

Queensland



Funeral Benefit Business Act 1982

FUNERAL BENEFIT BUSINESS REGULATION 2000

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Queensland



**FUNERAL BENEFIT BUSINESS
REGULATION 2000**

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PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the *Funeral Benefit Business Regulation 2000*.

Definitions

2. The dictionary in schedule 2 defines particular words used in this regulation.

PART 2—BOARD

Definition for pt 2

3. In this part—
“**corporation**” means a preserved registration corporation.

Representative of corporations

4.(1) To assist the Minister in recommending to the Governor in Council an appointment to the board under section 9(3)(d)¹ of the Act, the Minister may request each corporation to submit to the Minister the names of at least 3 persons for consideration for recommendation for appointment.

¹ Section 9 (Funeral Benefit Trust Fund and its trustees)

(2) The Minister may disregard a submission if the submission—

- (a) is not given within the times stated in the Minister's request; or
- (b) does not include the names of at least 3 persons.

(3) Two or more corporations may make a joint submission to the Minister.

Duties of secretary

5. The duties of the secretary of the board are—

- (a) to keep minutes of meetings of the board; and
- (b) issue notices of meetings; and
- (c) attend to correspondence of the board; and
- (d) the other duties stated under this regulation.

Chairperson to preside at meetings

6.(1) The chairperson is to chair a meeting of the board at which the chairperson is present.

(2) If the chairperson is absent another member, chosen with the members' consent by the members present and forming a quorum, is to chair the meeting.

Holding of ordinary meetings

7. An ordinary meeting of the board is to be held at least once a month.

Notice of ordinary meeting

8. Each member of the board is to be given at least 7 days prior written notice of—

- (a) the time and place of a proposed ordinary meeting of the board; and
- (b) the business for the meeting.

Business to be transacted at ordinary meeting

9. The business for an ordinary meeting of the board is—
- (a) the business stated in the notice of meeting; and
 - (b) any other business raised by members at the meeting.

Quorum

10.(1) A quorum for a meeting of the board is 3 members.

(2) However, if a quorum is not present at the notified time for the meeting to start, 15 minutes is to be allowed after the notified time to form a quorum.

(3) If a quorum is formed within 15 minutes, the meeting is taken to have been regularly commenced.

(4) If a quorum is not formed within 15 minutes, the meeting lapses and the secretary is to record the lapse and the names of the members present in the minute book.

Special meetings of board

11.(1) A special meeting of the board—

- (a) may be called by the chairperson on the chairperson's initiative; or
- (b) must be called by the chairperson if 2 board members give the chairperson a written notice signed by the 2 members asking for a special meeting and stating the business to be discussed at it.

(2) Each member of the board is to be given at least 7 days written notice of the time and place of the meeting and the business to be discussed at it.

(3) Only business stated in the notice may be transacted at the meeting.

Voting at meetings

12.(1) At meetings of the board, all questions are to be decided by a majority of votes of the members present at the meeting.

(2) Voting is to be open voting unless the chairperson calls for a secret ballot.

(3) If the votes are equal, the chairperson has a second or casting vote.

(4) If a member abstains from voting, the member's vote must be counted as a 'no' vote.

Order of business at general meeting

13. The order of business at a meeting of the board, other than a special meeting, is as follows—

- (a) recording of attendances and apologies;
- (b) reading the minutes;
- (c) reading the correspondence;
- (d) consideration and payment of claims;
- (e) other business.

PART 3—FUNERAL BENEFIT BUSINESSES OF CORPORATIONS REGISTERED AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT

Definition for pt 3

14. In this part—

“corporation” means a preserved registration corporation.

Corporations to enter into agreements with contributors

15.(1) A corporation must enter into an agreement in writing with a contributor in the form provided by the registered rules relating to the funeral benefit business of the corporation.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) The agreement must be entered into within 30 days after the contributor makes a contribution to the corporation.

(3) The corporation must give the contributor a signed copy of the agreement.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(4) If the contributor has paid all contributions due and payable by the contributor under the agreement or on any benefit accruing to the contributor after the contributor has stopped making contributions, the corporation must promptly—

- (a) send to the contributor at the contributor's last known address a certificate in the approved form setting out the amount of contributions paid by the contributor and the benefits to which the contributor is entitled; and
- (b) give a copy of the certificate to the registrar.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—1 penalty unit.

