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Starting a not-for-profit (NFP)

Setting up a NFP, including types, registrations and endorsement for tax concessions and deductible donations.

Starting an NFP

Getting your NFP up and running, tax concessions, deductible gift recipient endorsement and legal structures.

Know your legal structure

Important information on choosing an appropriate legal structure when you set up a not-for-profit organisation.

What type of NFP is your organisation?

Explains the 2 types of not-for-profits (NFPs) - charities and other NFPs.

Tax concessions for not-for-profits

An introduction to the range of tax concessions available to not-for-profit (NFP) organisations.

Register your NFP

Outlines the registrations you may need so your organisation can

Other registrations for not-for-profits

The licences, permits and non-tax registrations your not-for-profit (NFP) organisation may need to operate.

Getting endorsed for tax concessions or as a DGR

Introduces the 2 types of endorsement - charity tax concessions and deductible gift recipient (DGR).

In detail

Detailed information about getting started as a not-for-profit organisation.

QC 33586

Starting an NFP

Getting your NFP up and running, tax concessions, deductible gift recipient endorsement and legal structures.

Last updated 13 November 2024

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This page provides an overview of the process for getting your NFP up and running, about tax concessions, deductible gift recipient endorsement and legal structures. For more detailed information follow the links at the end of the page.

An [NFP](#) organisation is an organisation that is operating for its purpose and not for the profit or gain (either direct or indirect) of its individual members.

NFP organisations fall within two broad categories:

- charities
- other NFP organisations that are not charities, for example, most sporting and recreational clubs, community service organisations, professional and business associations and social organisations.

Charities must register with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) before they can be endorsed by us for tax concessions or apply for certain categories of deductible gift recipient (DGR) status.

Other NFP organisations that are not charities may be able to self-assess whether they are income tax exempt or taxable and whether they will have access to other tax concessions. They will need to be endorsed by us to obtain DGR status.

Purpose

A purpose is what your NFP has been set up to achieve or what your activities work toward.

To be a charity, all of your NFP's purposes must be charitable, except purposes that are 'incidental or ancillary to' the charitable purposes.

Before you start an NFP organisation

Focus on what you want to achieve. Is setting up a new NFP organisation or charity the best way to achieve your goals? There may

be an existing charity or NFP organisation that already does what you want to do or that may take on your idea as a project that it can support.

You should consider:

- What will your organisation try to achieve?
- What will its main activities be?
- What programs or services will you provide?
- Who is your target audience?
- Who will benefit from the organisation's activities and programs?
- Why is there a need for this new organisation?
- How long will your NFP organisation or charity last? Will it be for a one-off short-term project or operating on an ongoing basis?

The role of legal structures

The legal structure you choose should meet your organisation's needs now and into the future.

Your organisation's legal structure will affect many things, such as:

- its legal identity (whether it can be sued)
- its governance structure (who makes what types of decisions)
- who is liable for its debts and its specific responsibilities
- what its reporting or other compliance obligations are.

Legal structures commonly used by NFP organisations include unincorporated associations, incorporated associations, companies, cooperatives, Indigenous corporations and trusts. Different legal structures have different reporting requirements and tax obligations.

Role of the ATO

When you start an NFP you may need to interact with us and other organisations. The role of the ATO for NFPs is to:

- provide endorsement of NFPs as deductible gift recipients
- provide endorsement for charity tax concessions

- register your NFP for any applicable taxes eg PAYG, GST and FBT
- provide advice and guidance over the phone or in writing
- ensure compliance with tax obligations and concessions
- consult with the sector through the [Not-for-profit Stewardship Group](#).

About tax concessions

Depending on the type of NFP organisation, different tax concessions are available and the process for accessing each concession varies.

Charities:

- must be endorsed by us to access charity tax concessions.

Other NFP organisations:

- can generally self-assess – that is, work out for themselves – whether they are entitled to tax concessions.

