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The Australian Directory of Philanthropy 2008/2009, , Philanthropy Australia, 2007, 0975063960, 9780975063965, . Listing approximately 350 trusts and foundations, The Australian Directory of Philanthropy 2008/09 is an essential resource for not-for-profit organisations, charities and community groups. It features tips on how to apply for grants, write submissions and research potential funders, and also contains important tax information to help those seeking grants understand what needs to be supplied to foundations in any application for funding..

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Taking action in organizations and communities , John Erlich, Jack Rothman, Joseph G. Teresa, 1999, Business & Economics, 170 pages. This book offers specific strategies or action guidelines for people who work in human service agencies but also suggest some tactical steps for effectively carrying out these

Strategies of community intervention Macro practice, Jack Rothman, 1995, Business & Economics, 464 pages. .

Reflections on community organization enduring themes and critical issues, Jack Rothman, Jan 31, 1999, Political Science, 408 pages. This book addresses fundamental concepts and dilemmas of community organization practice. It contains reflections and analysis by prominent figures in community organization

Promoting innovation and change in organizations and communities a planning manual, Jack Rothman, John Erlich, Joseph G. Teresa, 1976, , 309 pages. .

Community Practice Conceptual Models, Marie Weil, 1996, Medical, 214 pages. Here is the only book that gives you a comparison of model frameworks and a critique of multiple perspectives. Community Practice: Conceptual Models (along with its companion

Listing 350 trusts and foundations, The Australian Directory of Philanthropy is the key resource for those seeking funding. Featuring tips on how to apply for grants, write submissions, and tax information, the Directory is an essential resource for not-for-profit organisations, charities and community groups.

A charitable or philanthropic foundation (also known as a charitable trust) is a legal vehicle which allows the transfer of gifts from an individual, family or corporation to a charity. It can be broad in purpose, or it can be directed to make grants to specific organisations, purposes and/or geographic locations. The initial sum is invested, and known as a corpus; it is the income from this investment which is given to charitable organisations in the form of grants. There are other types of foundation; some act as "pass-through" foundations, collecting donations from a number of sources and then passing them on, while others use some of their income to run their own programs as well as making grants.

A charitable trust requires much thought, care and planning, and will also require a substantial capital sum. There will also be establishment costs and ongoing administrative costs. There are a number of legal structures which can be used for the creation of a foundation, and your needs will influence the type of structure you establish. There is no "one size fits all" solution or step by step kit. You will need to seek legal advice. Philanthropy Australia can help clarify what your options are, and assist you in determining the causes you would like to give to and focusing your intentions, but the trust deed will need to be drawn up by a legal expert. Downloading our Guide to Giving, available in April, will give you a list of recommended experts.

The financial requirements for a foundation will vary depending on the legal structure you use. A rough guide is that a private foundation cannot generally be established without a corpus of at least \$100,000 and possibly up to \$1 million depending on the structure used. A sub-fund of a community foundation will generally need an initial donation of at least \$5,000.

Trustees are the persons who are legally responsible for the trust. Trustees can be a trustee company, or family members, or a company limited by guarantee. Trustees are responsible for the investment decisions and for ensuring that income is distributed in line with the stated purposes in the trust deed.

How you will select grant recipients will depend on many factors including your available administrative time and resources. Some givers will choose their own beneficiaries, whereas others with access to administrative resources will choose to receive applications and allow grant-seekers to self-select by offering them information about funding preferences.

Leaving a bequest means that you have the use of your funds or property during your lifetime. You may choose to leave your bequest freely - "no strings attached" - so that the charity can apply the money to the area of most need. It is also possible to leave a bequest with a specification that it is used for a particular purpose - for example, to establish a scholarship for rural students. In this case, it may be wise to speak to the charity beforehand to discuss your plans.

There is no publication or website with a comprehensive list of all charities in Australia . There are books which contain a small percentage of charitable organisations, who generally pay to be included - these books are often distributed to legal firms, financial planners, corporations and other organisations and individuals who are likely to be making decisions about the distribution of funds.

If you wish to receive a tax deduction for your donation, you should check whether the charity in question is a DGR (Deductible Gift Recipient). The Australian Business Register will enable you to search for a specific organisation by name, ABN and/or location and to ascertain its DGR endorsement status.

Trustee companies are profit-making companies which provide a range of financial services and are empowered to act as professional trustees. They are able to execute wills and administer charitable trusts. Trustee companies in Australia administer a large number of charitable trusts and foundations, including some of the largest ones in Australia.

Most of the philanthropic funding available for individuals from foundations is in the form of scholarships, fellowships, research grants or travel grants. If you are looking for funding to assist with personal costs such as payment of household bills, compassionate funding, medical costs or emergency funds, you should seek assistance from a charity. Philanthropic trusts and foundations generally cannot assist with this kind of problem. A comprehensive list of charitable organisations which provides assistance would be impossible; the best place to start is to look at your local Yellow Pages, where services local to your area will be listed.

Philanthropic foundations are generally legally unable to provide funds for businesses or for-profit entities. There are a small number of government and corporate awards and grants available for businesses. Philanthropy Australia has a page dedicated to aiding businesses seeking funding here.

You will find more information on the following website:

With over 35,000 charities already in Australia, it may not be worthwhile establishing another one. Your first step should be to ascertain that you are not duplicating resources and activities which are already being carried out in your area; it may be more useful to join or volunteer for an existing organisation than to start a competitor.