Defined area

16. A corporation must ensure that its registered rules define an area (“**defined area**”) in which the corporation will provide a funeral benefit for a contributor or other person entitled to a funeral benefit under an agreement with the corporation.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) A corporation must ensure that its registered rules include provisions to the following effect—

- (a) if a contributor or other person for whom or on whose behalf contributions have been made dies in the defined area, the corporation must, if asked by a person and subject to the rules and any terms agreed between the corporation and the contributor, provide a funeral benefit for the deceased person;
- (b) the corporation may, by notice approved by and filed with the registrar and published not less than twice in a newspaper circulating in the area defined in the notice notify that the defined area is extended to include the area stated in the notice;
- (d) if a contributor or other person for whom or on whose behalf contributions have been made dies outside the defined area, the corporation may, if asked by a person and subject to the rules and any terms agreed between the corporation and the contributor,

provide a funeral benefit for the deceased person.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—1 penalty unit.

Claim against fund for benefits

17.(1) An application under section 16(3)² of the Act must be in the approved form and be made by—

- (a) the person who has paid or is liable to pay the funeral costs of the deceased person; or
- (b) the personal representative of the deceased person.

(2) The trustee is to pay the surrender value of the benefit provided by the corporation to the applicant under subsection (1).

Claims for funeral benefits provided outside defined area

18. A corporation must, when making a claim against the trustees for a funeral benefit provided outside its defined area, give to the registrar—

- (a) a certificate in the approved form signed by the funeral director who provided the funeral and by the corporation; and
- (b) if the death happened outside Queensland—a copy of the certificate of death of the person for whom service was provided.

Corporation to apply money to pay funeral director

19.(1) Each amount paid to a corporation by the trustees for a funeral benefit mentioned in section 17 must be applied by the corporation in payment to the funeral director who provided the funeral of the whole, or the unpaid balance, of the cost of the funeral.

(2) Any amount remaining must be paid by the corporation to the person who paid part or all of the cost of the funeral to the funeral director.

² Section 16 (Payments from the Fund in respect of benefits)

Rules relating to certain agreements

20. A corporation must ensure that its registered rules provide that, for an agreement entered into with a contributor on or after the commencement of the Act—

- (a) if the agreement remains in force for at least 3 years and at least 3 years' contributions have been paid under the agreement—a surrender value must be paid to the contributor if the contributor surrenders the agreement; and
- (b) the surrender value must be worked out by the state actuary.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

Limit on number of agreements

21.(1) A corporation must not enter into more than 30 agreements with a contributor.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) In this section—

“agreement” means an agreement under which a payment or periodic payment is payable by a contributor for funeral benefits provided or to be provided by the corporation.

**PART 4—REGISTRATION OF CORPORATIONS TO
CARRY ON FUNERAL BENEFIT BUSINESS****Declaration accompanying application**

22. A statutory declaration under section 28(b)³ of the Act must be in the approved form.

³ Section 28 (Application to be signed and verified)

Declaration accompanying rules

23. A statutory declaration under section 29(1)(a)⁴ of the Act must be in the approved form.

Notice of appeal by corporation

24.(1) An appeal against refusal by the registrar to register a corporation to carry on a funeral benefit business under the Act is started by—

- (a) giving a notice of appeal, in the approved form, to the registrar of the court; and
- (b) giving a copy of the notice to the registrar.

(2) An appeal must be started within 30 days after the corporation received notice of the refusal under section 37(3)⁵ of the Act.

Contract of insurance or bonds

25. For section 34(2)⁶ of the Act, a proposed contract of insurance or bond must include—

- (a) provisions that jointly and severally bind the applicant and the insurer or financial institution for the payment to the registrar of the amount for which payment is assured for benefits and other payments arising out of agreements entered into by the applicant with contributors up to the time the applicant applies to become a registered corporation; and
- (b) a provision that the agreements, contract of insurance or bond can not be cancelled, amended or voided without the written consent of the registrar.

⁴ Section 29 (Application to be accompanied by verified copy of rules, actuarial report etc.)