The tax concessions NFPs may be entitled to access include:

- income tax exemption
- fringe benefits tax (FBT) exemption or rebate
- goods and services tax (GST) concessions
- deductible gift recipient (DGR) endorsement
- refund of franking credits.

To access various concessions and comply with your organisation's tax obligations, your organisation may need to register for an Australian business number (ABN), GST, FBT, pay as you go (PAYG) withholding, fuel tax credits or other taxes.

In addition to tax registrations, your organisation may need other licences, permits or registrations to operate.

We recommend you review your organisation's entitlement to tax concessions on an annual basis and whenever there is a change in your structure or operations. We provide worksheets to help you review your organisation's entitlement.


About deductible gift recipients (DGR)

When you receive donations to support your organisation, your supporters can claim a tax deduction if you have been endorsed by us as a deductible gift recipient (DGR).

All organisations, including charities, must be endorsed by us as a DGR if they want their donors to be able to claim a tax deduction.

Registration process

To register your NFP organisation follow these steps:

1. Determine or understand your legal structure.
2. Determine if you're an NFP.
3. Register your organisation with the Australian Government to obtain an ABN. At the same time, you can also register for GST, FBT, PAYG withholding if your organisation requires it.
4. Determine if you need a [director identification number](#)  (director ID).

See also

- [Accessing online services with Digital ID and RAM](#)

Endorsement process in brief

Endorsement is the approval process charities must follow if they want to access tax concessions. Also, specific types of charities and other NFP organisations, and some funds, authorities and institutions operated by NFP organisations, may be endorsed as deductible gift recipients (DGRs).

Charities




1. If you have charitable purposes you must apply to register as a charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission (ACNC) to access charity tax concessions.
2. Apply for endorsement for charity tax concessions and/or apply to us to be endorsed as a DGR. You can apply for charity tax concessions and DGR status when you apply for charity registration with the ACNC, they will forward the application to us.

3. If you are not eligible to be registered as a charity with the ACNC you may still be eligible for some tax concessions, including income tax and FBT concessions, through self-assessment.
4. If you are unhappy with our response (for example, if we refuse your DGR endorsement or endorsement as a tax concession charity) you can object.
5. You should continue to review your income tax status and entitlements regularly and notify us if anything changes.

Other NFPs that are not charities

1. Determine if you are entitled to self-assess your eligibility for tax concessions, including income tax and FBT concessions. Not all NFP organisations are eligible for tax concessions.
2. Determine if you can apply to be endorsed as a DGR. There are a limited number of categories for non-charitable DGR's.
3. You should continue to review your income tax status and entitlements regularly and notify us if anything changes.

Next steps

- [Know your legal structure](#)
- [What type of NFP is your organisation?](#)
- [What tax concessions are available?](#)
- [Determine if you need a director ID](#) 
- [Register your NFP](#)
- [Getting endorsed](#)
- [Getting help](#)
- [Not-for-Profit Law](#)  provides legal information and advice
- [Our Community](#)  offers a range of help sheets for new organisations

Watch

Media:Charities

<http://tv.ato.gov.au/ato-tv/media?v=bd1bdiunrecu4b>

QC 52482

Know your legal structure

Important information on choosing an appropriate legal structure when you set up a not-for-profit organisation.

Last updated 3 July 2018

When setting up an NFP organisation, it is important to choose an appropriate legal structure as it will affect:

- the way you hold meetings
- the minimum number of members
- reporting requirements
- tax obligations
- cost and other considerations.

When choosing a structure, make sure you understand the responsibilities that go with that structure. Your legal structure will affect many things, such as its legal identity (whether it can be sued), its governance structure (who makes what types of decisions), where it operates, who is liable for its debts, and its specific responsibilities, such as what its reporting or other compliance obligations are.

You may want to seek professional advice to help you to make an informed decision.



