CONCEPT

Non-Profit Sector Regulation: Registration, Risk-Based Supervision and Enablement

24 – 28 May 2027
Amsterdam - Zuidas business district hotel



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Ref: 915_21314 **Date:** 24 – 28 May 2027 **Location:** Amsterdam - Zuidas business district hotel **Fees:** 23500 SAR

Introduction:

Non-profit sector regulation often swings between two failures: registrars who approve associations and foundations and then never read their annual returns, or supervisors who treat every charity as a suspect and choke legitimate giving. Neither protects donors nor grows the sector. This Core Concept course equips registration, supervision and sector development staff to design registration pathways, set governance and filing rules, supervise by risk, curb misuse, choose proportionate interventions and run enablement programmes. Participants build a Risk-Based Supervision and Sector Development Plan for a case regulator.

Course Objectives:

- Assess the legal forms, mandate model and enabling environment that shape how a state oversees its non-profit sector
- Design registration, activity licensing, board governance and annual filing requirements that scale with an organisation's size and risk
- Build a non-profit risk profiling model and desk-based monitoring routine that direct supervisory attention to the highest-risk registrants
- Apply FATF Recommendation 8 to identify at-risk non-profits and set focused, proportionate mitigation without disrupting legitimate activity
- Select interventions from advice to deregistration and use public register data to support accountability and policy decisions
- Plan capacity-building, social enterprise support and sector health measures alongside supervision in one regulator plan

Target Audience:

- Registration managers who approve, amend and remove associations, foundations and other non-profit bodies on the register
- Supervision and monitoring managers who review annual returns, financial statements and red flags across the registered sector
- Policy managers who draft non-profit legislation, secondary rules and filing thresholds
- Sector development managers who run capacity-building, grant and social enterprise programmes for civil society
- Financial crime and risk managers who assess the misuse of non-profits within national risk assessments
- Data and register managers who maintain public registers and publish sector statistics

Course Outline:

Day 1: Rationale, Legal Forms and the Enabling Environment

- Donor Protection, Public Trust and Tax Privilege Rationale for Non-Profit Oversight
- Legal Form Comparison: Associations, Foundations, Charitable Trusts and Non-Profit Companies
- Enabling Environment Assessment: Freedom of Association, Public Benefit Status and Cross-Border Funding Rules
- Mandate Models: Dedicated Charity Commission, Ministry Registrar and Self-Regulatory Bodies
- Sector Baseline Diagnostic: Register Size, Filing Rates and Supervisory Coverage

Day 2: Registration, Board Governance Rules and Financial Filing Tiers

- Registration Pathway Design: Founding Documents, Objects Clause and Public Benefit Test
- Activity Licensing for Fundraising, Service Delivery and Branch Opening
- Board Governance Requirements: Minimum Trustees, Conflict-of-Interest Registers and Term Limits
- Annual Return and Financial Statement Filing Tiers by Income Band
- Independent Examination Versus Full Audit Thresholds and Auditor Reporting Duties to the Registrar

Day 3: Risk-Based Supervision, Fundraising Oversight and Misuse Prevention

- Non-Profit Risk Profiling Model: Size, Cash Intensity, Beneficiary Location and Filing History
- Desk-Based Review of Annual Returns With Red-Flag Ratios and Late-Filing Alerts
- Public Fundraising Oversight: Collection Permits, Online Donation Platforms and Appeal Accounting
- FATF Recommendation 8: Identifying the Subset of Non-Profits at Risk of Terrorist Financing Abuse
- Focused Mitigation Measures and Outreach Sessions for At-Risk Non-Profits

Day 4: Interventions, Register Data and Sector Enablement Programmes

- Intervention Ladder: Advice, Action Plan, Trustee Suspension, Bank Account Freezing and Deregistration
- Unintended Consequences Review: De-Risking, Bank Account Closures and Chilling Effects on Civil Society
- Public Register and Open Data: Searchable Profiles, Controller Data and Data Quality Rules
- Capacity-Building Grants, Governance Toolkits and Intermediary Support Organisations
- Social Enterprise Support: Hybrid Legal Forms, Impact Investment Readiness and Incubation Schemes

Day 5: Case Regulator: Supervision and Sector Development Plan

- Case Regulator Brief: Register Extract, Filing Data and Misuse Typology Report
- Sector Health Scorecard: Formation, Survival, Income Diversity and Public Trust Indicators
- Supervision Plan Build: Risk Tiers, Monitoring Cycles and Staff Allocation
- Sector Development Plan Build: Enablement Programmes, Social Enterprise Pathway and Targets
- Plan Defence Before a Mock Oversight Board and Civil Society Panel

Skills You Will Gain:

- Non-Profit Legal Form Analysis
- Registration Pathway Design
- Proportionate Filing Threshold Setting
- Non-Profit Risk Profiling
- Terrorist Financing Misuse Assessment
- Regulatory Intervention Selection
- Public Register Data Governance
- Civil Society Capacity Building

Why Attend This Course:

- Leave with a Risk-Based Supervision and Sector Development Plan tested on a case regulator and defended before a mock oversight board
- Spend supervisory hours on the registrants whose size, cash use or beneficiary locations carry real risk rather than on routine files
- Tighten oversight of misuse while avoiding bank de-risking and other side effects that hurt legitimate charities
- Compare registration, supervision and enablement practice with regulators, ministries and sector bodies from several jurisdictions

Conclusion:

Non-profit regulators serve the public best when registration is clear, filing duties scale with size, supervision follows evidence of risk and enablement grows capable organisations. The course moves from legal forms and the enabling environment, through registration, governance and filing rules, to risk profiling, fundraising oversight and misuse prevention, then interventions, register data and sector development. The final day turns that material into a Risk-Based Supervision and Sector Development Plan for a case regulator, measured against a sector health scorecard.