⁵ Section 37 (Refusal of registration)

⁶ Section 34 (Registration based on insurance policy or bond in lieu of additional statements)

PART 5—ANNUAL RETURNS

Documents to accompany annual returns for preserved registration corporation

26. The following documents are prescribed as documents that must accompany the return required under section 19⁷ of the Act for a preserved registration corporation—

- (a) a copy of the corporation's benefits trust fund account showing particulars of receipts and payments received or made during the financial year;
- (b) a statement of the balance of the corporation's benefits trust fund as at the end of the financial year showing the names of all persons on whose behalf moneys are held and the amount held for each person;
- (c) a copy of the audit report under section 37.

Documents to accompany annual returns for part 4 registration corporation

27. The following documents are prescribed as documents that must accompany the return required under section 42⁸ of the Act for a part 4 registration corporation—

- (a) a copy of the audit report under section 37;
- (b) for its funeral benefit business trust fund account—a copy of the funeral benefit business trust fund account showing particulars of receipts and payment received or made during the financial year;
- (c) for its funeral benefit business trust fund—
 - (i) a copy of the funeral benefit business trust fund showing particulars of transfers into or out of that fund during the financial year; and

⁷ Section 19 (Annual returns to be furnished by corporation)

⁸ Section 42 (Annual returns to be furnished by corporation)

- (ii) a statement of all investments of the funeral benefit business of the corporation including details of contracts of insurance or financial institution bonds under section 34⁹ of the Act at the end of the financial year in question;
- (d) evidence of renewal of a contract of insurance of a financial institution bond, mentioned in paragraph (c)(ii) if any.

Extension of period for lodging annual return

28.(1) A corporation requesting an extension under section 19 or 42¹⁰ of the Act of the time within which to lodge its annual return must apply for the extension in writing sent to the registrar so as to reach the registrar no later than 4 months after the end of the financial year.

(2) The registrar's decision on the application must be given to the corporation in writing.

PART 6—ACCOUNTS AND FUNDS

Trust account receipt book to be kept

29.(1) A registered corporation must keep a trust account receipt book at its registered office and every other place at which it carries on funeral benefit business to record the receipt of contributions or other money payable under the Act into its trust account.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) The receipt forms in the trust receipt book must be consecutively machine numbered.

(3) A registered corporation must give a receipt from the trust account receipt book immediately on the receipt of a contribution or other money

⁹ Section 34 (Registration based on insurance policy or bond in lieu of additional statements)

¹⁰ Section 19 (Annual returns to be furnished by corporation) or 42 (Annual returns to be furnished by corporation)

payable under the Act into its trust account.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(4) When a registered corporation gives a receipt under subsection (3), it must also make a copy of the receipt.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—1 penalty unit.

Alternative way of complying with s 29

30.(1) A registered corporation does not contravene section 29 if—

- (a) the corporation issues a receipt for a contribution or other money payable under the Act into its trust account by an accounting device; and
- (b) the corporation conforms with the requirements of subsection (2).

(2) The corporation must—

- (a) issue the receipt immediately the contribution or money is received; and
- (b) ensure the accounting device prints multiple copies, at least duplicate, of the receipt; and
- (c) if the accounting device is an accounting machine or a cash register—ensure the audit strip of the receipt is pasted in a book kept by the corporation for that purpose; and
- (d) if the accounting device is an accounting machine that prints the receipt in triplicate—ensure the triplicate of the receipt is kept in the records of the corporation.

Heading and particulars for trust receipt

31. Each trust receipt, whether given from a trust receipt book or an accounting device must be headed '*Funeral Benefit Business Act 1982*' and the completed receipt form must contain the following particulars—

- (a) the name of the corporation by whom or on whose behalf the receipt is given followed by the words—
 - (i) if the corporation is a preserved registration

- corporation—‘benefits trust fund’; or
- (ii) if the corporation is a part 4 registration corporation—‘funeral benefit business trust fund account’;
- (b) the date given;
 - (c) the name of the person by whom or on whose behalf the contribution or payment is made;
 - (d) particulars of the contribution or payment;
 - (e) the amount of the contribution or payment received;
 - (f) the signature of the person issuing the receipt.

Trust account bank deposit book to be kept

32.(1) A registered corporation must keep a trust account bank deposit book at its registered office and every other place at which it carries on funeral benefit business.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) The trust account bank deposit book may comprise loose leaves which must be securely filed in the records of the corporation.

(3) A registered corporation must, at the time of entering in the trust account bank deposit book the particulars of all moneys to be banked, make a copy of the particulars.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—1 penalty unit.

