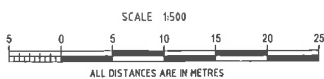


**NOTES**  
 This plan has been prepared for the client and should not be used for any other purpose unless authorised by Whelans Australia Pty Ltd.  
 Cadastral boundaries shown are subject to survey.  
 Lease areas and dimensions are subject to survey.  
 This note is an integral part of this plan.



**LOCATION AND TENURE**  
 SCALE 1:5000

Survey Date: N/A	Surveyed By: N/A
Drawn Date: 10/02/14	Drawn By: AMM
Scale (A3): 1:500	Checked By: GWS
Hor Datum: BRO94	Vert Datum: NONE
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CAD File: 140210_Lotteries_House_lease.dwg	
Path: S:\Projects\16\16186\Items\Item-01\Survey\LeasePlan	

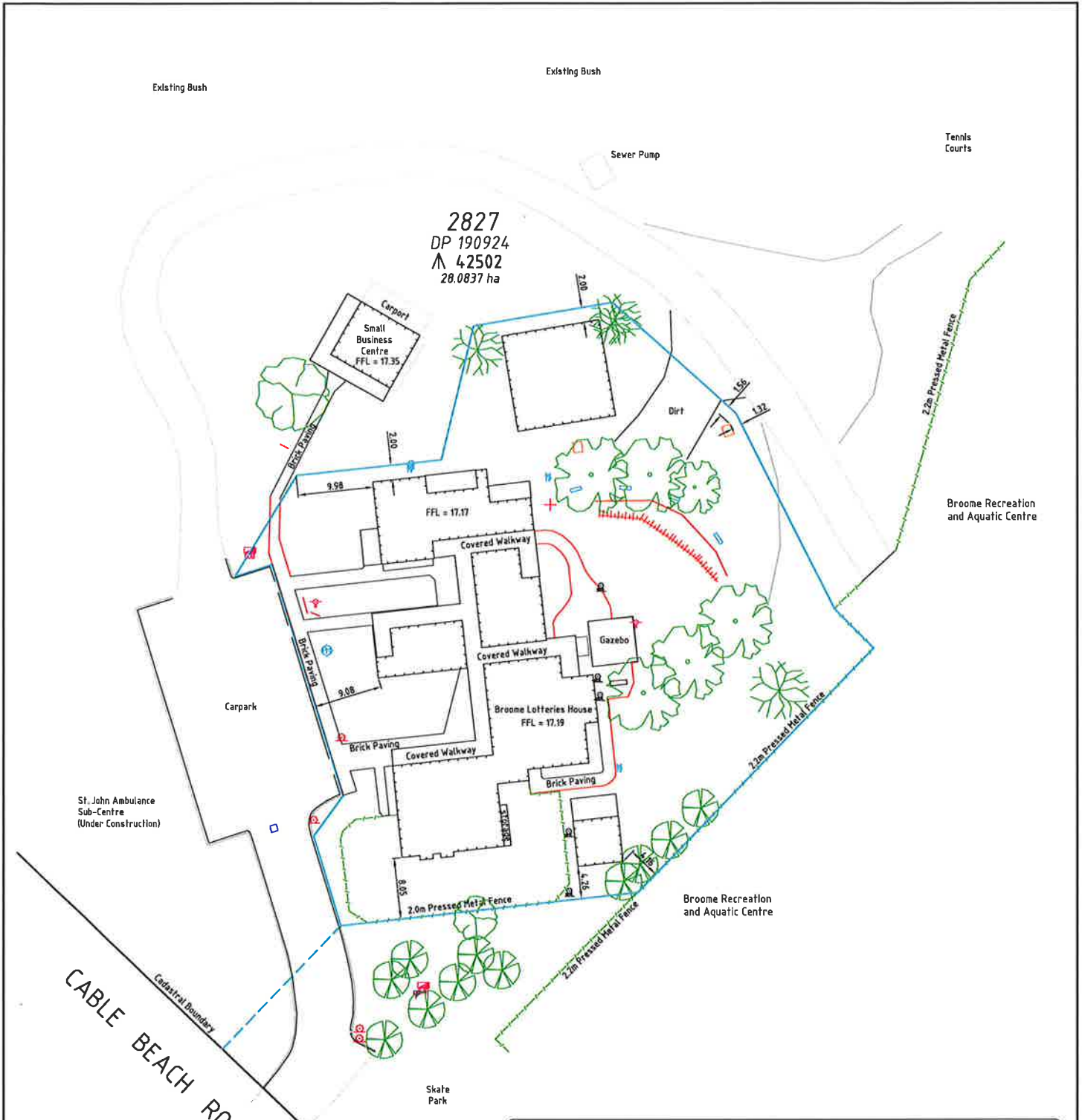
**whelans**  
 BROOME  
 Unit 6A, 41 Carnarvon Street, Broome WA 6725  
 PO Box 2263, BROOME WA 6725  
 T: 08 9192 2299 F: 08 9193 2639  
 E: whelans@whelans.com.au W: www.whelans.com.au

