

I donate to charities through "the Life You Can Save" in Australia and I'm a member of Effective Altruism Australia. However, I believe that charity laws need to align with the values and priorities of my generation. We lack philanthropic organisations that support our concerns, and charity laws should create incentives for organisations working on issues important to younger Australians. This could boost donations and community involvement.

My submission highlights two issues:

- DGR status availability for high-impact causes (Terms of reference 2.ii, 3.ii, 5, 6)
- Removing restrictions on Public Benevolent Institutions to support community groups (Terms of reference 2.iii, 3.i)

Broadening DGR status to include causes that matter to young people, such as reducing global catastrophic risks and animal welfare, is crucial. I want to contribute to reducing catastrophic disaster risks in my community, but current organisations only offer limited opportunities such as volunteering at the local fire brigade. If more organisations had DGR status, they could better connect me and my peers to relevant causes. Given current global issues like COVID and the war in Ukraine, my generation is concerned about preventing future pandemics and nuclear war, but DGR regulation has not kept up with modern concerns.

My peers and I also deeply care about animal welfare. Although I support animal charities, they cannot obtain DGR status under the Tax Act. This is because DGR status is restricted to short-term care and rehabilitation of mistreated animals. While this is important, I believe that it would be more effective to give DGR status to charities focused on preventing animal suffering. Prevention is better than cure, and the law should incentivise prevention over treatment.

Excluding these two cause areas from DGR status hinders our ability to do good. These causes are recognised by reputable charity evaluators as high-impact and allowed to receive tax-deductible donations globally, except in Australia. To increase donations and social connections, the government should grant DGR status to these high-impact causes that matter to today's passionate Australians.

I support Effective Altruism Australia in their efforts to promote effective altruism in universities and major cities. However, their status as a Public Benevolent Institution limits the scope of their community builders to focus only on global health and poverty, and incidental topics. This means they may not be able to support groups interested in other causes like animal welfare. I believe that this restriction is too narrow and prevents effective philanthropic work. Allowing PBIs to pursue other charitable purposes would provide more opportunities for community involvement and social connections. Effective altruism clubs have the potential to be lifelong sources of connection for young Australians, but we need regulatory changes to enable their growth.

To increase philanthropic giving and impact, the Australian Government should take a lead role. Australia's Overseas Direct Aid is expected to remain at 0.20% of Gross National

Income, well below the OECD Development Assistance Committee average of 0.32%. In 2020, Australia ranked 21 out of 29 OECD DAC countries in terms of aid generosity. To meet the UN's ODA target of 0.7% of GNI, the Australian Government should double its own giving and use evidence to double the impact of its contributions

I hope that the information and perspective that I have provided have been helpful to the Productivity Commission.