Trust account cash book to be kept

33.(1) A registered corporation must keep a trust account cash book at its registered office and every other place at which it carries on funeral benefit business.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) A registered corporation must immediately enter in its trust account cash book particulars of all money received and all payments made on account of the funeral benefit business of the corporation.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(3) A registered corporation must ensure that its trust account cash book contains a complete record of all transactions with the bank, showing under the heading 'Receipts' all money lodged to the credit of the trust account and under the heading 'Payments' all cheques drawn against the trust account.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(4) At the end of each month a registered corporation must—

- (a) reconcile its trust account cash book with the financial institution's balance in the approved form; and
- (b) enter the reconciliation in the corporation's trust account cash book.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—1 penalty unit.

Trust account ledger to be kept

34.(1) A registered corporation must keep a trust account ledger at its registered office and every other place at which it carries on funeral benefit business.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) A registered corporation must ensure that all entries made in its trust account cash book are immediately posted in its trust account ledger.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—1 penalty unit.

Trust account records to be kept by registered corporation

35. A registered corporation must—

- (a) keep full and accurate accounts of all money received by it for any transaction under the Act and of all payments made by the corporation; and
- (b) keep the accounts and records necessary for keeping those accounts in a way that they can be conveniently and properly audited and do all things necessary to enable the accounts to be audited; and
- (c) keep, in a book or register to be provided by the corporation for the purpose—

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- (i) a true and accurate record of the number of trust account receipt books obtained and held by the corporation during the period for which an audit is or is to be made; and
 - (ii) the serial numbers of the trust account receipt forms contained in the trust account receipt books; and
- (d) keep and produce to the auditor making the next audit of the trust account the copy of the audit report delivered to the corporation under section 37(1) by the previous auditor; and
- (e) for the purposes of auditing the corporation's trust account, produce to the auditor engaged or employed by the corporation if asked to by the auditor—
- (i) all trust account books accounts records and documents;
 - (ii) all contracts, agreements or other documents relating to the funeral benefit business conducted by the corporation; and
- (f) give the auditor any additional information the auditor reasonably requires.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

Audit of benefit trust fund of preserved registration corporation

36. A preserved registration corporation must ensure that its benefit trust fund is audited at least once a year.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

Audit report

37.(1) An auditor appointed to audit a trust account or a funeral benefit business trust fund by a registered corporation must deliver to the corporation a report, in duplicate, of the result of the audit signed by the auditor.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) The report must state the following particulars—

- (a) the name of the corporation;

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- (b) the addresses of the places of business to which the audit report relates;
- (c) the period covered by the audit;
- (d) the name of the trust account;
- (e) the name of the bank at which the trust account was kept;
- (f) whether the auditor also audits the general accounts of the corporation;
- (g) whether the trust account or funeral benefit business trust fund has, in the auditor's opinion, been properly kept and is in order and correct in all respects;
- (h) whether the trust account or an individual contributor's account has been overdrawn;
- (i) particulars of all money and investments held in trust by the corporation and reconciled with the contributors' accounts and other accounts maintained in the trust account ledger on the last day of the audit period;
- (j) a reconciliation of the trust account cash book with the bank balance at that date;
- (k) for a part 4 registration corporation—whether or not the corporation has at all times complied with section 40¹¹ of the Act;
- (l) whether or not the investments held by the corporation as at the end of the financial year in question and set out in the statement referred to in section 27(c)(ii)¹² have been verified and are correctly shown;
- (m) the number of trust receipt books and the serial numbers of the trust receipt forms in the books in the possession of the corporation during the period to which the audit relates;
- (n) particulars of the used trust receipt forms audited and of the unused trust receipt forms on hand at the end of the last day of

¹¹ Section 40 (Investment of moneys)

¹² Section 27 (Documents to accompany annual returns for part 4 registration corporation)

that period;

- (o) whether the auditor asked the corporation for permission to examine the general accounts of the corporation and was refused;
- (p) the date when the trust account was examined under section 38.

Examination on unscheduled visit

38.(1) This section applies unless a corporation has been registered for less than 6 months.

(2) A registered corporation must ensure that the auditor appointed to audit its trust account or funeral benefit business trust fund examines the corporation's trust account or funeral benefits business trust fund on an unscheduled visit to the corporation.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(3) The visit must take place at least 4 months before the end of each financial year.