Client: SHIRE OF BROOME

**PROPOSED LEASE PLAN**  
 PORTION OF LOT 2827 ON DP 190924  
 LOTTERIES HOUSE  
 CABLE BEACH ROAD EAST, DJUGUN

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<b>16186 - 001 - 004 - 00</b>	<b>1 of 1</b>
Job No	Item No
Plan No	Rev
Sheet	



**NOTES**  
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**LEGEND**

	BUILDING		ELECTRIC LIGHT POLE		SIGN (MULTIPLE POLES)
	FOOTPATH		ELECTRIC CABLE BOX		SIGN ONE POLE
	BRICK PAVING		TELECOM PIT OR BOX		POST/BOLLARD
	KERB TOP		RETIC VALVE		TREE
	KERB BOTTOM		HYDRANT (PILLAR)		BAUHINIA
	CONCRETE EDGE		WATER METER		BLOODWOOD BILAWAL
	BITUMEN EDGE		SEWER INSPECTION SHAFT		PAPERBARK
	TRACK		GULLY		FRANGIPANI
	BANK TOP		UNDEFINED MANHOLES		
	BANK BOTTOM				
	BOUNDARY LINE				
	LEASE BOUNDARY				
	LEASE TIE				

SCALE 1500  
 5 0 5 10 15 20 25  
 ALL DISTANCES ARE IN METRES

Survey Date: 07/02/14	Surveyed By: JH
Drawn Date: 10/02/14	Drawn By: AMM
Scale (A3): 1:500	Checked By: GWS
Hor Datum: BRO94	Vert Datum: NONE
Data File: for_leaseplan.acs	
CAD File: 140210_Lotteries_House_lease_detail.dwg	
Path: S:\Projects\16\16186\Items\Item-01\Survey\LeasePlan	

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 E: whelans@whelans.com.au W: www.whelans.com.au

Client: SHIRE OF BROOME

**PROPOSED LEASE AND DETAIL PLAN**  
 PORTION OF LOT 2827 ON DP 190924  
 LOTTERIES HOUSE  
 CABLE BEACH ROAD EAST, BROOME

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16186 - 001 - 003 - 00	1 of 1
Job No	Sheet
Item No	Rev
Plan No	Rev

BSI  
 ISO 9001:2008  
 FS 51/002



Australian  
Charities and  
Not-for-profits  
Commission

## Factsheet: Types of charitable purposes

The following is a list of some of the most common types of charitable purposes. Organisations must also be not-for-profit and for the public benefit to qualify as a charity.

### Aged persons

It is a charitable purpose to address the needs of the aged, such as by providing accommodation, nursing and health care, or addressing isolation and loneliness.

#### Examples

- Alzheimer's associations, arthritis services, respite services
- Community services providing food, home visits, home maintenance and assistance with shopping for the elderly

Organisations that provide social, sporting or recreational activities may be charitable if those activities are for the purposes of addressing the needs of the elderly.

### Animals

It is a charitable purpose to protect, care for, preserve or study animals.