If you are genuinely interested in starting a charity, you will need to make a large commitment of time and effort, and probably a financial commitment as well. You don't want all that effort to go to waste, so it is essential that you ensure the community has enough capacity to support your organisation's activities and that there is enough potential for it to raise funds.

It may be necessary to carry out a feasibility study or other research in order to determine whether there is a genuine community need for the services you intend to provide, whether these services are being carried out elsewhere, and whether there is sufficient fundraising potential for your organisation to survive. While your intentions are good, and the Australian public is generous and compassionate, there may simply be so many already established charities in your field that creating another would unnecessarily duplicate resources and create another costly administrative structure. Perhaps you could offer your ideas and experience to an already existing charity, provide your services as a volunteer, or try to obtain some work in the charitable sector instead.

If you want to attract funding from philanthropic trusts and foundations or to offer people a tax deduction for their donation, you will want to have your organisation endorsed by the ATO as a DGR (Deductible Gift Recipient). See our FAQ on DGRs for more information [\[LINK\]](#) You will also want to ensure that your organisation is registered to raise funds in your state - see our Fundraising FAQ for more information [\[LINK\]](#)

Most Australian trusts and foundations are legally unable to make grants to individuals. Some trusts have been established as scholarship trusts and are able to provide grants for specific purposes, usually study at a specified institution or for a particular course. Criteria for scholarships will vary depending on the individual trust; some are for especially talented students, others for students from a low income background, and others will specify by gender, ethnic background, religion or geographic region.

Travel is generally not a high priority for most trusts and foundations. There are a few exceptions which provide funding for people to study overseas, to pursue a research project internationally. In most cases the grant is provided to the individual's associated institution (such as a university) rather than to the individual directly. Travel to participate in competitions or sporting events will not be considered a priority for the majority of foundations.

Some organisations are entitled to receive tax deductible gifts; these are called DGRs (deductible gift recipients). An organisation's eligibility for DGR status is determined by income tax law. Some DGRs are listed by name in the income tax regulations; for other organisations to be eligible for endorsement as a DGR, they must fall within a general category set out in the income tax law (examples include public benevolent institutions, public universities or health promotion charities). All DGRs need to be endorsed by the Tax Office before their donors can claim tax deductions for their gifts.

The vast majority of Australian foundations do not fund outside Australia; in many cases they legally cannot do so, and those foundations which do fund projects overseas will usually be funding Australian-based organisations to carry this work out. If your organisation is located outside Australia you are much better off to seek funding elsewhere. The Australian Directory of Philanthropy lists only a very small number of foundations which fund overseas and almost all of them are not Australian but are US-based funders.

If you are an individual who is not an Australian citizen and you wish to obtain a scholarship to study in Australia, you should check with the university or organisation at which you wish to study at for

details of scholarships they may administer for foreign students. You should also check the Australian Government's official Study in Australia site at <http://studyinaustralia.gov.au/sia/splash2.aspx> .

If you are not an Australian citizen and you wish to obtain funds for study outside Australia or for other purposes, Australian foundations are very unlikely to provide you with funds, and we cannot provide you with advice, assistance or referrals. Please note that Philanthropy Australia does not make grants.

There is no comprehensive source for all international philanthropic organisations. There are some important considerations to be made when attempting to seek funds from sources outside Australia. Like Australian foundations and companies, the majority of overseas philanthropic organisations will be providing funds within their own country and community. Most Australian projects which attract funding from international sources will have some global or international significance, for example: medical or scientific research; environmental and ecological projects; indigenous projects; international development; and some cultural projects.

It is impossible to give an accurate figure for the total disbursement of Australian trusts and foundations, as there is no public reporting requirement and such figures are not collected by the ABS. The philanthropic sector is estimated at over 1200 trusts and foundations disbursing up to \$500 million per annum.

This may be a result of the decrease in donations made to PAFs over the 2010-2011 period. PAFs received \$304 million in donations, representing a 5.19% decrease compared to the \$321 million donated in 2009-10. The closing value of PAFs in 2010-11 was \$2.12 billion, which represents a decrease from the closing value of \$2.27 billion in 2009-10, a 6.6% decrease, year-on-year.

This seminal resource lists more than 420 trusts, foundations and corporate giving programs. It is the most comprehensive reference on sources of non-government funding in Australia. The Directory is available as an annual subscription to a web-based online version. See the Directory page for more details.

However, the Online Directory is being constantly updated as we get new information - such as new trusts and foundations choosing to be listed, changed contact information, or changed grant application information. Therefore the Online Directory is more up-to-date than the print version, and becomes more so as time goes on (the print version is only published every two years).

Another benefit of the Online Directory is that it can be searched by keyword for specific aspects particular to a grant-seeker's project. The user can specify areas of interest, legal requirements, grant exclusions and geographic scope (to name a few) they would like to search for, bringing up a list of trusts or foundations that fulfil those specifications.

The Directory is most useful for charitable organisations seeking funding for a project. Please note that most trusts and foundations in Australia are restricted by law to funding organisations that have Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) Status, and cannot fund individuals or groups which do not have DGR Status. (For more information on DGR Status, please see the ATO website.)

As the peak body for philanthropic giving in Australia, Philanthropy Australia promotes giving and represents those that give to the community. We have several categories of membership for philanthropic bodies who are significantly involved in the practice of grantmaking or community investment, individual donors, affiliated organisations and charitable organisations. Please see our Membership section for a full explanation of eligibility, categories, costs and benefits.

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