Auditor to advise registrar of certain matters

39. An auditor appointed by a registered corporation to audit its trust account or funeral benefit business trust fund must promptly advise the registrar if—

- (a) the auditor is unable to certify the trust account or funeral benefit business trust fund has been properly kept and is in order and correct; or
- (b) on an unscheduled examination of the trust account or funeral benefit business trust fund, the auditor considers that there is some irregularity in relation to the account or fund that ought to be brought to the notice of the registrar; or
- (c) the auditor considers the registrar should be advised of any matter about the trust account or funeral benefit business trust fund.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

Auditor to advise registrar if request to examine other accounts is refused

40.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an auditor appointed by a registered corporation to audit its trust account or funeral benefit business trust fund considers that, to enable the auditor to decide whether the trust account or funeral benefit business trust fund has been properly kept and is in order and correct, it is necessary or desirable that the auditor should be permitted to examine another account of the corporation; and
- (b) the auditor asks the corporation to produce for the auditor's examination the other account; and
- (c) the corporation refuses the auditor's request.

(2) The auditor must promptly advise the registrar of the refusal.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

Duties of a corporation

41.(1) This section applies if a corporation that is required under the Act to open and maintain a trust account—

- (a) stops being registered under the Act to carry on funeral benefit business; or
- (b) stops carrying on funeral benefit business.

(2) The corporation must within 2 months after stopping—

- (a) ensure that its trust account for the period from the day when its trust account was last audited to the day of it stopping or, if no audit has been performed, for the period from the day when it started to carry on funeral benefit business to the day of it stopping, is audited by an auditor; and
- (b) obtain from the auditor a report of the audit; and
- (c) send the report to the registrar.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

Auditor's secrecy

42. An auditor must not, other than for the Act, divulge to any person any information which the auditor has obtained in the course of conducting an examination or audit under the Act.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

PART 7—MISCELLANEOUS**Amendment to rules**

43. For section 61(4)¹³ of the Act, an application to amend the registered rules of a corporation must be accompanied by a copy of the proposed amendment signed by its chairperson and secretary.

Registration of amendment to rules

44. An amendment to the rules of a corporation is registered when an acknowledgment of registration in the approved form is written on the copy mentioned in section 43.

Notice of appeal by corporation

45.(1) An appeal against refusal by the registrar to register a rule, or an amendment of a rule is started by—

- (a) giving a notice of appeal, in the approved form, to the registrar of the court; and
- (b) giving a copy of the notice to the registrar.

(2) An appeal must be started within 30 days after the corporation receives notice of the refusal under section 61(5) of the Act.

¹³ Section 61 (Provisions as to rules)

Disputes

46.(1) An application to refer a dispute to the registrar for settlement under section 62(1)¹⁴ of the Act must be in the approved form.

(2) The registrar must forward a copy of the application to each person, other than the applicant, stated in the application as a party to the dispute.

(3) The registrar must give notice, in the approved form, of the hearing of the dispute to each of the parties to the dispute not less than 14 days before the hearing.

(4) An award made by the registrar must be—

- (a) in the approved form; and
- (b) given promptly to the parties to the dispute.

Notice of appeal

47.(1) An appeal against service of a notice under section 65(2)¹⁵ of the Act is started by—

- (a) giving a notice of appeal, in the approved form, to the registrar of the court; and
- (b) giving a copy of the notice to the registrar.

(2) An appeal must be started within 30 days after service of the notice under section 65(2) of the Act.

Other particulars to be kept in register of contributors

48. The following particulars are prescribed for section 47(1)(e)¹⁶ of the Act—

- (a) the name and address of the contributor's next of kin or other person given by the contributor who may be contacted on behalf of the contributor by the corporation;

¹⁴ Section 62 (Settlement of disputes between corporations and contributors etc.)

¹⁵ Section 65 (Control and management of certain accounts of registered corporations)

¹⁶ Section 47 (Register of contributors)

- (b) particulars of the amounts and dates of payment of contributions made by the contributor;
- (c) particulars of the amounts and dates of payments made to or on behalf of the contributor;
- (d) particulars of the value of service provided to or on behalf of the contributor and the date the services were provided.

Particulars of fully paid contributions

49.(1) This section applies for section 47(3)(e)¹⁷ of the Act if a contributor pays all the contributor's contributions to the corporation.

(2) The following particulars are prescribed as particulars for that section—

- (a) the contributor's contributions are fully paid;
- (b) the date they were fully paid.