You need to consider

- Where will the NFP organisation operate?
- Will there be a changing of membership?
- What is the nature of the activities?
- How will the organisation raise money?
- What will be the size of your NFP organisation or charity and how complex will its activities be?
- Will you have employees or volunteers?
- What accountability will you have to your members and the community?

Different types of NFP legal structures include:

- Unincorporated association
- Incorporated association
- Company
- Cooperative
- Indigenous corporation
- Trust

See also:

- [Overview of legal structures](#)
- [ACNC - Legal structure](#) 
- [Not-for-Profit Law](#)  - provides legal information and advice

What type of NFP is your organisation?

Explains the 2 types of not-for-profits (NFPs) - charities and other NFPs.

Last updated 19 June 2017

On this page

[Is your organisation an NFP?](#)

[Is your organisation a charity?](#)

[Other NFPs that are not charities](#)

There are two types of NFPs. These are charities and other NFPs. Depending on the type of NFP, your organisation may be eligible for a range of tax concessions.

NFP organisations (including charities) operate in many areas of society. They can include:

- church schools
- churches
- community child care centres
- cultural organisations
- environmental protection organisations
- neighbourhood associations
- public museums and libraries
- scholarship funds
- scientific organisations
- scouts
- sports clubs
- surf lifesaving clubs

- traditional service clubs.

First, you should work out whether your organisation qualifies as an NFP.

Is your organisation an NFP?

It is expected that organisations seeking access to tax concessions (by endorsement or self-assessment) will have governing documents.

An NFP's governing documents are the formal documents that set out:

- the organisation's purpose
- the organisations not-for-profit character
- the way the organisation is governed, operates and makes decisions.

Your organisation's governing documents may be called its:

- rules or articles of association
- constitution
- rule book
- deed of trust.

We will accept your organisation as an NFP if these governing documents prevent you from distributing profits or assets for the benefit of specific people - both while it operates and when it winds up.

Your organisation should have sufficient controls in place to ensure that members and other private persons do not receive the property or assets of the organisation (other than as reimbursement for services they have provided or for expenses incurred on behalf of the organisation)

These documents should contain clauses that are acceptable to us as showing the organisation's NFP character.

Example

The following example would be acceptable:

Not-for-profit clause

'The assets and income of the organisation shall be applied solely in furtherance of its above-mentioned objects and no portion shall be distributed directly or indirectly to the members of the organisation except as bona fide compensation for services rendered or expenses incurred on behalf of the organisation.'

Dissolution clause

'In the event of the organisation being dissolved, the amount that remains after such dissolution and the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities shall be transferred to another organisation with similar purposes which is not carried on for the profit or gain of its individual members.'

Is your organisation a charity?

Generally, charities are eligible for more concessions than other NFPs.

To be a charity, your organisation must:

- be a not-for-profit
- have a charitable purpose
- be for the public benefit (other than where the charitable purpose is the relief of poverty).

Examples of charities include:

- religious groups
- not-for-profit aged care homes
- homeless shelters
- disability service organisations
- universities and colleges
- animal welfare organisations and
- artistic or cultural groups.

Charities can be further broken down into the following types:


- public benevolent institutions (PBIs)
- health promotion charities (HPCs)
- other charities.

PBIs and HPCs receive wider tax concessions than other charities.

Next steps:

- [What tax concessions are available?](#)
- [Public benevolent institution?](#)
- [Health Promotion Charity](#)

See also:

- [Is your not-for-profit a charity?](#)
- [Religious institutions: access to tax concessions](#)
- acnc.gov.au 

Other NFPs that are not charities

NFP organisations that are not charities are able to self-assess whether they are entitled to certain tax concessions, such as income tax exemption.

Examples NFP organisations that are not charities are:

- most sporting and recreational clubs
- community service organisations
- professional and business associations
- social organisations.

If your organisation is able to self-assess, it does not need to be endorsed by us to access the concession.