#### Examples

- Animal protection societies, animal refuges and shelters, endangered species organisations, animal hospitals
- Scientific bodies studying animal behaviour

### Arts and culture

It is a charitable purpose to promote arts and culture.

#### Examples

- Fine arts societies, musical societies
- Foundations for theatre, ballet, and the opera
- Museums, libraries and art galleries
- Foundations and trusts supporting these activities

### Defence and public order

It is a charitable purpose to contribute to the defence of Australia and to help maintain public order.

#### Examples

- Organisations researching defence and national security, historical societies that record and research the history of the armed forces
- Associations looking after the welfare of the armed forces and their dependants, veterans, or and deceased injured soldiers
- Emergency rescue bodies

### Disasters

It is a charitable purpose to address the needs of victims of natural and other catastrophes or to prevent such catastrophes.

#### Examples

- Organisations for cyclone or drought relief, earthquake or tsunami funds

## Education and research

It is a charitable purpose to advance education. However, to be a charity the organisation must also be for the public benefit and not-for-profit, so educational organisations that are for particular employees or which are run for private profit or to advance the private interests of members of professions are not charities.

It is also a charitable purpose to research matters useful to the community.

### Examples

- Kindergartens, preschools, non-government schools, colleges and universities, industry training organisations
- Bodies for health education, childbirth education
- Historical education societies, research institutes, Scouts and Guides
- Academic scholarships and prizes

## Environment

It is a charitable purpose to protect, preserve, care for and educate the community about the environment.

### Examples

- Conservation bodies and societies, botanic gardens, land care groups, environmental education groups, natural resource organisations

## Health

It is a charitable purpose to advance health. However, to be a charity the organisation must also be for the public benefit and not-for-profit, so health organisations that are for particular employees or run for private profit are not charities.

### Examples

- Associations, foundations and support groups for people with particular illnesses or diseases
- Hospitals, ambulance services, nursing services
- Family planning and support services
- Medical research bodies

## Indigenous people

It is a charitable purpose to address the needs of Indigenous people.

### Examples

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and welfare, legal, housing and youth services
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural or research organisations

## Industry, commerce, agriculture

It is a charitable purpose to advance industry, commerce or agriculture. However, to be a charity the organisation must also be for the public benefit and not-for-profit, so organisations that benefit particular employers or are run for private profit are not charities.

### Examples

- Agricultural show societies, apprenticeship and traineeship organisations, agricultural research organisations

## Local area or neighbourhood

It is a charitable purpose to benefit a particular town, city or region.

### Examples

- Neighbourhood centres, community service organisations.

## People with disabilities

It is a charitable purpose to address needs people may have as a result of living with a physical or mental disability.

### Examples

- Braille libraries, disability employment services, guide dog associations, support groups for people living with particular disabilities

## Poverty and unemployment

It is a charitable purpose to address need arising from poverty and unemployment.

### Examples

- Accommodation for people experiencing homelessness, international aid, services for people who are refugees, soup kitchens Employment and training services for people who are unemployed

## Religion

It is a charitable purpose to advance religion.

### Examples

- Religious congregations, religious education bodies, funds for establishing and maintaining religious buildings

## Science

It is a charitable purpose to advance science.

### Examples

- Scientific research organisations, geographical societies

## Contact the ACNC

**Phone:** 13 ACNC (13 22 62)

**Email:** [advice@acnc.gov.au](mailto:advice@acnc.gov.au)

**Mail:** Advice Services, Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission, GPO Box 5108, Melbourne VIC 3001

**Fax:** 1300 232 569

[Return to all Factsheets](#)

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On 17 July 2013 the Federal Court handed down its decision in *The Hunger Project v Commissioner of Taxation* [2013] FCA 693. This factsheet has been changed to reflect the law as explained in this case. The case is currently under appeal. If the understanding of the law changes as a result of the appeal, we will update this factsheet after the appeal. Read more [about the ACNC's approach if the law changes](#)

## Factsheet: What is a public benevolent institution?

A public benevolent institution (PBI) is one of the categories or 'subtypes' of charity that can register with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC). Public benevolent institutions (like health promotion charities) can apply for charity tax concessions and may be eligible for deductible gift recipient (DGR) status with the Australian Tax Office (ATO). If you want to be a DGR under the public benevolent institution category, your charity must first be registered as a charity with the subtype of 'public benevolent institution' with the ACNC and satisfy other requirements of the ATO. [Find out more about registering with the ACNC](#) and [applying for DGR status](#).

