

Organisation Type Definitions

Name Organisation Type Definitions

Purpose Defining organisational types for Pollinators Membership, Space and Learning Marketplace

Text Not for Profit

- A non-profit (or NFP) organisation is an organisation that is not operating for the profit or gain of its individual members, whether these gains would have been direct or indirect. This applies both while the organisation is operating and when it winds up. NFPs are often established as public companies limited by guarantee or incorporated associations.
- For any further clarification, we refer to the ATO and ACNC
 - ATO: <https://www.ato.gov.au/Non-profit/Getting-started-for-non-profit-organisations/Is-your-organisation-non-profit/>
 - ACNC: https://www.acnc.gov.au/ACNC/Register_my_charity/Who_can_register/What_is_NFP/ACNC/Reg/What_is_NFP.aspx

Community Group

- Community Groups are networks or associations of people which meet the definition of a NFP, are entirely volunteer-run and may or may not have a formalised legal structure i.e. they may be unincorporated.

Social Enterprise

- In the Australian context, because there is no defined or dedicated organisational legal structure called a "social enterprise", we define social enterprise as an organisation that:
 - Is driven by a public or community cause, be it social, environmental, cultural or economic
 - Derive most of its income from trade, not donations
 - Uses the majority of its profits to work towards their social mission.
- Social Enterprises are most frequently NFPs, though some organisations set up as for-profit structures may be considered social enterprises.
- For any further clarification we refer to the FASE research-based definition:
 - Social Traders: <http://www.socialtraders.com.au/finding-australias-social-enterprise-sector-fases>

Government

- Government organisations refer to any entity operating as or under Australia's 3 tiers of government (Federal, State & Territory, and Local). Federal and State Governments generally have 2 types of organisations – government departments which are normally funded through budget appropriations, and Corporations/Business Enterprises which are more commercial in their operations and funding.
- For any further clarification we refer to the links and information provided by AICD:
 - AICD: <http://www.companydirectors.com.au/Director-Resource-Centre/Organisation-Type/Organisation-definitions>

Business

- Businesses are separate legal entities set up to generate and distribute profit, that are taxable on their net taxable income. They can be one of several legal structures, including:
 - Companies (Private, Unlisted Listed Public),
 - Partnerships,
 - Trusts,
 - Individuals

Small Business

- A small business is an entity that has a turnover of less than \$2 million or less than 15 employees.
- There is not a universal definition of a small business, however ATO, Fair Work and ABS all have definitions
 - ATO <https://www.ato.gov.au/definitions/>
 - Fair Work <http://www.fairwork.gov.au/>
 - ABS: <http://www.abs.gov.au/>

Micro Businesses

- A micro-business has less than 5 employees

Sole Trader

- A Sole Trader is a business that has no employees i.e. the owner-manager is the only employee

Type Policy

Status Approved and in use