Many NFP organisations are taxable, but may be entitled to special rules for calculating taxable income, lodging income tax returns and special rates of tax.

Next steps:

- [What tax concessions are available?](#)

- [Do you have to pay income tax?](#)

QC 52485

Tax concessions for not-for-profits

An introduction to the range of tax concessions available to not-for-profit (NFP) organisations.







Last updated 19 June 2017

A range of tax concessions are available to NFP organisations.

The table below provides a summary of tax concessions and the types of NFP organisations that can access them. Your organisation may need to meet certain requirements before it can access a concession

Summary of tax concessions

Table: Summary of tax concessions and types of NFP organisations

Tax concessions	Types of NFP organisations		
	Public benevolent institutions and Health promotion charities	Charities	Other NFP organisations
Income tax exemption	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes Certain types only
FBT exemption (subject to capping threshold)	 Yes	 No	 Yes Certain types only – Public and NFP hospitals and public ambulance

			services are eligible for this concession
FBT rebate	 No	 Yes	 Yes Certain non-government NFP organisations are eligible
GST concessions for charities and gift deductible entities	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes Certain types - the organisation must be a deductible gift recipient
GST concessions for NFP organisations	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes
DGR endorsement – the organisation must be endorsed by us unless the organisation is listed by name in tax law	 Yes	 Yes Certain types only	 Yes Certain types only
Refunds of franking credits – the organisation must be a Charity endorsed by us or a DGR or an organisation is listed by	 Yes	 Yes	 Yes Certain types only

name in tax law			
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Next steps:

- [Register your NFP](#)

See also:

- [Religious institutions](#)
- [Non-profit companies and live-in residential carers](#)

QC 33596

Register your NFP

Outlines the registrations you may need so your organisation can access tax concessions and comply with tax obligations.

Last updated 13 November 2024

Your organisation must have an ABN if you are:

- required to register for tax obligations
- seeking endorsement as a registered charity for tax concessions
- seeking endorsement as a deductible gift recipient (DGR)

To comply with your organisation's tax obligations, your organisation may need to register for:

- goods and services tax (GST)
- fringe benefits tax (FBT)
- pay as you go (PAYG) withholding
- fuel tax credits
- a tax file number if you are required to lodge income tax returns.

See also:

- [Registering for GST and other taxes](#)
- [Other registrations](#)


Get an ABN

When you apply for your ABN you will be asked to identify your organisation's entity and organisation type. Selecting the correct entity or organisation type is important. If you select the incorrect option on your application, you may need to apply for a new ABN for your organisation.

For example, if your organisation is a single entity, it should register for one ABN, regardless of the number of enterprises that it carries on. With the exception of a partnership arrangement, if your club or charity is a collection of separate entities carrying on one or more enterprises, each entity in your organisation should register for a separate ABN.

If your organisation is a subsidiary of a governing body, we advise that you discuss ABN registration with your governing body.

Next steps:

- Apply electronically through the [Australian Business Register](#) 
- Apply on a paper form – *ABN registration for companies, partnerships, trusts and other organisations* (NAT 2939) – which is available by phoning **13 92 26**.
- [Set up Digital ID and Relationship Authorisation Manager \(RAM\)](#)
- [ABN registration – selecting your entity and organisation type](#)

QC 33590

Other registrations for not-for-profits

The licences, permits and non-tax registrations your not-for-profit (NFP) organisation may need to operate.

Last updated 1 November 2021

On this page

[Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission registration](#)

[Registering your business name](#)

[State and territory government registrations](#)

[Council permits](#)

[Director identification number](#)

Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission registration

Charities must be registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) before we can endorse you to access charity tax concessions.

Different tax concessions are available for charities that also register with the ACNC as a particular subtype of charity, such as a public benevolent institution or a health promotion charity.