This factsheet explains what a public benevolent institution is. It sets out the key characteristics, but your organisation may have other characteristics that may still make it a public benevolent institution.

Some of the words used may seem old-fashioned, but they are still used in charity law, which has developed over hundreds of years. We have tried to explain them.

### What is a public benevolent institution?

The meaning of public benevolent institution has been developed by law made by judges ('common law') and law made by parliament (such as the ACNC Act). The specific legal meaning of public benevolent institution is 'a charitable institution that provides benevolent relief to people in need'.

Examples of public benevolent institutions include some hospitals and hospices, disability support services, aged care services and low rental or subsidised housing for people in need.

Public benevolent institutions are recognised by the ACNC and ATO as a subtype of charity.

### Is my charity a public benevolent institution?

Your charity may be a public benevolent institution if it:

- meets the [legal meaning of charity](#)
- is an **institution** that has **benevolent relief as its main purpose**, and that relief is **provided to people in need**.

### Is my charity an institution?

An institution is an establishment, organisation or association, instituted for the promotion of some object, especially objects of public utility, or that are religious, charitable or educational.

To be an institution your charity must not be merely a fund. It must do more than just distribute funds to other organisations or individuals, or simply make property available for others (as a fund may do). It must have its own activities, engage others to undertake activities on its behalf or be part of a structure of organisations that provide benevolent relief. Your charity may still be an institution even if its principal activity is raising funds that are used to pursue benevolent relief, rather than directly providing the relief itself.

To show that your charity is an institution you need evidence of the activities your charity undertakes to pursue benevolent relief, for example, details of programs that your charity runs or how your charity provides support for programs.

Your charity may need to have a separately identifiable structure to be an institution, but it does not need to have a particular legal structure to fit the definition. However, its size and permanence are also relevant to whether your charity is an institution.

### Does my charity provide benevolent relief?

Benevolent relief includes working for the relief of poverty, sickness, disability, destitution, suffering, misfortune or helplessness.

The degree of suffering or distress is also important and your charity only meets the definition if the need it tries to meet is:

- significant enough (and the circumstances difficult enough) to arouse compassion in people in the community,

## What is a public benevolent institution?

- concrete enough – that your charity helps people who are recognisably in need of benevolence
- beyond the suffering experienced as part of ordinary daily life.

Your charity does not have to provide material help. Your charity also does not have to relieve financial hardship or needs caused by poverty, but can relieve other needs. For example, a charity that provides counselling services to people traumatised by a natural disaster, or one that provides education and activities to disadvantaged young people to help them gain skills in life may be a public benevolent institution.

As long as a charity's main purpose is benevolent, it can also have other non-benevolent purposes that are incidental.

## Who does my charity have to provide benevolent relief to?

The relief provided must only be for people. Your charity must also show that it works for a section of the community that clearly needs help, in other words 'people in need'.

'Public' refers to who your charity works for. The benefit can be for a section of the community (as long as it is needy) and does not have to be for the benefit of the community as a whole.

An example may be a charity that provides assistance to homeless people within a certain community. If it can show that the community it works for is in need of assistance, it can be a public benevolent institution.

## More information

Read this factsheet together with:

- [who can register with the ACNC?](#)
- [the ACNC approach to the legal meaning of charity](#)
- [what is a health promotion charity?](#)

## Contact the ACNC

Phone: 13 ACNC (13 22 62)

Email: [advice@acnc.gov.au](mailto:advice@acnc.gov.au)

Mail: Advice Services, Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission, GPO Box 5108, Melbourne VIC 3001

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