

Trinity College Gawler submission to the Productivity Commission's Draft Report - *Future Foundations for Giving*

Introduction

The Productivity Commission's draft report into Philanthropy – *Future Foundations for Giving* – has provided a range of recommendations in relation to philanthropic giving in Australia and Trinity College welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback.

This submission will focus on the recommendation to remove DGR status for school building funds on the basis that there is “the potential for a donor to be able to convert a tax-deductible donation into a private benefit.”

We are extremely concerned that the Productivity Commission in its interim report has recommended the removal of Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status for School Building Funds and we believe that this action would have a significant negative impact on our community and thousands of others around Australia, and urge the Commission to reconsider.

Trinity College is located in the northern suburbs of Adelaide and currently enrolls 4,100 students and employs 778 teachers and other staff. The school contributes to the social and economic life of the community in which it is situated. Trinity College has 6 schools, 3 early learning centres and a large sporting and recreational complex in the electorate of Spence. Many of our facilities are available for community use, sporting, recreational and cultural.

Schools as not for profit entities

Like the majority of non-government schools in Australia, Trinity College is a not-for-profit entity, registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission (ACNC) with the charitable purpose of ‘advancing education’. This recognition of the importance and public benefit of the work of schools in educating Australia's young people underpins the DGR status of the school building fund at our school and others around Australia.

The importance of building funds for schools

Across Australia, Independent school families, alumni and communities collectively contribute 86 per cent of school capital income nationally. Two-thirds of Independent schools receive no government funding for capital expenditure. In many schools, 100 per cent of capital funding is sourced from parents and school communities.

In 2021, the value of this contribution from Australian Independent school families, alumni and communities was around \$1.14 billion for school building and capital works. These same families contribute around \$5.7 billion annually to the ongoing costs of educating their children, with their after-tax dollars.

In 2022 the value of parents and community donations to the Building Fund at Trinity College was \$78,980 and the Trinity College Foundation Building Fund received: \$46,318.

Whilst there were no building fund contributions that supported school projects in 2022, the Foundation's Building Fund provided \$150,000 to the Theatre in 2023, \$100,000 to TICS in 2019 and \$200,000 to the Pavilion in 2017.

These funds went towards the development of much-needed school infrastructure that provides positive outcomes for both students and the community, each of the projects mentioned above has significant community use.

Private Benefit

The Productivity Commission has argued in its report that in the case of school building funds, there is "the potential for a donor to be able to convert a tax-deductible donation into a private benefit is especially apparent for primary and secondary education, particularly where students are charged fees."

However, the Productivity Commission has shown no real evidence to support its argument that there is a material risk of tax-deductible donations to school building funds being converted into a private benefit.

School Building Funds support capital works programs and develop assets with a life that extends far beyond the 13 years a child spends at school. Further, it is not only the families of current students that contribute to school building funds, but alumni, community groups, and others through a range of fundraising activities. It is extremely unlikely that a member of the community, or a school alumnus – who may have left the school many years ago – could benefit directly from these donations.

And while the draft report raised the possibility of there being a link between donations and fees charged for education services, this is not the case in schools. Capital works are funded separately to the recurrent operating costs that are recouped through fees, and deductible donations to a School Building Fund therefore do not materially reduce the fees payable by parents.

Impact of the removal of DGR status for school building funds

Removing DGR status for non-government school building funds will shift more financial burden onto families, who already make significant sacrifices to support their children's education and are doing their best to manage the ever-increasing cost of living pressures.

For Trinity College, the removal of DGR status for school building funds will directly impact the capacity of the school to provide the best possible learning environment for our students. This will include future building projects such as the expansion of Trinity College Roseworthy.

Conclusion

Trinity College does not support the Productivity Commission's recommendation to withdraw DGR status from school building funds and is concerned about the very detrimental impact it could have on the provision of quality education nationally.

On behalf of our students, families and the wider school community we ask that the Commission reconsider this recommendation.

Thank you for your consideration of this submission.

Mr Nick Hately

Head Trinity College

9th February 2024