To be eligible to be registered as a charity with the ACNC, your organisation must meet **all** of the following conditions:

- be a charity
- have an Australian business number (ABN)
- comply with the governance standards in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*
- not be included in a written decision made by an Australian government agency, judge or magistrate that lists it as engaging in or supporting terrorism or other criminal activities
- otherwise be eligible to be registered.

Certain organisations cannot be registered as a charity with the ACNC – for example, political parties, government entities, individuals or partnerships.

For information about charity registrations, visit acnc.gov.au 

Registering your business name

A business name is simply a name or title under which a person or entity conducts a business.


Generally, your organisation will need to register a business name with the Australian Securities & Investments Corporation (ASIC) if you carry on a business or trade within Australia.

Exceptions to this rule include if the organisation is either:

- a corporation and its operating name is the same as its corporate name
- a partnership and the name is the same as all of the partners' names.

To apply for a registered business name you will need to have applied for or obtained an ABN.

Registered companies and organisations with an Australian registered body number (ARBN) can register their business name when they register for an ABN – go to [Register your new business](#).

Other organisations, including those that already have an ABN, can register a business name by visiting asic.gov.au 

State and territory government registrations

Some organisations need licences to operate. These are usually issued by your state or territory government. Most states have a small business department that can tell you what licences you need and how to get them such as fund-raising or gaming licenses.

Taxes and duties that may be levied by state and territory governments include:


- stamp duty (or duty in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia)
- payroll tax
- land tax.

As the requirements for these taxes and duties vary between states and territories, organisations should seek clarification from their local

state or territory revenue office. Enquiries about state and territory taxes should not be directed to the ATO.

States and territories also have their own laws regulating the fundraising activities of NFP organisations.


See also

- [State and territory taxes](#)
- [State, territory and local government requirements](#) for fundraising
- [Not-for-Profit Law](#)  – provides legal information and advice

Council permits

You may need a council permit to operate your organisation, for example to use a building for a specific purpose, or sell food or dangerous goods. Check any requirements with your local council.

Director identification number

How your organisation is structured will determine if the organisation's directors will need to apply for a [director identification number](#)  (director ID) from Australian Business Registry Services.

All directors of a company, registered foreign company or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporation will need a director ID.

Directors of a registered Australian body such as an incorporated association that is registered with the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (ASIC) and trades outside the state or territory in which it is incorporated, will also need a director ID.

To find out more, see [who needs to apply and when](#) .

QC 52488

Getting endorsed for tax concessions or as a DGR

Introduces the 2 types of endorsement - charity tax concessions and deductible gift recipient (DGR).

Last updated 26 April 2018

Your organisation must be endorsed by us if you want to:

- access tax concessions as a charity, and/or
- receive deductible gift recipient status.

What are the types of endorsement?

There are two types of endorsement:

- [charity tax concessions](#)
- [deductible gift recipient \(DGR\)](#).

Being endorsed for charity tax concessions does not mean your organisation is automatically endorsed as a DGR. You must seek endorsement for both.

Watch:

Is my organisation eligible for charity tax concessions?



Charities must be endorsed by us if they want to access charity tax concessions. Charity tax concessions include income tax exemption, GST concessions and FBT concessions. Charities that are endorsed to access any of these concessions are known as tax concession charities or TCCs.

Is my organisation eligible for DGR endorsement?



If a not-for-profit organisation wants to receive gifts and contributions that are income tax deductible, it must be a deductible gift recipient (DGR).

QC 33782

Is my organisation eligible for charity tax concessions?

Charities must be endorsed by us if they want to access charity tax concessions. Charity tax concessions include income tax exemption, GST concessions and FBT concessions. Charities that are endorsed to access any of these concessions are known as tax concession charities or TCCs.

Last updated 19 June 2017

Charity tax concessions endorsement is where we approve an organisation to access concessions such as income tax exemption, GST concessions and FBT concessions.

Charity tax concessions endorsement is only available to charities registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC). If your NFP organisation is a charity that chooses not to register with the ACNC, it cannot apply for endorsement with us and it will not be exempt from income tax.

