

PAFs- what can you find and how can you find it?

Charlotte Grimshaw February 2021

What is a PAF?

A PAF is a Private Ancillary Fund, an entity established in 2001 as a means for individual philanthropists to structure their philanthropy. The majority of individual and family foundations established in the last 20 years in Australia are PAFs; broadly they may only give to organisations with DGR status. The donor receives a tax deduction on funds as they are contributed to the PAF, not as they are distributed.

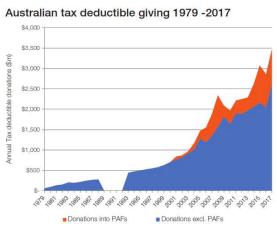
At February 2021 there were 1,853 PAFs and 1,354 PuAFs registered with DGR status in Australia.ⁱ

A PuAF (Public Ancillary Fund) is a similar instrument to a PAF, but is required to invite and accept donations from the public. Both types of fund have an obligation to make a distribution of a minimum of a specified percentage of their funds each year; 4% for PuAFs and 5% for PAFs.

Since their establishment in 2001, numbers of PAFs have grown alongside the ongoing growth of higher value individual philanthropy in Australia.

Tax stats tell us that higher value donors (those giving \$25k or more in the year) were responsible for fully 50% of the \$3.7bn in individual giving claimed for in 2017-18. Yet these donors represent only 0.17% of the total number of those giving: fewer than 8,000 people in a total of 4.4m donors. A reasonably substantial proportion of this money will be going into new or existing PAFs – including the \$3bn+ with which the late Paul Ramsay founded his PAF through his estate.

The total collective corpus of PAFs isn't known (Philanthropy Australia suggest around \$10bn), but the tax stats can show us how annual contributions into them have grown:



Source - ATO, JBWere Philanthropic Services

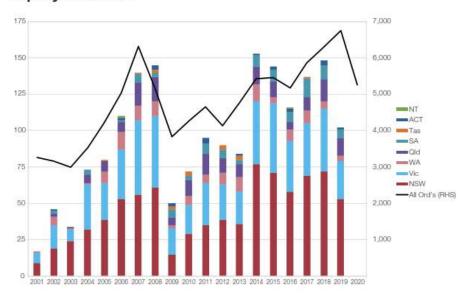


Of course, as more wealthy individuals choose to channel their family giving through a PAF, fundraisers have become keen to research these funds to understand whether they may be possible donors to their cause.

In his 2020 report for JBWere, *The Outlook for Philanthropy during Covid-19*, John McLeod notes that this growth may be slowed by financial market instability in 2021 and beyond

"One of the effects of COVID-19's economic impact is likely to be the rate of establishment of new PAFs which may slow considerably in 2020 and 2021. During the GFC we saw the number of new PAFs established fall considerably and although this was also influenced by the uncertainty surrounding the new PAF guidelines, we can see the strong relationship to equity USA Foundation giving versus equity market falls (US\$ Billion) market in other years in the following chart."

Annual PAF establishment by year and State versus equity markets



Source - ATO, JBWere Philanthropic Services

The number of new PAFs established in 2020 was indeed down, at about 60% of the numbers for 2017 and 2018, 69% of the number established in 2019; it remains to be seen what the longer term effects of the current situation will be, but the fact is that these funds are an increasingly important source of philanthropic funding.



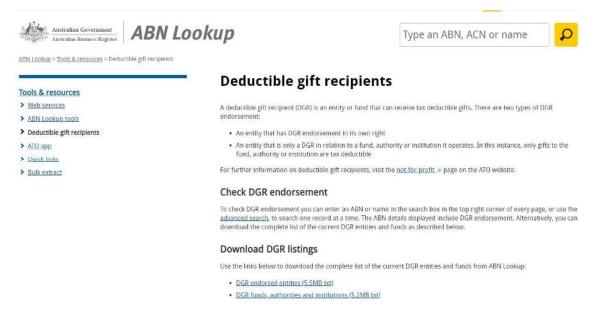
Where is the info?

We'd all like a US Foundation Center-type database where we can look up details and financials of all Australian foundations and funds, and with the advent of the ACNC we have come much closer to it than Australia has ever been, but it has a number of limitations.