(3) The entry must be made immediately the contributor's contributions are fully paid.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

Other information to be given to contributors

50. The total amount of the contributions paid by the contributor up to the date the corporation asks for cancellation of registration is information prescribed for section 51(4)(c)¹⁸ of the Act.

Prescribed benefit limit

51. For section 32(d)¹⁹ of the Act, the prescribed amount is \$5 000.

¹⁷ Section 47 (Register of contributions)

¹⁸ Section 51 (Cancellation of registration at request of corporation)

¹⁹ Section 32 (Provisions to be contained in rules)

Fees

52. The fees payable under the Act are in schedule 1.

PART 8—REPEAL***Repeal of Funeral Benefit Business Regulation 1989***

53.(1) *The Funeral Benefit Business Regulation 1989 is repealed.*

(2) *This part expires the day after it commences.²⁰*

²⁰ This part has expired and is included in this reprint for informational purposes only. It will be omitted in the next reprint.

SCHEDULE 1**FEEES**

section 52

\$

1.	Application for registration as a registered corporation . . .	94.00
2.	Application to amend registered rules—	
	(a) for each rule to be amended	10.40
	(b) maximum fee	63.00
3.	Inspection at the registry of the registered rules, and the documents relating to registration, of a corporation	7.70
4.	Certified copy of certificate of registration of a corporation to carry on funeral benefit business	7.70
5.	Copy of, or extract from, a document lodged with the registrar—	
	(a) for the first page	5.20
	(b) for each additional page	1.00
6.	Certified copy of, or certified extract from, a document lodged with the registrar—	
	(a) for the first page	7.70
	(b) for each additional page	1.00
7.	Lodging notice of change of registered office of a corporation	9.20
8.	Lodging notice of change of secretary of a corporation . . .	9.20
9.	Lodging notice of change of name of a corporation (in addition to a fee under item 2)	9.20
10.	Approval by the registrar of an advertisement by a corporation	18.10

SCHEDULE 2**DICTIONARY**

section 2

“accounting device” means any of the following—

- (a) an accounting machine;
- (b) a cash register;
- (c) a computer.

“auditor” means an auditor under the Corporations Law, part 9.2.

“board” means the Board of Trustees established under section 9(2) of the Act of the fund.

“corporation”—

- (a) for part 2, see section 3; or
- (b) for part 3, see section 14.

“defined area” see section 16.

“part 4 registration corporation” means a corporation registered under part 4²¹ of the Act to carry on funeral benefit business.

“preserved registration corporation” means a corporation taken under section 7(1)²² of the Act immediately before its repeal by the *Statute Law Revision Act 1995* to be registered under the Act to carry on funeral benefit business.

²¹ Part 4 (Registration of corporations under this Act to carry on funeral benefit business)

²² Repealed section 7 (Saving provision with respect to funeral benefit business of certain corporations) is a provision to which the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 20A (Repeal does not end saving, traditional or validating effect etc.) applies.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

“registered corporation” means a preserved registration corporation or a part 4 registration corporation.

“trust account” means the benefits trust fund or the funeral benefit business trust fund account of a registered corporation.

ENDNOTES

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). However, no amendments have commenced operation on or before that day. Future amendments of the Funeral Benefit Business Regulation 2000 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

AIA	=	Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	=	previously
amd	=	amended	proc	=	proclamation
amdt	=	amendment	prov	=	provision
ch	=	chapter	pt	=	part
def	=	definition	pubd	=	published
div	=	division	R[X]	=	Reprint No.[X]
exp	=	expires/expired	RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
gaz	=	gazette	reloc	=	relocated
hdg	=	heading	renum	=	renumbered
ins	=	inserted	rep	=	repealed
lap	=	lapsed	s	=	section
notfd	=	notified	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
om	=	omitted	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
orig	=	original	SIR	=	Statutory Instruments Regulation 1992
p	=	page	SL	=	subordinate legislation
para	=	paragraph	sub	=	substituted
prec	=	preceding	unnum	=	unnumbered
pres	=	present			
prev	=	previous			

4 List of legislation

Funeral Benefit Business Regulation 2000 SL No. 220
made by the Governor in Council on 24 August 2000
notfd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1507–8
commenced on date of notification
exp 1 September 2010 (see SIA s 54)

5 List of annotations

PART 8—REPEAL
pt 8 (s 53) exp 26 August 2000