To be endorsed to access charity tax concessions, your charity must:

- have an Australian business number (ABN)
- be a registered charity with the ACNC
- meet any requirements relating to the particular charity tax concession you are seeking.

Next steps:

- [Rules and tests for charity tax concessions endorsement](#)
- [Apply for charity tax concessions endorsement](#)
- [Review your charity tax concessions endorsement](#)

Apply for charity tax concessions endorsement

Find out how you can apply for tax concession charity (TCC) endorsement.

QC 46205

Apply for charity tax concessions endorsement


Find out how you can apply for tax concession charity (TCC) endorsement.

Last updated 11 May 2022

There are two ways to apply for tax concession charity (TCC) endorsement:

- If you not registered as a charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC), you can apply for charity registration and charity tax concessions on the ACNC application form. Further information about charity registration can be found at [Who can apply to be registered? !\[\]\(1e3c47b901fc6bb5e4253dfc7ff47b9a_img.jpg\)](#)
- If you are already registered as a charity with ACNC, you can complete the [Application for endorsement as a tax concession](#)

[charity](#) .

If you are already endorsed for charity tax concessions and require a copy of your endorsement notice, phone our dedicated NFP Premium Advice Service on **1300 130 248**. You can check whether you are endorsed by searching your organisation's name or ABN on [ABN Lookup](#) .

QC 46209

Deductible gift recipient endorsement

If a not-for-profit organisation wants to receive gifts and contributions that are income tax deductible, it must be a deductible gift recipient (DGR).

Last updated 13 October 2021

Organisations endorsed as deductible gift recipients (DGRs) are entitled to receive gifts which are deductible from the donor's income tax. DGRs are either:

- endorsed by us and fall in a general DGR category
- or, in exceptional cases, listed by name in the tax law.

There are some requirements you must meet before your not-for-profit can be endorsed by us as a DGR.

See also

- [DGRs required to be a registered charity](#)
- [Types of DGRs](#)

Next steps

- [What happens after I lodge my endorsement application?](#)
- [Apply for DGR endorsement](#)

DGR categories

Deductible gift recipients (DGRs) are either endorsed by us or listed by name in the law.

Apply for DGR endorsement

Find out how your organisation can apply for DGR endorsement.

Rules and tests for DGR endorsement

You must meet certain requirements to be endorsed as a deductible gift recipient (DGR).

Progress of your endorsement application

If your endorsement application is approved your charity will receive an endorsement notification. There are review rights if your application is delayed or refused.

QC 46212

DGR categories

Deductible gift recipients (DGRs) are either endorsed by us or listed by name in the law.

Last updated 2 January 2024

On this page

[DGRs endorsed by the ATO](#)

[Listed by name DGRs](#)

DGRs endorsed by the ATO

There are 52 DGR endorsement categories, each with specific criteria. Eligibility is based on the organisation's purpose or the purpose of a fund, authority or institution it operates.

DGRs are grouped in tables in the tax law and each DGR category has a unique item number you need to add to your application form.

Some of the categories listed in the DGR tables have a gift condition, meaning:

- the tax law adds an extra condition on the gifts that can be received
- the gift may only be tax-deductible if it is made within a specific period or for a specific use.

From 14 December 2021, all non-government DGRs are required to register as a charity, except for ancillary funds or DGRs specifically listed in tax law.

For more information, see [DGRs required to be a registered charity](#).

The [DGR tables](#) list the endorsement categories and are grouped as follows:

- [health](#)
- [education](#)
- [research](#)
- [welfare and rights](#)
- [defence](#)
- [environment](#)
- [the family](#)
- [international affairs](#)
- [sports and recreation](#)
- [cultural organisations](#)
- [fire and emergency services](#)
- [ancillary funds](#).

Listed by name DGRs

If your organisation does not fit into any of the DGR categories, you may apply to be specifically listed in the tax law. Organisations are only listed by name in exceptional circumstances. Parliament must amend the tax law to include the name of the organisation in the law.