What you can find

1. The Australian Business Register

First of all, core information on all organisations with DGR status, including Ancillary Funds, is published by the government Australian Business Register (ABN lookup site)ⁱⁱ. Within that list, PAFs and PuAFs are identified – that's where we get the total numbers registered for each type of organisation, and where we can look for newly established foundations.



2. The ACNC

The Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission was established in 2012 to create a central register for charitable organisations. Registration is voluntary, but charities wanting to access Commonwealth charity tax concessions (and other benefits) must register. This means that all PAFS and PuAFs must register, but it does not mean that they all appear in the ACNC's searchable charity register (we'll get to that later).

A lot of PAFs and PuAFs do appear in the register, and those that do will typically have available:

1. **The governing deed** from the foundation of the PAF: this may include founder and trustee names, but these are often redacted in these documents



2. Annual information statements and financial reports



These financial documents will always show the total assets of the foundation, how much was donated into it in the particular year, and also the amount distributed, broken down by whether distributed in or outside Australia. If you're lucky, they may also give a list of donations made and recipients, as per the example below.

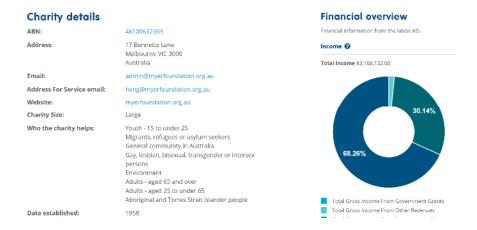


3. Trustees ("responsible people")



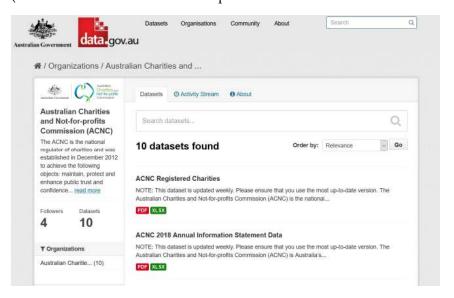


4. They may also give contact details, a website, and outline of the foundation's purpose

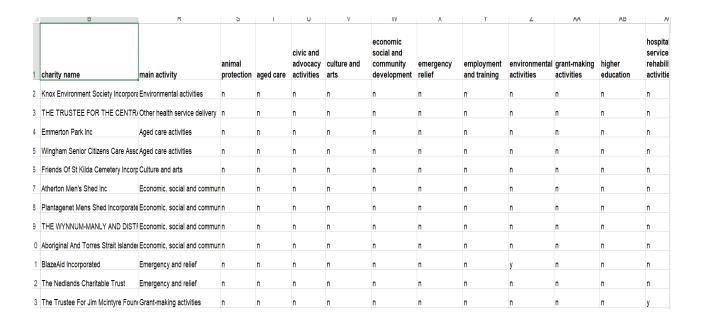


5. The ACNC AIS dataiii

The ACNC also each year publishes a spreadsheet based on the Annual Information Statements of registered organisations: this is a detailed document which puts in one place what the organisations have told the ACNC about the areas of interest that they donate to, so you can use it to search for foundations that give in your cause area. These stats lag real time by about two years, as it takes time for the ACNC to collect and collate the AIS information for the large number of charities and foundations registered with them. And they're not a complete guide, as not all organisations give the information for their areas of interest, although nearly all of them do list their main area of activity. The list does not tell you whether an organisation is a PAF. (You can do an ABN number comparison with the ABN DGRs list to find that out)







6. **Where else can you look?** If you have the name of the foundation or its trustee company as it is registered with ASIC, you can look up that information via the ASIC Connect website. This can give you business address and trustee information. (There is a charge to access information).

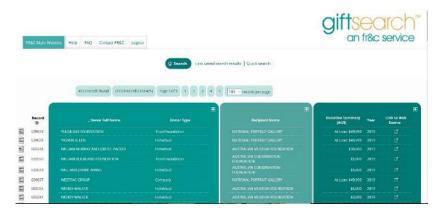


There is a huge "however...." attached to this option though: a large number of PAFs and foundations – several hundred at our last count - are not registered under the name they are commonly known by. This is because they often have a trustee company, which may go by a different name, and that is the entity that appears on the ASIC registers.



