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RE: Supporting information Exposure Draft of the schedule of amendments to the CATSI Regulations 2017 A fact sheet explaining the proposed amendments

Information about the review of the CATSI Act, including the amendment bill and CATSI Act Review Final Report Supporting information Exposure Draft of the schedule of amendments to the CATSI Regulations 2017 A fact sheet explaining the proposed amendments Information about the review of the CATSI Act, including the amendment bill and CATSI Act Review Final Report

I would like to in particular comment on the following: The consolidated revenue threshold for a small corporation should be \$250,000 or \$500,000. [Given that ORIC and IBA, are concerned with the all aspects of recruitment, training, infrastructural establishment, maintenance, ongoing development, training, and reporting requirements of all First Nation's Businesses (e.g. small, non-for-profits, medium and large Businesses the disparity in comparing the financial threshold concerning mainstream business should be considered however, not automatically adopted. Instead, individual financial growth, of Businesses obligations in goods and services should be examined in consideration of its Rules, and measures taken to assess the capacity to provide and maintain for growth without the burdening same with target financial figures. Therefore, it may be necessary to give as much breath a width for gradual growth of financial performance and choose the highest threshold figure of \$500,000,]

all corporations should be required to prepare a remuneration report or only medium and large corporation. With the current additional financial reporting of small businesses in their online Annual Reporting requirements, ORIC, has already introduced this aspect which includes remuneration reporting for all corporations including Small Businesses (This aspect should be maintained and provisions for extensions, and other requirements currently considered by ORIC should automatically provide Safety Nets to prevent failure).

Thirdly the importance of a Business Front should be considered separate to that of personal domains. For example, in starting up small businesses -most cannot afford separation of both. As such, the personal can be exploited by the business aspect of being disadvantaged, as this comprises the rights of business managers to their rights of confidentiality and privacy afforded ordinary Australian citizens.

With thanks and appreciation.

