

In Guernsey, the charity/NPO framework also uses threshold-based concepts in its approach to oversight and proportionality (for example, 'large' domestic NPOs being identified by reference to assets/funds or annual income) rather than blanket exemptions without criteria

In particular, respondents may wish to address whether any exemption for 'small' charities should be based on objective thresholds (for example income and/or assets), whether it should operate on an optional ('opt in') basis allowing voluntary registration, and what continuing duties and safeguards should apply to ensure appropriate transparency and accountability.

By way of further context, of the 619 charities on the register at the end of 2025:

- 148 – were below £2,500 (24%)
- 177 – were between £2,500 to £25,000 (28.5%)
- 149 – were between £25,000 to £250,000 (24.1%)
- 51 – were above £250,000 (8.2%)
- 94 – were unclassified as at the date of data collection (awaiting returns/reports or other confirmation) (15.2%)

## Links and resources

For ease of reference, the key documents relevant to this consultation are:

[Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 \(opens in a new tab\)](https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2019/2019-0007/2019-0007_5.pdf) <https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2019/2019-0007/2019-0007\_5.pdf>

[Charities Regulations 2020 \(opens in a new tab\)](https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2020/2020-0060/2020-0060_1.pdf) <https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2020/2020-0060/2020-0060\_1.pdf>

[Charities Exemption Regulations 2021 \(opens in a new tab\)](https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2021/2021-0130/2021-0130_1.pdf) <https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2021/2021-0130/2021-0130\_1.pdf>

[Religious Charities Regulations 2023 \(opens in a new tab\)](https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2023/2023-0054/2023-0054_3.pdf) <https://legislation.gov.im/cms/images/LEGISLATION/SUBORDINATE/2023/2023-0054/2023-0054\_3.pdf>

[Standing Committee on the Business and Functioning of the Council First Report for the Session 2024-25 – Post-Legislative Scrutiny: Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 \(PP 2025/0111, August 2025 opens in a new tab\)](https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/business/opqp/sittings/20212026/2025-PP-0111.pdf) <https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/business/opqp/sittings/20212026/2025-PP-0111.pdf>

[Response to the Standing Committee on the Business and Functioning of the Council – First Report for the Session 2024-25 – Post-legislative scrutiny of the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019 \(GD 2025/0109, September 2025 opens in a new tab\)](https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/links/tls/GD/2017/2025-GD-0109.pdf) <https://www.tynwald.org.im/index.php/spfile?file=/links/tls/GD/2017/2025-GD-0109.pdf>

**1** Should exemptions from registration be available to charities other than Ecclesiastical Charities?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, exemptions from registration should be available
- No, exemptions from registration should not be available
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**2** If so, what criteria (for example income, assets, activities or risk profile) should be used to determine eligibility?

**3** Should any exemption operate on an 'opt in' basis, allowing charities to register voluntarily?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, exemptions should operate on an 'opt in' basis
- No, exemptions should not operate on an 'opt in' basis
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**4** What safeguards would be necessary to maintain transparency and public trust?

5 If exemptions were available to small charities, what (if any) ongoing reporting should still be required (for example a short annual return, basic accounts, or confirmation of continued charitable activity)?

6 Do you agree that any exemption for small charities (if introduced) should be primarily financial threshold based (for example income and/or assets), rather than based on charitable purpose or type?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, I agree
- No, I disagree
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

7 If a threshold model were adopted, which approach is preferable: (1) a single income threshold; (2) combined income and assets thresholds; or (3) a threshold plus specified 'risk triggers' (for example overseas disbursements)?

*Please select only one item*

- Option 1 - a single income threshold
- Option 2 - combined income and assets thresholds
- Option 3 - a threshold plus specified 'risk triggers'
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please explain your preference:

**8** Do you agree that any exemption should operate on an 'opt in' basis (allowing voluntary registration), and if so should any incentives or benefits be associated with voluntary registration?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, I agree
- No, I disagree
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**9** In the context of the registered charity profile in the Isle of Man, what would you consider a 'small' charity to be?

*Please select only one item*

- Income level
- Assets level
- Turnover level
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**10** What financial threshold do you think should exempt a charity from registration?

*Please select only one item*

- An income below £5,000
- An income between £5,000 and £25,000
- An income between £25,000 and £250,000
- An income of over £250,000
- Other (please specify)

Please enter another threshold amount:

**11** What financial threshold do you think should exempt a charity from certain regulatory requirements i.e. audited accounts or independent examinations?

**12** Any other comments relating to smaller charities or exemptions?

## Theme C – Regulatory and governance framework for exempt charities

During debate, Members emphasised that exemption from registration does not equate to exemption from oversight. Comparator approaches typically distinguish between registration requirements and ongoing regulatory expectations, with continuing governance standards and intervention powers even where registration is modified (for example, regulatory powers applying to 'excepted' charities in England and Wales, and ongoing obligations applying to charities in Jersey's Restricted Section). Any exemption must therefore be accompanied by appropriate regulatory or governance expectations, taking account of the Isle of Man's (IOM) international obligations.