6b. Where else can you look?

FR&C's Giftsearch service is an online searchable database of more than 650,000 records from the public domain of donations made to not for profit organisations in Australia: we include foundation as well as individual donations, so a large number of donations made by PAFs appear here. Recent user feedback told us that it is "very useful for (a) identifying the giving interests and giving levels of PAFs and Foundations who don't make their data public on ACNC and (b) doing searches by giving areas to identify PAFs and Foundations relevant to my organisation."



7. **Some PAFs especially larger ones have useful websites**, which can include information on areas of interest, trustees, distribution amounts, and application processes – such as this site for the Balnaves Foundation.



What you can't find

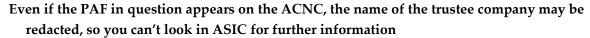
1. **About half of the registered PAFs do not appear in the ACNC register**, and it can be impossible to find information about them.

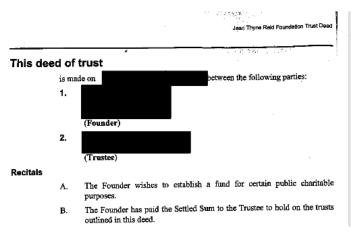
The ACNC Charity Register includes core information on all registered charities and requires that they submit financial reports if they qualify by size to be so required, but has a specific exemption which is mainly applied to PAFs, whereby their trustees may apply to have the PAF's information withheld from the publicly accessible Charity Register^{iv}.



The ACNC states that they generally allow PAFs to withhold their information if its publication is likely to identify individual donors, and that many trustees of new PAFs are now asking the ACNC to withhold; they may withhold the governing deed, the financials, the trustee details, or all of these.

If a PAF is registered with the ACNC but has asked for its information to be withheld, it does not appear either in the AIS data download, nor in the ACNC's published list of all registered organisations. We checked the ACNC list of all registered organisations against our downloaded list of all current PAFs and PuAFs, and found that 86% of the PuAFs appeared on the ACNC register, but only 56% of the PAFs. That's 1,046 out of a total of 1,853, leaving over 800 PAFs not appearing in the ACNC register.





As well as this, an increasing number of PAFs have as their trustee company one of the professional trustee companies such as Australian Executor Trustees or Perpetual Trustees.

In addition, although traditionally it has been possible to use the ASIC register to check for details of a trust or foundation and its trustees, for many funds their reporting obligations to ASIC to keep this information up to date have been superseded by ACNC reporting obligations, so as the ACNC website states "Because registered charities are not required to notify ASIC of most changes that have been notified to the ACNC, the ASIC Register may not be current for registered charities"."

The result of this is that even if you can find a PAF's details on ASIC, if it appears on the ACNC register its ASIC details may not be up to date.

ACNC information on the register doesn't include any information about application processes, so unless the register entry has a link to the foundation's website, this information can be impossible to find, and many smaller and family PAFs do not have formal application processes.

As with any research, the amount of information you can find on an organisation will vary enormously, and many smaller or newer PAFs do not publish any information about themselves.



Our view is that cold approaches to PAFs which have chosen not to publish information are unlikely to be effective, and that it's a better approach for fundraisers to look for connections to PAFS among your existing supporters and connections – and that can mean screening your data for PAF trustees, but it also means cultivating relationships with those who are well connected to those trustees, such as the professional trustee companies and Philanthropy Australia, and getting as much understanding as you can of the interest areas of PAFs.

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Source links

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i http://www.abn.business.gov.au/DgrListing.aspx

ii https://www.abn.business.gov.au/Tools/DgrListing

iii https://data.gov.au/data/organization/acnc

iv https://www.acnc.gov.au/for-charities/manage-your-charity/obligations-acnc/reporting-annually-acnc/withholding-information

v https://www.acnc.gov.au/charity/about-charity-register/information-charity-register/information-withheld-charity-register

vi https://www.acnc.gov.au/for-charities/manage-your-charity/other-regulators/companies-limited-guarantee