DGRs listed by name in the tax law include organisations such as the Australian Sports Foundation and Amnesty International Australia.

We do not process requests for listing a DGR by name. To apply go to [Treasury's DGR specific listing webpage](#). All requests must be in writing and directed to the [Treasurer](#).

DGRs listed by name are sorted into groups in the tax law and are listed in a table for each group:

- [health](#)
- [education](#)
- [research](#)
- [welfare and rights](#)
- [defence](#)
- [environment](#)
- [industry, trade and design](#)
- [the family](#)
- [international affairs](#)
- [sports and recreation](#)
- [philanthropic trusts](#)
- [cultural organisations](#)
- [fire and emergency services](#)
- [other recipients](#).

Apply for DGR endorsement


Find out how your organisation can apply for DGR endorsement.

Last updated 11 May 2022

There are two ways to apply to us for deductible gift recipient (DGR) endorsement:

- If you are currently applying for registration as a charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC), you can apply to us for DGR endorsement on the ACNC's registration application form.
- If you already have an ABN, and you're either already registered as a charity or are not required to be for DGR endorsement, you can complete our [Application for endorsement as a deductible gift recipient](#).
 - If there is more than one fund, authority or institution for which you want endorsement, use a separate application for each.

From 14 December 2021, non-government DGRs are required to be a registered charity, except for ancillary funds or DGRs that are specifically listed in tax law. For more information, see [DGRs required to be a registered charity](#).

If you are already DGR endorsed and require a copy of your endorsement notice, phone our dedicated NFP Premium Advice Service on **1300 130 248**. You can check whether you are endorsed by searching your organisation's name or ABN on [ABN Lookup](#) .

QC 46216

Progress of your endorsement application

If your endorsement application is approved your charity will receive an endorsement notification. There are review

rights if your application is delayed or refused.

Last updated 19 June 2017

On this page

[Endorsement notification](#)

[Delays in notification](#)

[Refusal of applications](#)

The following information outlines what happens after you lodge your endorsement application.

Endorsement notification

If your application for endorsement is approved, your charity will receive an endorsement notification that states the type of charity it is and the tax concessions it has been endorsed to access.

The ABN Lookup at abn.business.gov.au [↗](#) displays information about charities that have been endorsed to access charity tax concessions. If you do not want this information publicly displayed, you need to waive your entitlement to the charity tax concessions.

Delays in notification

If you believe we are taking too long to notify you about your charity's endorsement, you can have your application treated as if it has been refused. The deemed refusal will trigger formal review rights.

The earliest you can notify us that you want your charity's application treated as if it had been refused is the later of the:

- end of the 60th day after you made the application
- end of the 28th day after the last day on which you gave us information that we requested.

To treat your application as if it had been refused, we must receive written notice from you that you want it treated this way. Your application will be deemed to be refused on the day you give us notice.

Refusal of applications

If your application for endorsement is refused, we will provide you with a clear explanation of our decision. At your request, we will review any of our decisions or actions affecting your organisation and try to resolve any problems quickly and informally. If you want us to do this, you should contact the person handling your case, or the area of the ATO where the decision was made or where the action was taken.

You also have the right under the law to ask for a review by lodging an objection against the refusal or deemed refusal.

See also:

- [How to object to a decision](#)

QC 52596

Our commitment to you

We are committed to providing you with accurate, consistent and clear information to help you understand your rights and entitlements and meet your obligations.

If you follow our information and it turns out to be incorrect, or it is misleading and you make a mistake as a result, we will take that into account when determining what action, if any, we should take.

Some of the information on this website applies to a specific financial year. This is clearly marked. Make sure you have the information for the right year before making decisions based on that information.

If you feel that our information does not fully cover your circumstances, or you are unsure how it applies to you, contact us or seek professional advice.

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