In particular, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 8 applies only to a subset of NPOs which have been identified as potentially vulnerable to terrorist financing abuse. FATF emphasises that measures should be focused, risk-based, targeted and proportionate, and should avoid blanket or sector-wide restrictions which may unduly disrupt legitimate charitable activity. These principles are relevant when considering both (i) whether any charities should be exempt from registration and (ii) what alternative oversight measures, reporting requirements or safeguards should apply.

It may also be helpful to note that, under the Charities Registration and Regulation Act 2019, the Attorney General has investigatory powers which are not limited to charities that are on the register. In particular, section 37 provides a general power to institute inquiries 'with regard to any institution which is, or which purports to be, established for charitable purposes'. This means that exemption from registration (or a failure to register) does not necessarily prevent the Attorney General from making inquiries where appropriate, including for the protection of charities and the public.

**1** What minimum regulatory or governance requirements should apply to exempt charities?

*Please select only one item*

- Requirement to notify the Charities Regulator of its operations on a one time basis
- Requirement to notify the Charities Regulator of its operations on an annual basis
- Requirement to provide information to the Charities Regulator on request
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

2 Are there alternative models of oversight that would be proportionate and effective?

3 How can regulatory burden be reduced while maintaining confidence in the charitable sector?

4 Should exempt charities be required to maintain (and make available on request) a minimum set of records (for example governing document, trustee details, and accounts)?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, they should be required to maintain a minimum set of records
- No, they should not be required to maintain a minimum set of records
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

5 Do you agree that, even where registration is exempted or modified, trustee duties and regulator intervention/enforcement powers should remain the same as for registered charities?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, I agree
- No, I disagree
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**6** Do you agree that any exemption model should include 'risk triggers' that require registration (or enhanced reporting) regardless of size? If so, what triggers would be most appropriate (for example overseas activities, overseas payments, higher risk jurisdictions, or significant third party fundraising)?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, I agree
- No, I disagree
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**7** In light of FATF Recommendation 8, do you agree that the regulatory approach should be targeted at higher risk NPO activity rather than applying blanket sector wide restrictions? If so, what risk indicators should be used to identify the higher risk subset?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, I agree
- No, I disagree
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**8** Any other comments relating to exemptions and oversight of charities in the IOM?

## Theme D – Large one off donations

The post legislative scrutiny report and Tynwald debate recognised that large one off donations may impose disproportionate audit burdens on some charities, while also acknowledging that such donations do not necessarily reduce, and may in some cases increase, regulatory risk. In other jurisdictions, any discretion to relax audit or reporting requirements is generally framed as exceptional and evidence based, with safeguards designed to protect public confidence and support a risk based approach to oversight.

**1** Should there be discretion to relax audit or reporting requirements in cases involving large one off donations?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, there should be discretion to relax audit or reporting requirements
- No, there should not be discretion to relax audit or reporting requirements
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**2** What safeguards should accompany any such discretion?

**3** How should a risk based approach be applied in practice?

**4** How should 'large one off donation' be defined for these purposes (for example by reference to the charity's typical annual income and/or a fixed monetary threshold)?

**5** Do you agree that any power to relax audit or reporting requirements should be discretionary, exceptional and evidence based (with the burden on the charity to demonstrate why a dispensation is appropriate)?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, I agree
- No, I disagree
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**6** If discretion is introduced, should it be limited to cases where a charity exceeds an audit threshold solely due to a one off donation and would otherwise fall below the threshold in typical years?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, it should be limited
- No, it should not be limited
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**7** Any other comments regarding the treatment of large one-off donations?

## Theme E – Electronic filings

Electronic filings are widely accepted in practice. Parliamentary debate highlighted the importance of legal certainty, rather than the removal of safeguards or evidential requirements. In other jurisdictions, electronic filing is typically treated as a procedural modernisation supported by clear legislative provision, with policy emphasis on legal certainty and evidential integrity rather than deregulation.

**1** Are there any practical or legal barriers to the acceptance of electronic filings under the current framework?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, there are practical or legal barriers
- No, there are not any practical or legal barriers
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**2** Are there other pieces of primary or secondary legislation, beyond charity legislation, that should be considered in this context?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, there is other legislation that should be considered
- No, there is not any other legislation that should be considered
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

**3** What level of assurance should be required to demonstrate the authenticity and integrity of an electronic filing (for example email from a verified address, portal submission, or use of electronic signatures)?

4 Do you agree that legislation should be amended to put beyond doubt that electronic filing is valid, provided integrity requirements are met (for example authenticity of the sender, tamper evidence, and appropriate record retention)?

*Please select only one item*

- Yes, I agree
- No, I disagree
- I am unsure
- Other (please specify)

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant:

5 If legislative clarification is required, what forms of electronic signature or verification should be treated as acceptable for charity documents?

6 Any other comments in the context of electronic filings?

### Theme F – Any other matters

This theme provides an opportunity to raise any other issues that you consider relevant to the matters set out in Themes A to E, or any wider considerations that should be taken into account when reviewing the charities regulatory framework in light of the post-legislative scrutiny recommendations. Please note that it is outside the scope of this consultation to consider individual charities or specific cases; however, respondents are welcome to draw attention to general issues, evidence, or anonymised examples that may assist policy development.

**1** Is there anything else you consider should be addressed or considered as part of this consultation, having regard to the questions and themes above?

*Please select only one item*

Yes, there is

No, there is not

Please provide any comments that you may consider relevant: