Strengthening Asia's Philanthropic Ecosystems for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth by 2050

Interim Report, September 2026



Commission on Asian Philanthropy

About our front cover

The designs on our front cover are inspired by the deep-rooted cultural heritage, symbolic motifs, and diverse landscapes of the Commission jurisdictions.

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The Commission on Asian Philanthropy

The Commission on Asian Philanthropy is a three-year research-to-action initiative launched in September 2024, which aims to accelerate the quantity, quality, and impact of Asia's domestic philanthropic ecosystems towards inclusive and sustainable growth over the next two decades. Commissioners represent some of the leading philanthropies in East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and West Asia, bringing experience from different cultural traditions, political systems, and development models.

At the halfway mark of the initiative, the Commission's interim report offers policymakers and decision-makers:

- the first comprehensive estimate of the scope and scale of Asia's philanthropic ecosystems
- a longer-term perspective on those ecosystems' potential to contribute to national missions
- an invitation to realise that potential together and to position Asia as a global leader in inclusive and sustainable growth

Over the next year, the Commission will engage policymakers and decision-makers to discuss the findings presented in this report. The discussions will inform an action roadmap to shape the next decade of development for Asia's philanthropic ecosystems, to be shared in the Commission's final report.

Signed,

Commissioners

Co-convenors

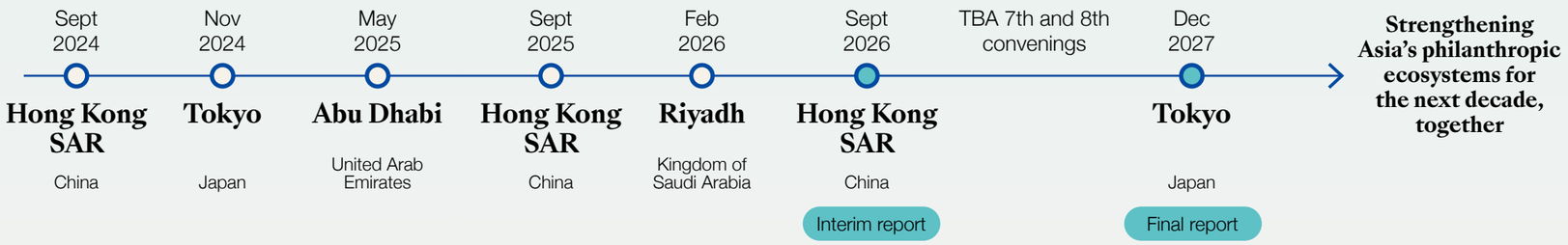
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Executive summary



The next two decades will be a defining period in Asia's development: towards inclusive and sustainable growth by 2050, requiring a society-wide effort

Asia is home to ~60 percent of the world's population. The region today accounts for more than one third of global trade, almost half of global gross domestic product (GDP), and 37 percent of global wealth.[1] More than a billion people in Asia have escaped extreme poverty in the past two decades.[2]

At the same time, hundreds of millions of people remain in vulnerable conditions, facing challenges in basic needs across livelihoods, education, and health. Meeting these needs is becoming more complex as societies grapple with ageing populations, climate change and related disasters, rapid technology-driven shifts, and the dynamism of the multipolar global environment.

The next two decades will be a defining period in Asia's development. Leading economies in the region share the ambition for inclusive and sustainable growth by 2050. This means measuring success well beyond GDP growth to include social and environmental wellbeing—ensuring no one is left behind. China's goal is to achieve common prosperity by the middle of the century.[3] India's Viksit Bharat 2047 states that India's inclusive development depends on the empowerment of youth, poor households, women, and farmers.[4] Golden Indonesia 2045 aspires to eliminate extreme poverty and reduce the overall poverty rate to only 0.5–0.8% by 2045.[5]

This report makes the case that Asia's philanthropic ecosystems can help society act together, and are therefore a strategic asset to be cultivated for national development

These national visions emphasise that a society-wide effort is needed. Communities need to be strengthened, and all three societal engines—state, market, and community (the major forces that drive societal development at scale)—need to work together on national missions and priorities to deliver inclusive and sustainable growth at the scale and level of complexity required.

This shared ambition frames the report's central case: that Asia's philanthropic ecosystems can help society act together, and are therefore a strategic asset to be cultivated for national development.

1 Asia is defined according to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) M49 regional classification. Calculations were based on the following sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects 2024,* online ed. (New York: United Nations, 2024); World Trade Organization, "World Trade Statistics," accessed July 2026; International Monetary Fund, *IMF DataMapper,* "GDP Based on PPP, Share of World," accessed July 2026; Anthony Shorrocks et al., *Global Wealth Databook 2023* (Zurich: UBS, 2023).

2 Calculation based on: Christoph Lakner et al., *Reproducibility Package for Poverty, Prosperity and Planet Report 2024* (World Bank, 2025), updated with the Poverty and Inequality Platform (March 2026).

3 Xi Jinping, "Making Solid Progress Toward Common Prosperity," *English Edition of Qiushi Journal,* no. 20 (2021).

4 "Address by the Hon'ble President of India Smt. Droupadi Murmu to Parliament," President's Secretariat, Government of India, January 31, 2024.

5 *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 59 Tahun 2024 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional Tahun 2025–2045* (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 59 of 2024 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2025–2045), September 13, 2024.

This interim report from the Commission on Asian Philanthropy offers policymakers and decision-makers three headline findings based on the research to date.

First

Asia's philanthropic ecosystems are larger than conventional frames suggest and offer valuable capabilities for development beyond money

The Commission estimates that domestic monetary giving in its jurisdictions reached $109 billion in 2024, equivalent to more than $1 trillion over the next decade.[6] Of the $109 billion, $55 billion came from mass individuals, $27 billion from corporates, $23 billion from public discretionary sources, and $4 billion from ultra-high-net-worth individuals (UHNWIs). The composition shows that philanthropy in Asia is not dominated by one model. Our research identified five philanthropy models that collectively facilitate domestic giving: community-led, faith-based, corporate-led, state-led, and UHNWI-led.

The five models have different mindsets that guide their funding and each brings valuable capabilities for development beyond money: trusted, last-mile networks; the ability to mobilise around shared values; corporate assets and capabilities; institutional trust and legitimacy; and the ability to make long-term, patient commitments.

Second

Philanthropic ecosystems can help countries pursue national missions more effectively

They do this by using their resources and capabilities to support states to strengthen community and enhance the collaborative infrastructure between state, market, and community. This infrastructure comprises the institutions, mechanisms, norms, and channels that foster trust and enable large numbers of actors across the three engines to work together effectively on a shared national mission or priority.

Consider China's national mission for poverty alleviation. Under state leadership, China lifted ~99 million rural residents out of extreme poverty between 2013 and 2020.[7] One major contribution of collaborative infrastructure established by the State was the East-West Cooperation in Poverty Alleviation, which paired the wealthier eastern region with 573 impoverished counties in central and western China.[8] State-led and corporate-led models of philanthropy supported this mechanism, adding resources and capabilities to expand reach at the last mile.

6 All amounts provided in this report are in US dollars, denoted by $, unless otherwise specified. Quantification total includes all Commission jurisdictions with sufficiently validated data; partial United Arab Emirates (UAE) data for corporate giving is presented separately as shown in Exhibit 4. Commission jurisdictions collectively represent 70 percent of Asia's population and 80 percent of its GDP. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

7 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Poverty Alleviation: China's Experience and Contribution* (Beijing: State Council Information Office, April 2021).

8 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Poverty Alleviation.*

Another example is India's rural livelihoods mission. In Bihar, one of India's lowest-income, most populous states, ~38 million people were moved out of multidimensional poverty within a decade between 2014 and 2023.[9] State-led and community-led philanthropy models worked together to strengthen the community by organising 12 million rural women into more than one million self-help groups.[10] This infrastructure transformed financial inclusion, enabling the community to access $4.7 billion in credit to accelerate activities promoting growth in livelihoods. It further improved how the government delivered public services to reach the poorest, with self-help groups enabling last-mile distribution, offsetting the public cost of delivery and raising the return on public spending.

These examples suggest that the impact of philanthropic ecosystems can extend far beyond monetary giving. When philanthropy models contribute their complementary resources and capabilities to strengthen community and enhance the collaborative infrastructure between the three engines for national missions, they can contribute to a much greater collective and systemic impact.

Third

Philanthropic ecosystems need targeted investments to be a productive development asset, and cross-learning in Asia can accelerate progress

Three sets of targeted investments are needed for jurisdictions to see more national missions and priorities achieving faster, better, and more cost-effective outcomes at scale by partnering with philanthropic ecosystems.

1. **Improve data visibility of the philanthropic ecosystems' resources and capabilities.** For example, the Commission supported Indonesia's Ministry of Religious Affairs to conduct a nationally representative public survey, which estimated *zakat mal* and *infak and sedekah,* two Islamic giving types that could be used for the main purpose of poverty alleviation, at roughly $15 billion in 2025. Behind this giving are trusted last-mile informal networks that mobilise their social capital to improve community resilience and economic empowerment at scale. Together, these represent a major invisible force of informal giving and capabilities that merit closer understanding as Indonesia pursues its national mission on poverty alleviation.

9 Government of India, NITI Aayog, "24.82 Crore Indians Escape Multidimensional Poverty in Last 9 Years," *Press Information Bureau,* January 15, 2024.
10 World Bank Group, "Unleashing the Power of Women's Collectives for Rural Development in the Indian State of Bihar," *Results Brief,* World Bank, October 20, 2020.

2. **Cultivate philanthropy models inspired by growth playbooks.** The Commission's research documents 12 growth playbooks used by jurisdictions to grow their domestic philanthropy models, six of which operate at scale with more than $1 billion a year in monetary value alone. There is room for further growth, which requires intentional leadership commitment and domestic investment to cultivate. The Commission estimates that cross-learning and further domestic innovation in growth playbooks across its jurisdictions could lead to an additional $189 billion in monetary giving over the next decade.

3. **Integrate philanthropic ecosystems as a strategic asset in the planning and coordination of national missions.** Planning departments and ministries of finance can mobilise more resources and capabilities by coordinating national mission partnerships with their philanthropic ecosystems. For example, Malaysia's Ministry of Finance aims to "Raise the Floor" by improving the quality of life for the most vulnerable and ensuring inclusive growth and minimum living wage commitments. It actively deploys a network of government-linked companies and their philanthropic vehicles, mobilising their resources and capabilities to deliver more coordinated programmes in community development, livelihoods, and education.

Regional cooperation to accelerate domestic development

Each jurisdiction will explore its own development path suited to its national conditions. Regional cooperation can accelerate progress by collectively investing in shared principles and practices, interoperable frameworks and data taxonomies, and mechanisms for cross-learning, including sharing demonstrations of the impact that philanthropic ecosystems add to national missions aimed at inclusive and sustainable growth.

This interim report is intended to be a conversation starter for policymakers and decision-makers, including national and sub-national planning departments, policy think tanks, ministries of finance, and ministries overseeing philanthropy, charity, and development.

The concrete ask is to engage with the Commission over the next year to discuss the findings presented in this report—and to inform the development of an action roadmap to shape the development of philanthropic ecosystems for the next decade. The roadmap will be featured in our final report at the end of 2027.

Interim report at a glance

1 Why this matters: Asia's next development challenge to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth by 2050 calls for a society-wide effort

National visions by 2050

Examples:

China
Common prosperity by middle of the century

India
Viksit Bharat 2047

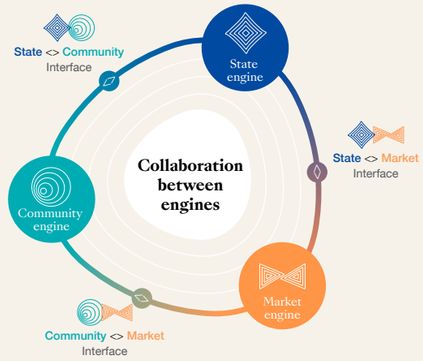
Indonesia
Golden Indonesia 2045

National missions and priorities focused on inclusive and sustainable growth

Examples:

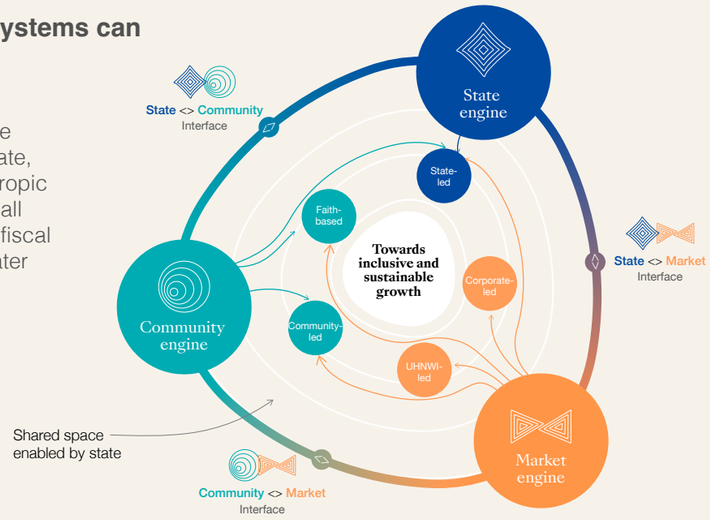
- Poverty alleviation and livelihoods
- Rural/regional revitalisation
- Ageing populations
- Skilling and lifelong learning in the AI era
- Climate and energy transitions

Our visions and missions call for a society-wide effort



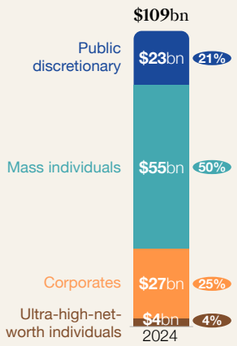
2 Asia's philanthropic ecosystems can help society act together

In Asia, philanthropy is not a separate sector operating independently of state, market, and community; the philanthropic ecosystem is a shared space where all three engines choose to act beyond fiscal or commercial obligation for the greater common good



3 What our research suggests: these ecosystems are worth cultivating as strategic development assets

Total domestic monetary giving in Commission jurisdictions



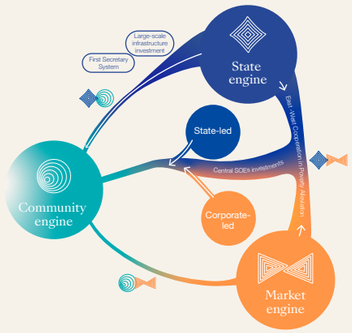
Beyond the money: the five philanthropy models that make up the ecosystem bring diverse mindsets and valuable capabilities for development

	Community-led	Faith-based	State-led	Corporate-led	UHNWI-led
Primary mindset behind monetary giving	Mutual help and support	Sustained and perpetual giving	Complementarity and synergies with public budgets	Alignment to stakeholder value	Catalytic, patient risk capital for innovation or niche issues
Primary capabilities for development	Trusted last-mile networks and social capital at scale	Unifying people in shared beliefs and action	Institutional trust to blend public-private capital and coordinate partnerships; Legitimacy to anchor and coordinate national missions	Corporate assets and capabilities	Relationship networks and longer-term, patient commitments

4 They can complement national missions by supporting states to strengthen community and enhance the collaborative infrastructure between the engines

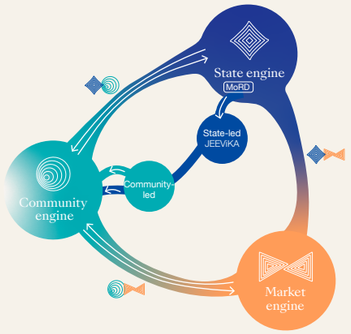
Examples from China and India suggest the potential for philanthropic ecosystems to support national missions and why they merit systematic consideration in development planning

China's poverty alleviation national mission: China lifted ~99mn rural residents out of extreme poverty between 2013 and 2020



China's philanthropic ecosystem supported the State's leadership and direction; for example, state-led and corporate-led philanthropy models supported East-West Cooperation in Poverty Alleviation at the last mile

India—Bihar's rural livelihoods mission: ~38mn lifted out of multidimensional poverty between 2014 and 2023

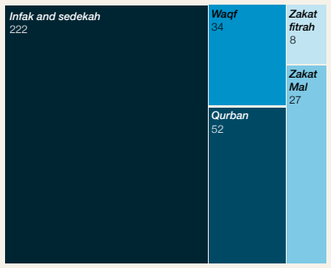


State-led and community-led models worked together to strengthen community by mobilising ~12mn women into over 1mn self-help groups, changing how community interacted with market and state for poverty alleviation and livelihood empowerment at scale

5 Three targeted investments are needed for these ecosystems to play their roles more effectively and to demonstrate their full impact potential

1. Improve data visibility e.g. Indonesia's Ministry of Religious Affairs: national public survey for Islamic philanthropy

Total 2025 Islamic mass giving by type, IDR tn



Total = **343tn ($20.8bn)**

2. Cultivate philanthropy models inspired by growth playbooks to unlock an additional $189bn in monetary resources over 2027 to 2036

$ billion in 2024 price level



3. Integrate philanthropic ecosystems in the coordination of national missions e.g. Malaysia's Ministry of Finance coordinating its philanthropic ecosystem to ensure inclusive growth for the most vulnerable

Ministry of Finance

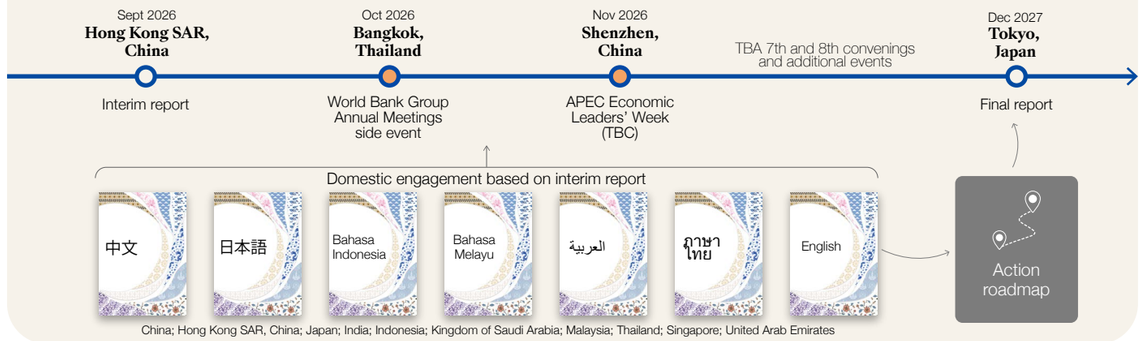
Government-linked companies

Government-linked investment companies

"Raise the Floor": Philanthropic ecosystem supports community development, livelihoods, and education

6 Call to action: engage with the Commission over the coming year to inform an action roadmap to advance our philanthropic ecosystems for inclusive and sustainable growth

The action roadmap will be added to the Commission's final report following further domestic and regional engagement over the next year



Foundational concepts: the role of state and defining philanthropy in Asia

The role of state in Asia's philanthropic ecosystems

The state operates at three tiers with respect to the philanthropic ecosystem:

- **Enabling environment tier:** The state sets the rules and regulations for the philanthropic ecosystem within which every actor operates.

- **Sources of giving tier:** The state participates in philanthropic giving alongside community and market, injecting new resources each year into the philanthropic ecosystem. The Commission calls the state engine's injection "public discretionary giving".
  - Public discretionary giving is defined by its mandated usage (for the benefit of the public beyond fiscal mandates) and the existence of a strong governance structure for the allocation of funds.[11] It includes matching funds whose primary purpose is to crowd in non-state philanthropic resources, lottery funds, dormant deposits, special funds or endowments, and ring-fenced levies. It excludes government spending in the delivery of fiscal mandates and services such as general education, health, welfare, or development spending.[12]

- **Actor tier:** The state participates as an actor through state-funded or -established institutions that operate the state-led philanthropy model: collecting and distributing philanthropic resources and coordinating partnerships for national priorities. Classification of what is philanthropic attaches to the resource flows these actors manage, as opposed to the institutions themselves. State actors may simultaneously manage mandated fiscal budgets for development purposes (not considered philanthropic resources but public budgets) and operate as state-led philanthropic vehicles collecting and distributing philanthropic resources. When doing this, state-led models are not limited to distributing only public discretionary giving. In some jurisdictions in Asia, they collect and distribute philanthropic resources from more than one engine, enabling state-led models to play unique roles in blending public and private resources and coordinating cross-sector partnerships for national missions and priorities. The institutions that do this might include multiple forms of state-affiliated institutions given different names across jurisdictions, such as government-organised non-governmental organisations (GONGOs), autonomous public organisations, authorities, bodies, and state-established societies, trusts, and charitable companies.

11 Governance structures vary by jurisdiction; examples include structures separate from line ministries with discretionary power to allocate the resources, structures governed by central and/or coordinating ministries such as Ministries of Finance or Cabinet and Presidential Offices, and structures representing multiple ministries.

12 Tax incentives and other foregone public revenue are not counted as public discretionary giving. They subsidise private giving that is already counted as philanthropy, so counting the foregone revenue in addition would lead to double counting. These types of incentives represent choices as part of the enabling environment tier, for example, the extent to which to incentivise versus obligate giving. The full definition used by the Commission for public discretionary giving can be found in Annex 2 along with jurisdictional examples.

How the Commission defines philanthropy

The Commission defines philanthropy as the giving of private or public resources, with discretionary allocation for the benefit of others, beyond fiscal or commercial obligation.

This definition recognises that all three societal engines participate in philanthropy. This broadens the definition often used outside Asia, namely "private, voluntary giving for public good", by recognising two differences commonly found in jurisdictions in Asia. First, the Commission recognises that the state plays a major role in shaping philanthropic ecosystems in Asia—operating at all three tiers described above, and through its direct contribution of public discretionary giving at the sources-of-giving tier. This is distinct from mainstream fiscal government spending.

Second, the Commission recognises that the voluntary criterion is not universally shared. In some jurisdictions, giving mandated by law or faith is still widely understood in those contexts as an expression of acting philanthropically. In these cases, the actors retain discretion over how to deploy or allocate the resources for the benefit of others. Requiring the decision to give to be voluntary would exclude forms of giving that many communities themselves would consider philanthropic by nature.

Therefore, for the quantification of philanthropic resources by sources of giving, we include all forms of private resources for the public good and include public discretionary giving that meets the Commission's definition. For philanthropy models, we include all actors that collect and distribute philanthropic resources and capabilities for the benefit of others, whether through operating their own programmes or giving to third parties.

Interim report: major findings

1. Seeing the full ecosystem

Asia's philanthropic ecosystems are larger than conventional frames suggest and offer valuable capabilities for development beyond money.

2. Reimagining its potential

Philanthropic ecosystems can help countries pursue national missions more effectively.

3. Building together for the next decade

Philanthropic ecosystems need targeted investments to be a productive development asset, and cross-learning in Asia can accelerate progress.



Finding 1

Seeing the full ecosystem

Asia's philanthropic ecosystems are larger than conventional frames suggest and offer valuable capabilities for development beyond money.

The Commission estimates that domestic monetary giving in its jurisdictions constituted $109 billion in 2024, equivalent to more than $1 trillion over the next decade.[13]

The composition reveals a diverse and rich ecosystem of five philanthropy models, facilitating four sources of giving from the three societal engines (Exhibit 1).

In Asia, philanthropy is not perceived to be a separate sector operating independently of the state, market, and community engines. Instead, Asia's philanthropic ecosystems are a microcosm of the three societal engines, and the five philanthropy models that make up the ecosystems are imbued with the mental frames, resources, and capabilities of their originating societal engines. Seen this way, philanthropic

Exhibit 1

Estimated quantification of Asia's domestic philanthropic ecosystems in 2024[1,2]



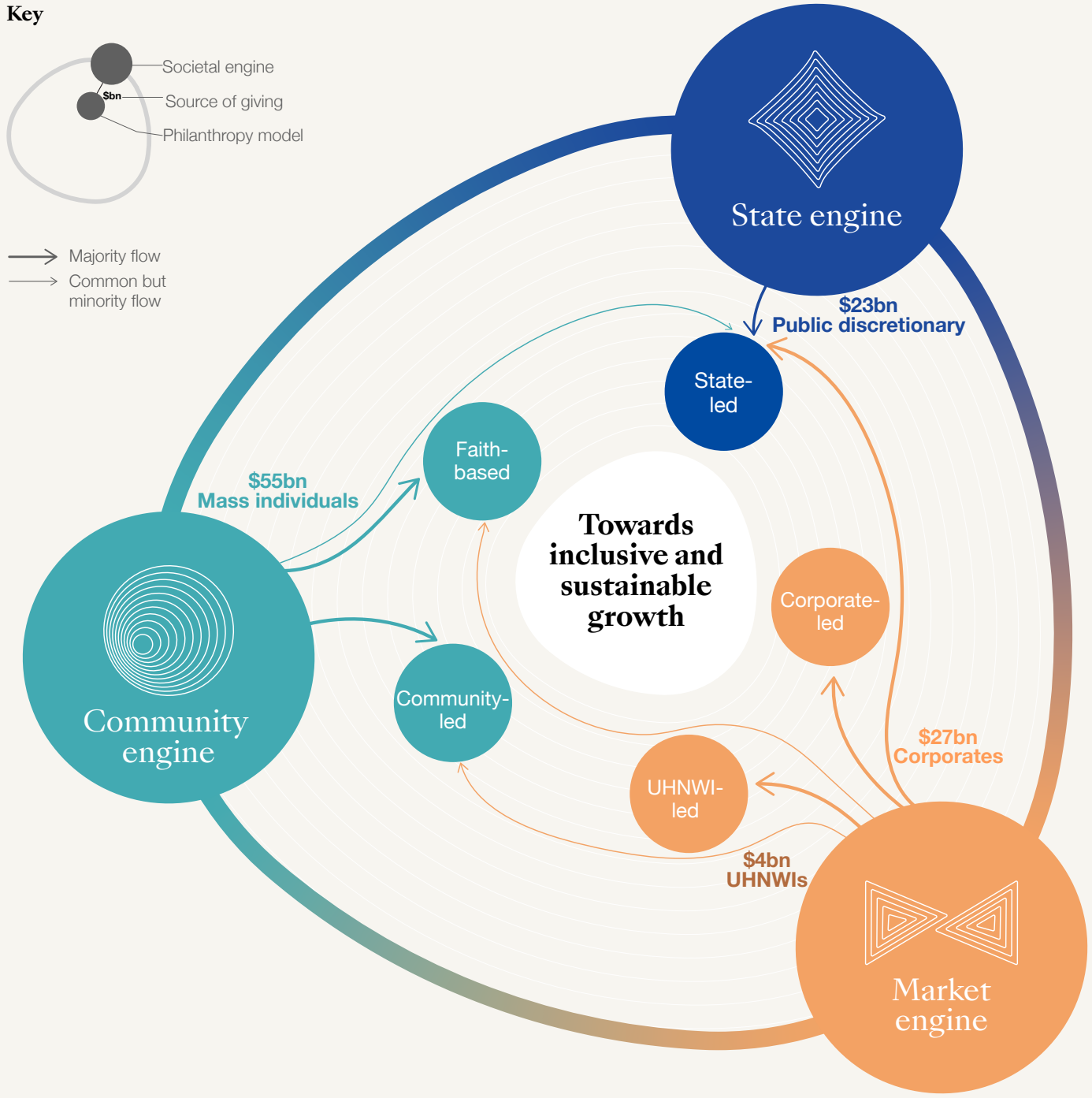
1 Quantification total includes all Commission jurisdictions with sufficiently validated data; partial UAE data for corporate giving is presented separately as shown in Exhibit 4. Commission jurisdictions collectively represent 70 percent of Asia's population and 80 percent of its GDP. For details on methodology and sources, please refer to Annex 2: Quantification methodology, jurisdiction estimates, and recommendations.
2 Cross-border philanthropic giving is small relative to domestic giving at the aggregate level, estimated at $1.4 billion in 2024 across Commission jurisdictions with available data.
3 Total may not add due to rounding.

13 More than $1 trillion is the estimate before accounting for organic growth. If we include assumptions to estimate organic growth, the estimated total over the next decade is $1.5 trillion, as indicated in Exhibit 14.

ecosystems hold an important space, as visualised in the centre of Exhibit 2: a shared space where all three societal engines choose to act beyond fiscal or commercial obligation for the greater common good and towards inclusive and sustainable growth. Later sections of the report expand on why and how these ecosystems can bring an advantage to national missions and priorities for development: the philanthropy models can strengthen collaboration between their respective engines, building trust and enabling each to bring its core strengths to the shared ambition for inclusive and sustainable growth.

Exhibit 2

Asia's domestic philanthropic ecosystems are a microcosm of the three societal engines' shared ambition for inclusive and sustainable growth



Technical note 1

Empirical evidence for the five philanthropy models

The five philanthropy models were derived empirically from the policies and approaches that jurisdictions in Asia tailor to engage distinct sets of actors and cultivate the collection and distribution of resources and capabilities for philanthropic purposes (Exhibit 1). These policies and approaches have been documented as growth playbooks and are discussed in Finding 3 of the report, summarised in Exhibit 13. A full overview of the 12 playbooks across the five philanthropy models is provided in Annex 1: Asia's growth playbooks for philanthropy models.

The philanthropy models facilitate resource flows originating from the three societal engines, as depicted in Exhibit 2. Philanthropy models may facilitate resource flows from multiple engines. For example, in some jurisdictions, state-led models may facilitate resources from all three engines, and community-led and faith-based models may facilitate resources from both the community and market engines.

Beyond the sources of giving lies a deep network of actors with different mindsets that guide their funding, and complementary capabilities that can offer immense value for development

The deep roots of actors beyond the money

Monetary giving in domestic philanthropic ecosystems is best seen as the visible indicator. Beyond the sources of monetary giving lies a deep network of actors with different mindsets that guide their funding, and complementary capabilities that can offer immense value for development (Exhibit 3).

Consider the mindsets and capabilities of **community-led** and **faith-based models**, such as self-help groups for rural women or local faith groups at the last mile. These models help communities to organise themselves and aggregate their social and financial capital to help solve their own problems and improve the overall resilience of the community, especially in times of natural disasters. In countries where fiscal constraints may limit the coverage of social protection systems, these last-mile networks often provide the first safety net in the form of peer-to-peer giving and group support. These networks also bring unmatched insight into local needs and challenges, which is invaluable in informing the targeting of government programmes, such as identifying the most needy for poverty alleviation efforts or partnering with local leaders to enhance grassroots behavioural change campaigns. These capabilities offer significant value as they can enable government spending to reach communities and achieve intended outcomes more effectively.

Faith-based models have the additional benefit of unifying people in shared beliefs that inform what philanthropy should be used for, which generally leads to more cohesive and aligned efforts for sustained and perpetual giving. They may also have the ability to mobilise both philanthropy and private investment into development priorities; for example, Islamic finance and Islamic social finance.

Corporate-led models consider alignment to stakeholder value in their giving and, beyond funding, they bring their core assets and capabilities (products and services, technology, intellectual and human capital, physical and infrastructure, brand, and relational assets) to national priorities and missions, strengthening government capacity and enabling inclusive business. When corporates support nation-building with both money and capabilities, governments can gain access to capabilities that may not be easy to acquire at market rates, especially in less-developed regions.

State-led models facilitate giving that is complementary to public budgets. Given their authority, they can bring the institutional trust and legitimacy to anchor and coordinate collective action towards national priorities and break down silos to enable government cooperation and public-private partnerships. They also bring the reach of public infrastructure, with the delivery systems, administrative networks, and physical presence essential for scaling impact.

Finally, **UHNWI-led models** can also bring corporate assets and capabilities, and, in addition, often leverage their relationships and networks to exert greater influence. When combined with monetary giving, they can offer flexible and patient risk capital to encourage innovation and fund longer-term commitments, which may be particularly useful for niche gaps and issues that mainstream policies and market services may not reach.

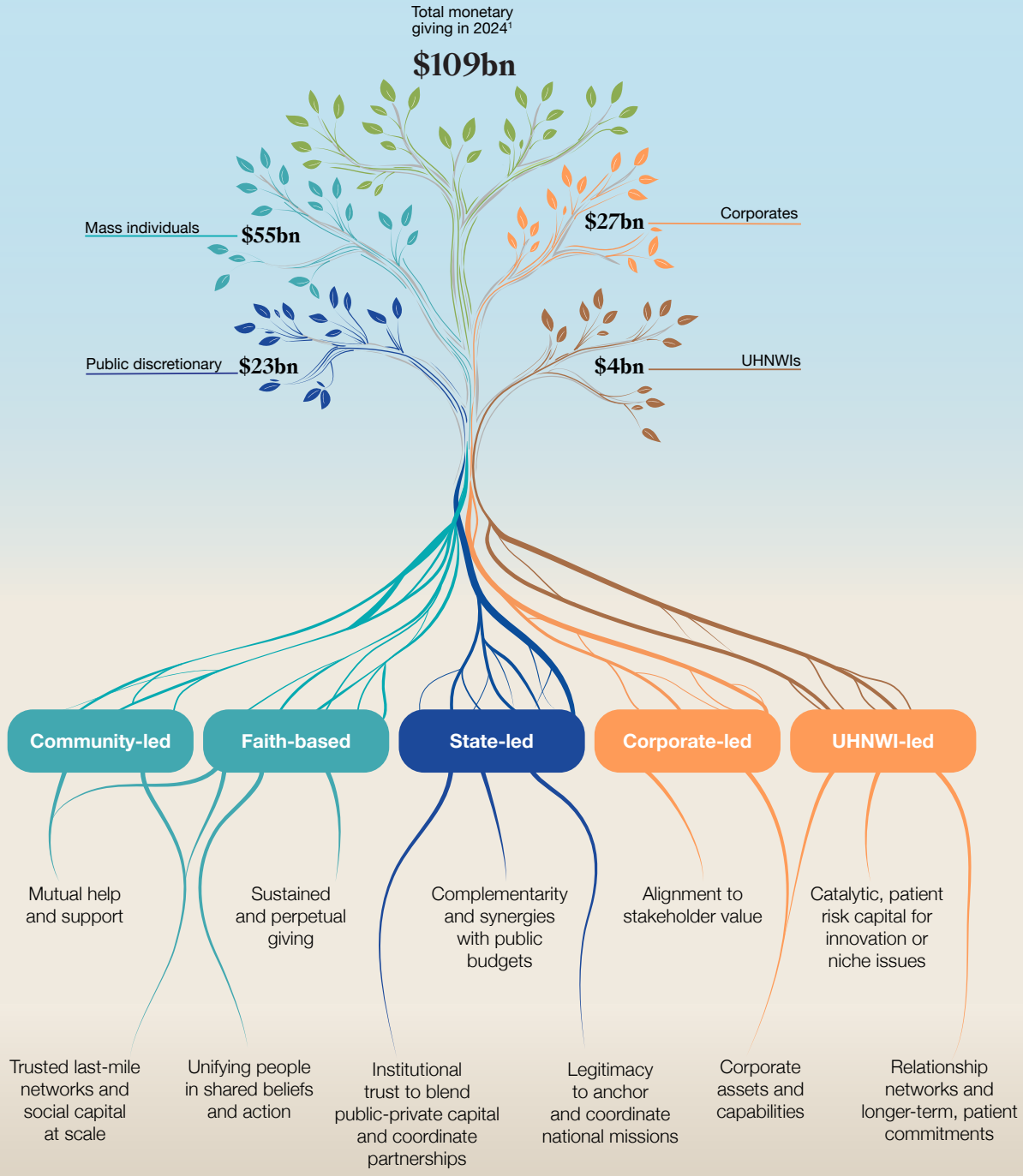
To what extent are jurisdictions in Asia maximising the impact of their domestic philanthropic ecosystems for their most important development priorities?

Seeing the full ecosystem through this lens of capabilities, the policy question becomes more consequential. It is not simply, "How much charitable giving do we have and how do we get more?" It becomes, "How can we partner with philanthropic ecosystems in the coordination of national missions and priorities to increase our overall societal impact?"

Each jurisdiction answers this in its own context. A starting point for jurisdictions to understand the resources and capabilities their philanthropic ecosystems can bring to national development is to review the monetary sources of giving as the visible layer, signalling the actors and philanthropy models that are behind the money. The Commission provides a first-cut quantification estimate of the four sources of monetary giving for each jurisdiction in Exhibit 4. For more guidance on how to read these numbers and the quantification methodology, see technical notes 2 and 3 and Annex 2: Quantification methodology, jurisdiction estimates, and recommendations.

Exhibit 3

Beyond the money: the deep roots of actors and capabilities for development priorities



1 For details on methodology and sources, please refer to Annex 2.

Exhibit 4

Estimated quantification of domestic monetary giving in 2024 in Commission jurisdictions

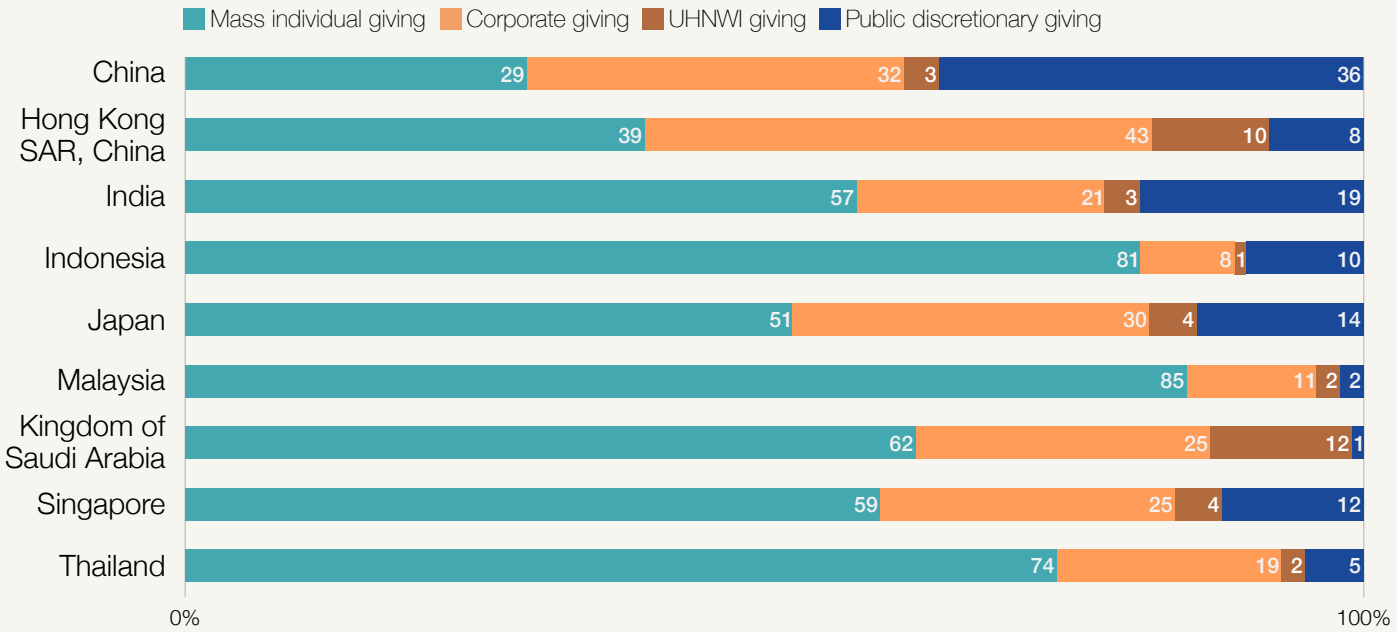
Total amount of domestic philanthropic monetary giving by source and jurisdiction

2024, $ billion[1]

Commission jurisdictions	Community engine	Market engine		State engine	Total giving
	Mass individuals	Corporates	UHNWIs	Public discretionary[2]	
Total %	**50%**	**25%**	**4%**	**21%**	**100%**
$	**54.8[3]**	**27.3**	**4.0**	**23.0**	**109.2[3]**
China[4]	4.1–20.9[5]	13.7*	1.1	15.5	**34.3–51.2**
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	**2.2**
India	11.6*	4.4	0.6	3.9	**20.5**
Indonesia	12.6[6]	1.2*	0.08	1.6	**15.5**
Japan	3.1*–5.0[7]	2.4*	0.3	1.1	**7.0–8.9**
Malaysia	0.9–2.1[8]	0.2*	0.03	0.03	**1.1–2.3**
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	7.4	3.0*	1.4	0.1	**12.0**
Singapore	2.2*	0.9*	0.1	0.4	**3.6**
Thailand	2.2*	0.6*	0.05	0.1	**2.9**
United Arab Emirates[9]	TBD	0.9	TBD	TBD	TBD

Composition of domestic philanthropic monetary giving by source and jurisdiction

2024, % of total[1]



Notes: *Value may include some monetised value of in-kind giving and corporate capabilities, when monetary giving could not be reliably disaggregated. In-kind giving was excluded from the quantification estimates due to the limited availability of comprehensive data and the absence of standardised valuation methodologies across jurisdictions. 1. Totals and sub-totals may not add up due to rounding. The data in Exhibit 4 focus on domestic giving. They therefore do not represent the cross-border giving that may be significant in the philanthropic profile of some jurisdictions, including Hong Kong SAR, China; Japan; Singapore; and the United Arab Emirates. 2. Includes components of funds based on definition of public discretionary (detailed in Annex 2). 3. Midpoints were taken from ranges for the totals. 4. Only includes data from the Chinese Mainland. Data for formal mass individual giving and corporate giving from the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) for 2024 are not yet available at the time of this interim report and are to be updated with official MCA data once available. 5. Lower range includes formal giving based on Giving China and traceable informal giving through digital platforms, and upper range includes estimated mass informal giving based on survey data from National School of Development, Peking University. 6. Figure includes 2% uncategorised giving that may encompass monetised value of in-kind donations. Most in-kind donations are excluded. 7. Range is based on two alternative data sources: Family Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by the Statistics Bureau of Japan, and Giving Japan published by the Japan Fundraising Association (detailed in Annex 2). 8. Lower range includes institutional collection of individual *zakat* and *waqf* data from State Islamic Religious Councils and Yayasan Waqaf Malaysia, and upper range includes estimated informal giving and non-Islamic formal giving based on survey data from Charities Aid Foundation and official income data. 9. Erth Zayed Philanthropies, the UAE Commissioner, has convened relevant local and federal stakeholders across the local giving system to develop estimates of the total value of domestic giving. Majra, the National CSR Fund, has contributed its 2024 data reflected in this table, detailed further in Annex 2. The UAE data presented on corporate giving is not included in the totals.

Technical note 2

How to read the quantification estimates

The figures in Exhibit 4 offer the first comprehensive estimates to understand the scale and scope of domestic giving in Asia, with the Commission's jurisdictions representing 70 percent of Asia's population and 80 percent of its GDP.[14] For the quantification of philanthropic resources, we count the resources newly injected into the ecosystem by the engines each year, which avoids double-counting resources that pass through multiple actors before reaching their destination.

These estimates are best understood as indicators of the scale and composition of monetary giving for each jurisdiction's ecosystem. They indicate which sources of giving and therefore which of the five philanthropy models may be more active in each jurisdiction. In this first iteration, the data for each jurisdiction are not equally comparable line items for methodological reasons explained transparently and in detail in Annex 2.

Annex 2 also provides additional quantification estimates of income from assets in philanthropic ecosystems (for jurisdictions where data are available), which are not new injections (for example, investment income from charitable and/or faith-based endowments), and volunteer hours, which is an indicator of the large civic participation of populations in Asia.

14 Asia is defined according to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) M49 regional classification. Calculations were based on United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Population Prospects 2024*; and International Monetary Fund, "GDP Based on PPP, Share of World."

Technical note 3

Towards interoperable frameworks and data taxonomies

Our methodology involved in-depth, bottom-up reviews of available local data sources, assessing quality, comprehensiveness, and recency. Official local government data were preferred when and where available, and other data were used only where their origin was clear and their methodology transparent. Data sources and methodologies of extrapolation are specific to each jurisdiction, based on the best available local data and local government guidance.

There is significant room to strengthen data visibility. For jurisdictions wanting to improve data visibility, the Commission recommends the following good practices, with full details in Annex 2.



Mass individual giving. Relevant questions can be integrated into population censuses to capture informal giving by individuals as an expenditure item, reducing the social desirability and sampling biases that can come from the alternative of standalone surveys. Data on formal individual giving are usually more available from charitable organisations' recipient data or tax department data. Our estimate adopted the most suitable methodology that emerged from consultations with local experts and within the constraints of available data sources.



Corporate giving. Government data such as administrative corporate social responsibility (CSR) reporting or tax department numbers provide the most accurate data, depending on the local policy framework. The next-best option is recipient-based data that can distinguish giving by corporates. At least one of these is available for most of the jurisdictions. Only two jurisdictions use sampled local data for estimation.

UHNWI giving. Population censuses and tax department data could segregate UHNWI giving from mass individual giving or corporate giving to avoid double-counting. Platforms specifically designed to channel UHNWI giving are a high-potential alternative that could provide reliable data, subject to the scale of coverage. Bottom-up aggregation and validation of giving data by UHNWIs is another alternative, but may result in an underestimate when UHNWI giving is intentionally discreet. Three jurisdictions have local data, and the rest use giving-to-wealth benchmarks alongside local wealth data.



Public discretionary giving. This was collated bottom up with local Commissioner and expert guidance. Going forward, a more comprehensive estimate can be achieved by applying the Commission's definition to include sources across all government departments.

Finding 2

Reimagining its potential



Philanthropic ecosystems can help countries pursue national missions more effectively.

Across Asia, countries are pursuing national visions that converge around a shared ambition for inclusive and sustainable growth over the next two decades. These visions operate in different political systems and cultural contexts, but they share a common perspective: communities need to be strengthened, and all three engines need to work together in ways that are more coordinated and more effective at delivering national missions aimed at inclusive and sustainable growth.

Exhibit 5
National visions emphasise society-wide effort

China aims to achieve common prosperity by the middle of the century. It frames three distributions as part of achieving common prosperity: the first from the market, the second from the State, and the third from the community in charity and philanthropy. This will enable enterprises, social organisations, and individuals to participate actively in charitable and public-interest initiatives.[1]

India's Viksit Bharat 2047 emphasises inclusive development through its core focus on youth, poor households, women, and farmers whose empowerment and progress are viewed as central to India's development.[2]

Golden Indonesia 2045 emphasises community-level micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and cooperatives as critical to economic transformation. It highlights the need to optimise socio-cultural capital as a key mission to strengthen the resilience of individuals, families, communities, and the environment.[3]

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 includes an explicit goal of increasing the contribution of the non-profit sector to 5 percent of GDP, signalling the importance of recognising community contributions to society.[4]

1 Xi Jinping, "Making Solid Progress Toward Common Prosperity"; "How to Understand the Construction of a Coordinated and Complementary Institutional System for Primary Distribution, Redistribution, and Tertiary Distribution," in *100 Questions and Answers on Studying the Report of the 20th CPC National Congress* (Beijing: Party Building Books Publishing House and Study Publishing House, 2022).
2 "Address by the Hon'ble President of India Smt. Droupadi Murmu to Parliament."
3 *Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 59 of 2024.*
4 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, "Vision 2030," accessed May 2026.

Philanthropic ecosystems can support states to strengthen community and enhance the collaborative infrastructure between the engines

Collaboration requires trust and coordination, and often depends on collaborative infrastructure—the institutions, mechanisms, norms, and channels—to build, amplify, and sustain it. Philanthropic ecosystems can support states to strengthen community and enhance collaborative infrastructure, enabling large numbers of actors across the three engines to work together effectively on a shared mission. There are three interfaces for collaborative infrastructure, referred to as the state<>community interface, state<>market interface, and community<>market interface.

This section details two long-term examples of collaborative infrastructure development for national missions and the role philanthropic ecosystems played in China and India, the two largest countries represented in the Commission.

China's poverty alleviation mission

When state and community actors work together well, public programmes can be better designed, targeted, and delivered because they are informed by trusted last-mile networks. When state and market actors work together well, private investment and capabilities can be channelled more productively into underdeveloped areas. When market and community actors work together well, businesses can support more inclusive forms of growth through models that are tested, adapted, and legitimised by local communities.

China's poverty alleviation mission offers a striking example of these collaborations on a large scale. Between 2013 and 2020, China eliminated extreme poverty, lifting 98.99 million rural residents out of it.[15] The State strengthened impoverished communities by dispatching more than 255,000 resident work teams and over three million officials into impoverished villages, injecting management talent, policy knowledge, and external connections into grassroots communities.[16]

The State also built collaborative infrastructure at the state<>market interface. One example was the East-West Cooperation in Poverty Alleviation, which created a trusted bridge between capital and capabilities from the wealthier eastern region to 573 impoverished counties in central and

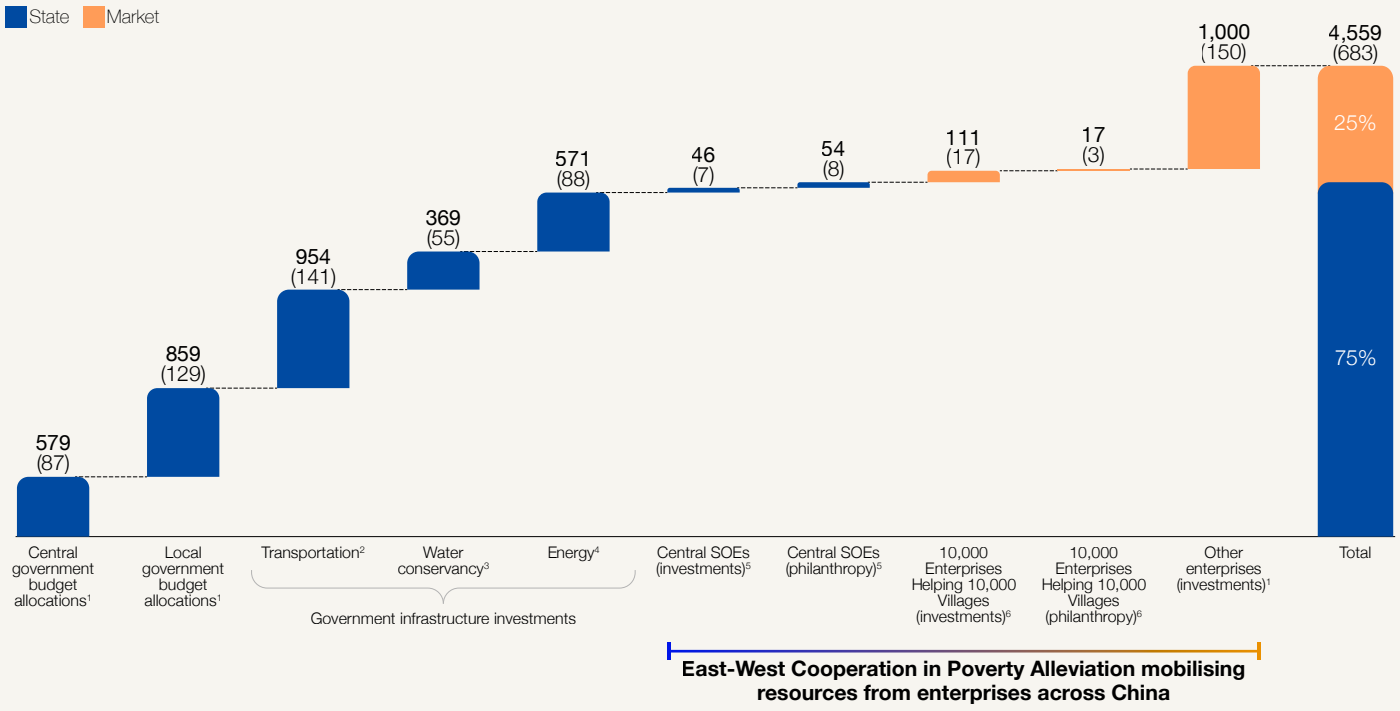
15 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Poverty Alleviation*.
16 Xi Jinping, "Speech at the National Conference to Review the Fight Against Poverty and Commend Outstanding Individuals and Groups," *Qiushi*, last modified May 2023.

western China (Exhibit 6).[17] This provided a mapping of demand-side needs in the impoverished counties, which eastern provinces could use to inform their investments and philanthropic spending.[18] Central State-owned enterprises (central SOEs) served as role models, contributing more than CNY 100 billion ($15.3 billion)—comprising CNY 46 billion ($7.0 billion) of investment and CNY 54 billion ($8.3 billion) in philanthropic donations—alongside more than CNY 14 billion ($2.1 billion) in purchases of agricultural products from impoverished areas.[19] Other enterprises across China collectively provided CNY 1 trillion ($149.7 billion) in investment in impoverished areas.[20]

Exhibit 6

The East-West Cooperation in Poverty Alleviation as collaborative infrastructure in China's national mission

Rough estimation of spending for poverty alleviation mission, 2015–2020*
CNY billion ($ billion)



Notes: *China's poverty alleviation mission started in 2013 and *The Decision on Winning the Battle Against Poverty* was issued in 2015 by The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, hence figures for the 2015–2020 data period are used where available. Several data sources were only available for different time periods, and these are included as-is to remain accurate to sources. These include: central SOEs investments and philanthropy (2013–2020); government infrastructure investment categories of Transportation (2016–2020), Water conservancy (2016–2020), and Energy (2012–2019). Therefore, this analysis is to be interpreted as a rough estimate of the scale of investment in poverty alleviation in China; it includes the major spending categories and is not exhaustive.

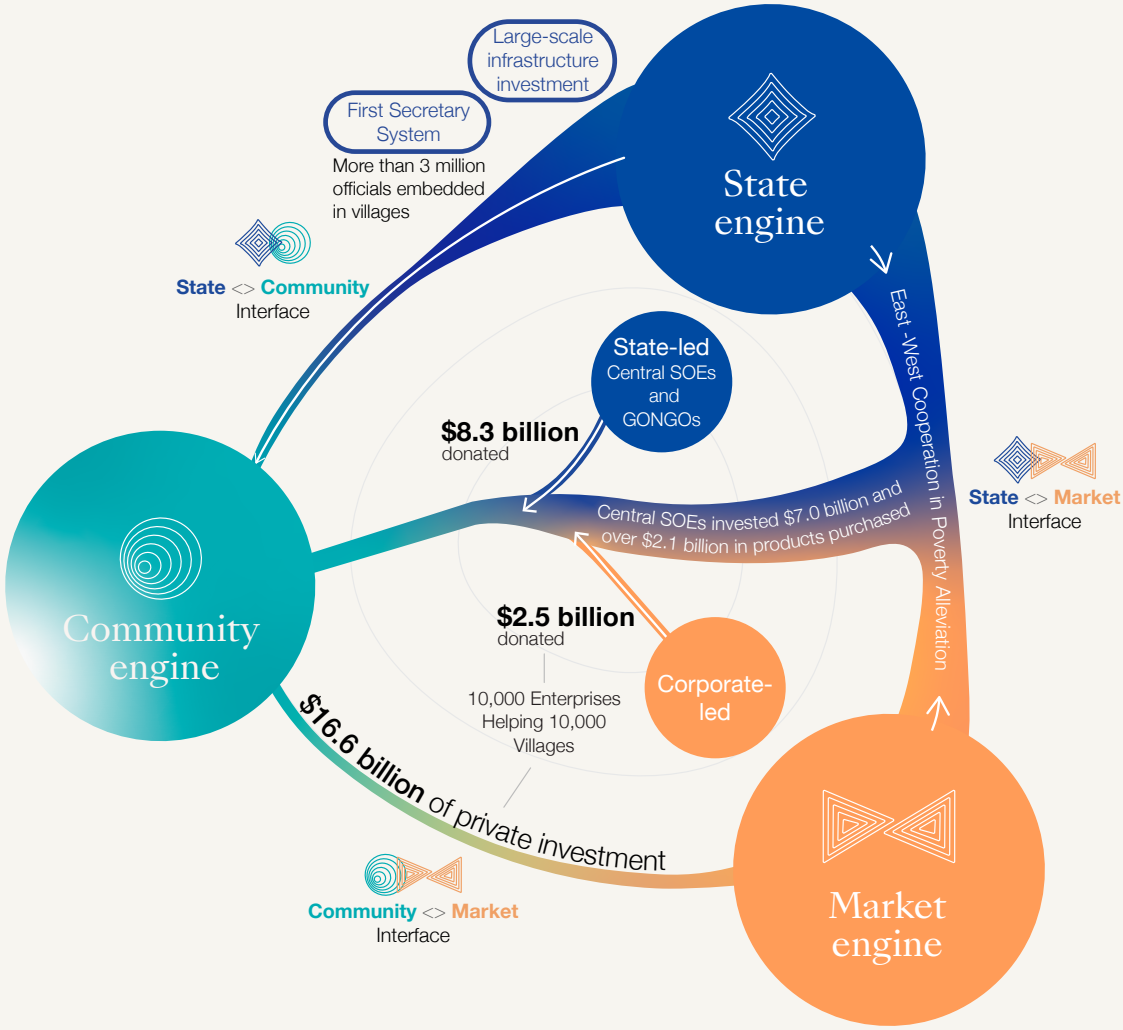
Sources: 1. The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Poverty Alleviation*. 2. Wang Zi and Lian Pinjie, "The Ministry of Transport Stated That During the 13th Five-Year Plan Period, a Total of 953.8 Billion Yuan Was Invested in Highway Construction Projects in Impoverished Areas," *People's Daily Online*, October 22, 2020. 3. The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, "The State Council Information Office Held a Press Conference on Water Conservancy Support for Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects," September 9, 2021. 4. National Energy Administration, "The State Council Information Office Held a Press Conference on the Energy Sector's Efforts to Win the Battle Against Poverty," October 19, 2020. 5. Party Committee of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, "'Data Speaks' on the Poverty Alleviation Report Card of Central SOEs," *Qiushi*, no. 4 (2021). 6. All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, *Annual Report on the Private Corporate Social Responsibility of China (2021)*, December 21, 2021.

17 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Poverty Alleviation*.
18 Gansu Daily, "全省东西部协作和中央单位定点帮扶新闻发布会实录" (Transcript of the Press Conference on East-West Cooperation and Targeted Assistance from the Central Government Departments Across the Province), July 27, 2026.
19 Party Committee of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, "'数说'国资央企脱贫攻坚答卷" ('Data Speaks' on the Poverty Alleviation Report Card of Central SOEs), *Qiushi,* no. 4 (2021).
20 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Poverty Alleviation*.

In this phase, China's philanthropic ecosystem supported the State's direction, with state-led and corporate-led philanthropy contributing to the impact of the East-West Cooperation in Poverty Alleviation at the last mile. For example, the China Society for Promotion of the Guangcai Program, a government-organised non-governmental organisation (GONGO), partnered with the Office of the State Council Leading Group of Poverty Alleviation and Development and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce to work with private entrepreneurs to launch the "10,000 Enterprises Helping 10,000 Villages" campaign, a targeted poverty alleviation initiative. At the end of 2020, 127,000 private enterprises had contributed CNY 111 billion ($16.6 billion) in investment and donated CNY 17 billion ($2.5 billion) to philanthropic projects, collectively benefitting more than 18 million impoverished people.[21]

Exhibit 7

Poverty Alleviation (2013–2020): the philanthropic ecosystem supported state direction*

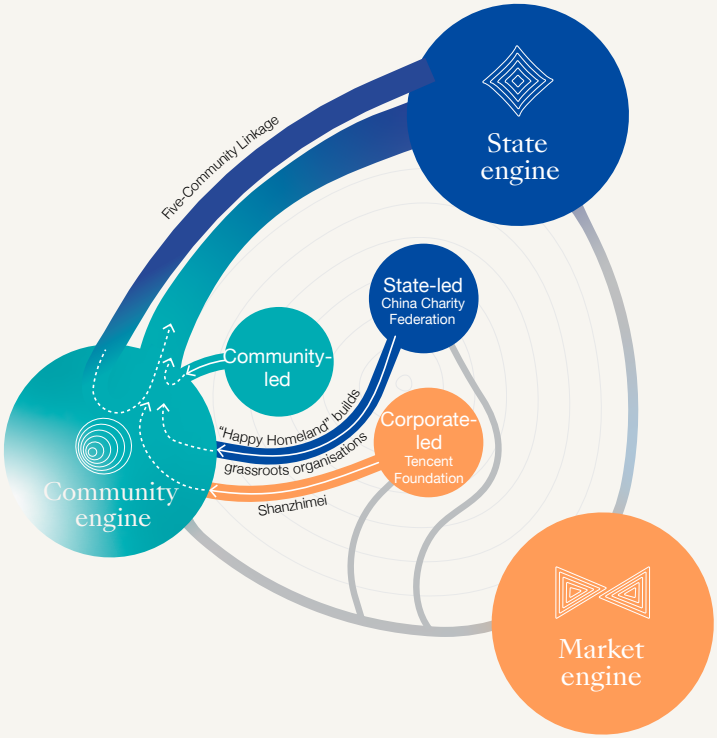


*Only showing selected examples to illustrate the role of philanthropy.

21 All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, *中国民营企业社会责任报告 (2021)* (Annual Report on the Private Corporate Social Responsibility of China (2021)), December 21, 2021.

Exhibit 8

Rural Revitalisation (2021 onwards): strengthening the community<>state interface

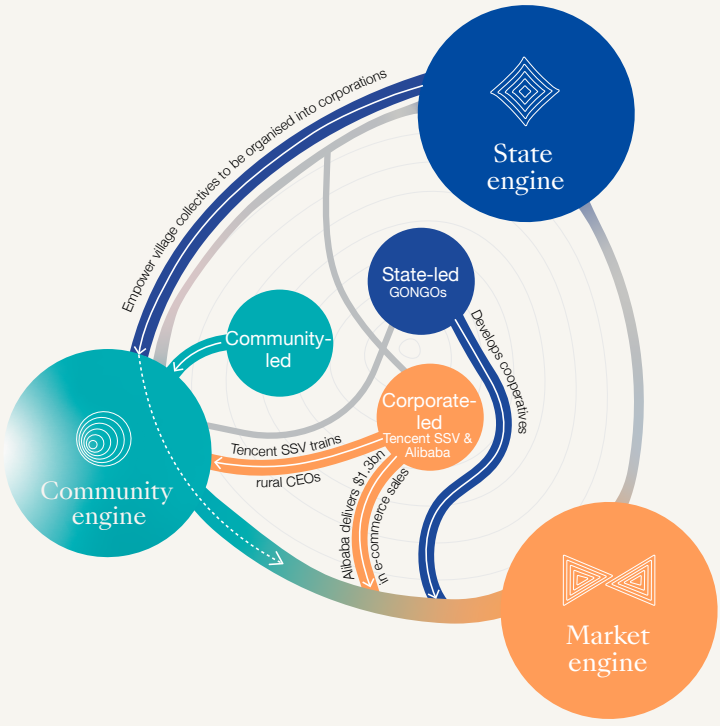


From poverty alleviation to rural revitalisation (2021 onwards)

With extreme poverty eradicated, rural revitalisation from 2021 onwards is China's next mission related to inclusive growth.[22] This mission is more complex, requiring multidimensional improvement, including thriving businesses, pleasant living environments, social etiquette and civility, and effective governance and prosperity. The government is clear that local communities need to be better organised, be able to understand their own needs, and be empowered to develop and implement their own solutions—so that the community engine can handle this greater complexity and improve its interactions with the state and the market.

In this phase, China's philanthropic ecosystem has been particularly active. Corporate-led models in China brought their core assets and capabilities to strengthen the interfaces, enabling the national mission to deliver greater impact at scale (Exhibit 8).

Strengthening the community<>market interface



For the community<>state interface, efforts are needed to strengthen community to facilitate better communication between community groups and local governments, so community groups can develop their own solutions and provide feedback on local needs to the government. In line with the State's direction for Five-Community Linkage (coordinated collaboration among communities, social organisations, social workers, community volunteers, and social charitable resources), Shanzhimei is one demonstration of the role corporate-led philanthropy played.

22 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Poverty Alleviation*.

Tencent Foundation brought its technology capabilities to develop a digital platform with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, which covered 82,000 administrative villages serving 16 million residents.[23] This platform has enabled villagers to raise issues, participate in collective decision-making, and track local government and other social organisations' responses in real time. In Sichuan, for instance, the platform has reduced the processing time for village-level affairs by 65 percent, decreased repetitive administrative tasks by 40 percent, and increased public satisfaction to 92.3 percent.[24]

For the community<>market interface, village corporations and cooperative networks enable market participation for communities to be more commercially viable and sustainable for rural livelihood development. Throughout this phase, the China Foundation for Rural Development, a GONGO, developed stronger cooperatives in 50 villages across 17 provinces.[25] Tencent Sustainable Social Value Organization (Tencent SSV) focused on capacity building for rural CEOs to develop village economies. Alibaba dispatched special envoys to 29 underdeveloped counties in 12 provinces across China to help villages and local governments identify and cultivate local produce, and leveraged its e-commerce platform to sell the products at scale. Alibaba carried out more than 110 projects, driving sales of more than CNY 9 billion ($1.3 billion) in the host counties (Exhibit 8).[26]

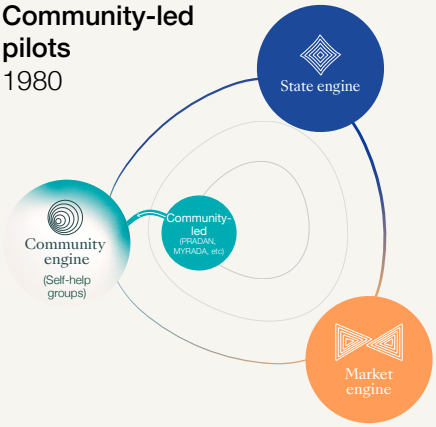
23 Tencent SSV, "为村发展实验室" (WeCounty Development Lab), *Tencent Sustainable Social Value,* accessed July 2026.
24 Zhang Yuxi, "'川善治'平台入选全国典型案例" ('Chuanshanzhi' Platform Selected as National Typical Case), *Sichuan Daily,* March 10, 2026.
25 China Foundation for Rural Development, *百美村庄项目2025 年度总结* (Hundred Beautiful Villages Project: 2025 Annual Summary) (Beijing: China Foundation for Rural Development, December 2025).
26 Yang Yang, "阿里巴巴入选中国民营企业社会责任优秀案例" (Alibaba Selected as Outstanding Case of Private Enterprise Social Responsibility), *Yuhang Times,* December 25, 2025.

India's rural livelihoods mission

India's long-term progress in rural development brings to life more examples of how a philanthropic ecosystem, particularly community-led and state-led philanthropy, can play a significant role in strengthening the community engine and the interfaces between community, state, and market for rural development (Exhibit 9).

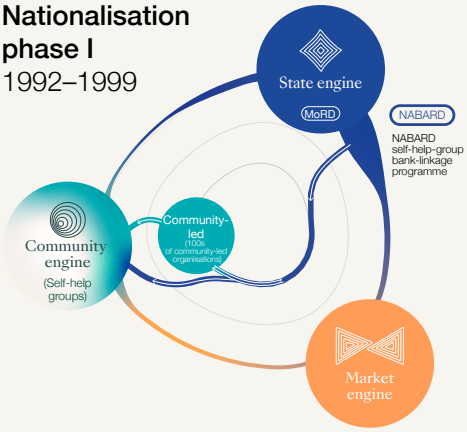
Exhibit 9

Community-led pilots
1980



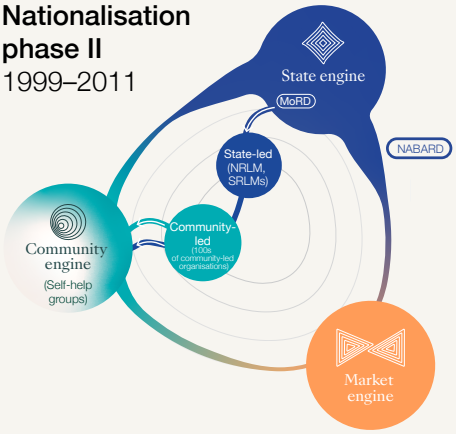
In the 1980s, community-led philanthropy, represented by community organisations such as the Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA) and Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), organised poor rural women into self-help groups, which initially functioned as informal savings-and-credit groups. These groups showed that rural women could sustain savings discipline, repay loans, and self-govern with minimal external support.[27]

Nationalisation phase I
1992–1999



In 1992, in close partnership with hundreds of community organisations, the government adopted the self-help group model with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD, a public-sector bank under the Ministry of Finance), which brought rural women into the mainstream as a bankable population.[28]

Nationalisation phase II
1999–2011



In 1999, the mandate shifted to the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) with a greater emphasis on poverty alleviation and on taking the model to a national scale.[29] By the early 2000s, millions of rural women had formed self-help groups. In 2011, the Ministry of Rural Development established the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and parallel State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) as autonomous entities with independent mandates to continue to strengthen and scale the programme. By 2025, 100.5 million rural women in India were in 9.09 million self-help groups, reaching at least one in two rural households.[30,31]

27 Ajay Tankha, *Banking on Self-Help Groups: Twenty Years On* (New Delhi: SAGE Publications, 2012), 11–13.
28 Tankha, *Banking on Self-Help Groups*, 11–13.
29 Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, "National Rural Livelihoods Mission: Another Step towards Poverty Alleviation," *Press Information Bureau*, June 1, 2011.
30 Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, "Target Achieved under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission," *Press Information Bureau,* March 18, 2025.
31 Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, "SECC 2011 at a Glance," *Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011*, accessed July 2026.

A particularly noteworthy example of the role philanthropic ecosystems played in transforming collaborative infrastructure at the interfaces comes from Bihar—one of India's lowest-income, most populous states (Exhibit 10).[32] Between 2014 and 2023, ~38 million people were moved out of multidimensional poverty.[33] State-led and community-led philanthropy organisations contributed significantly by working together to strengthen the community engine, mobilising more than 12 million rural women and households into more than one million self-help groups between 2008 and 2020. The state-led institution (JEEViKA) brought institutional trust and legitimacy to anchor the mission and played a central coordinating role. JEEViKA built its capabilities through a co-investment of $175 million from the Bihar Government and $453 million from the World Bank, which provided technical assistance and expertise.[34]

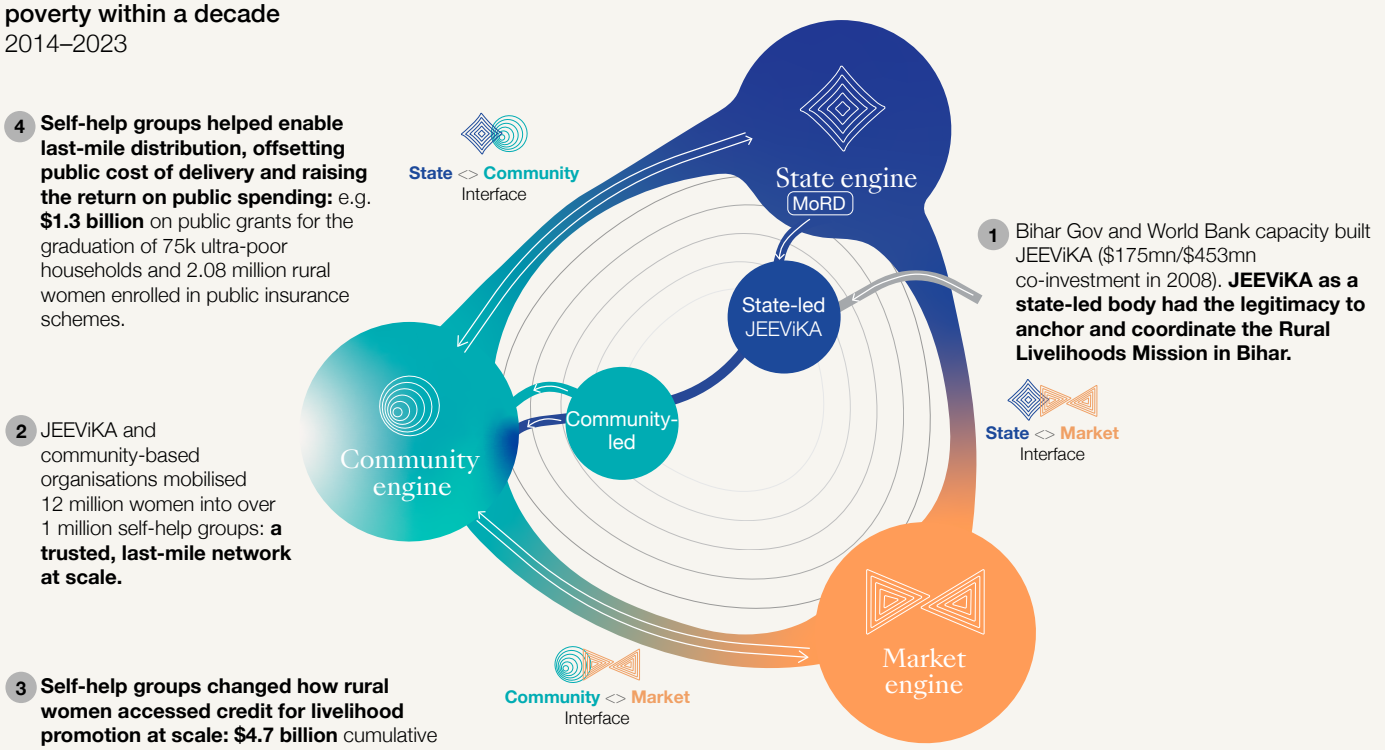
The self-help groups enabled financial inclusion at scale, transforming the community<>market interface and enabling a cumulative INR 39,000 crore ($4.7 billion) in credit to be channelled to livelihood support, while keeping non-performing assets below 1.5 percent, well under the market average. They also transformed the community<>state interface by increasing the effectiveness of public service delivery and offsetting state costs to enable 75,000 ultra-poor households to graduate out of extreme poverty through public livelihood grants of INR 11,000 crore ($1.3 billion), and to enable enrolment of 2.08 million rural women in public insurance schemes.[35]

Exhibit 10

India—Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion (state-based mission)

One of India's lowest-income, most populous states moved 37.7 million people out of multidimensional poverty within a decade

2014–2023



32 There are many examples from different states across India of large-scale impact because the community of rural households was strengthened through self-help groups. We describe these in greater detail in Annex 1.
33 Government of India, "Multidimensional Poverty in India Reduced Significantly; 24.82 Crore People Escaped Multidimensional Poverty between 2013–14 and 2022–23," *Press Information Bureau,* January 15, 2024.
34 World Bank Group, "Unleashing the Power of Women's Collectives".
35 Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (JEEViKA), *Annual Action Plan and Budget FY 2024–25* (Patna: BRLPS, 2024).

Why the philanthropic ecosystem and a strong community engine matter for public budgets in India

For ministries with development mandates, a major contribution that the philanthropic ecosystem and a strong community engine offer is enabling public budgets to be more effective in achieving the intended outcomes and reaching the people they aim to serve. There are three practical effects. First, organised community networks improve the targeting and delivery of public programmes, reducing leakage and raising the return on public spending. Second, they extend reach into places and households that public systems find expensive to serve, offsetting the unit cost of delivery incurred by the government while raising local legitimacy. Third, community-led monetary and social capital can absorb the experimentation risk to help increase the likelihood that public schemes succeed.

These examples from China and India are not exhaustive, but they help explain the roles philanthropy models can play to strengthen community and enhance the collaborative infrastructure so that all three engines can work more effectively towards national missions aimed at inclusive and sustainable growth (Exhibit 11). Across Asia, national missions may cover more than poverty alleviation and rural or regional revitalisation, including, but not limited to, adapting to rapidly ageing populations, skilling and lifelong learning in the AI era, and climate and energy transitions.

Exhibit 11
Examples of roles played by philanthropy models for national missions
(non-exhaustive)

	Philanthropy models: specific actors	Capabilities leveraged beyond monetary giving	Roles played to strengthen community engine and the interfaces between the engines
China examples	**State-led:** China Charity Federation, China Society for Promotion of the Guangcai Program, China Foundation for Rural Development	Authority to own and coordinate national missions and priorities	Resource mobiliser Coordinator at scale
	Corporate-led: Tencent, Alibaba	Core assets and capabilities: digital capabilities, social media, and e-commerce platforms	Platform connector and builder
India examples	**State-led:** National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs)	Authority to own and coordinate national missions and priorities	Mission anchor and orchestrator Resource mobiliser Coordinator at scale Localiser
	Community-led: PRADAN, MYRADA, and 100s of other community-based organisations	Trusted networks and social capital at scale	Innovator/model builder Trusted implementor



Finding 3

Building together for the next decade

Philanthropic ecosystems need targeted investments to be a productive development asset and cross-learning in Asia can accelerate progress.

Three sets of domestic investment are needed. These are interim suggestions that the Commission intends to refine by engaging policymakers and decision-makers over the next year towards an action roadmap in a final report in 2027.

Investment 1

Improve data visibility

Better data visibility informs jurisdictions of the resources and capabilities their philanthropic ecosystems can offer for development, which can lead to more consequential policy questions and decisions.

Interoperable frameworks, data taxonomies, and data collection methodologies can help jurisdictions avoid reinventing the wheel. A fuller discussion of these opportunities can be found in Annex 2.

Better visibility can lead to material findings for national development. For example, a commonly undercounted or less visible source of monetary giving is mass individual giving, particularly informal, everyday giving that may be facilitated by community-led and faith-based philanthropy models. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Religious Affairs was interested in improving the visibility of this source to better understand the scale of potential behind informal giving in Islamic philanthropy. In 2026, the Commission supported the Ministry to conduct its first national public survey in more than 20 years (Exhibit 12).[36]

The survey showed the immense scale of Islamic philanthropy's everyday giving, with a total of IDR 343 trillion a year ($20.8 billion) including both monetary and in-kind giving.[37] It is estimated that informal giving represented roughly 80 percent of the total (about $16.7 billion). The breakdown raises important questions on how to optimise domestic resources for national missions such as poverty alleviation. *Zakat mal* (mandatory annual giving if annual wealth exceeds a certain threshold) is intended to be used for wealth redistribution and poverty eradication according to Islamic teachings, while *infak and sedekah* (voluntary donations and alms) are flexible donations

36 Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Religious Affairs, Commission on Asian Philanthropy, and Social Trust Fund UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, *National Public Survey for Islamic Philanthropy*, unpublished dataset, data collected January–February 2026, covering 2025 data.

37 The total is different to what was included in the mass individual giving figure of the quantification estimates (Exhibit 4) as in-kind giving, with an estimated value of IDR 134.5 trillion ($8.2 billion), was excluded, and the remaining amount was further adjusted to the 2024 price level.

that are often managed and used together with *zakat mal* for similar purposes. Collectively, the two types of giving could contribute about $15.1 billion to the national poverty alleviation effort—almost 50 percent of the government's national budget for social protection of $31.5 billion in 2026 (one of the core state budget categories for poverty alleviation, which includes basic-needs programmes and community empowerment initiatives).[38]

Exhibit 12

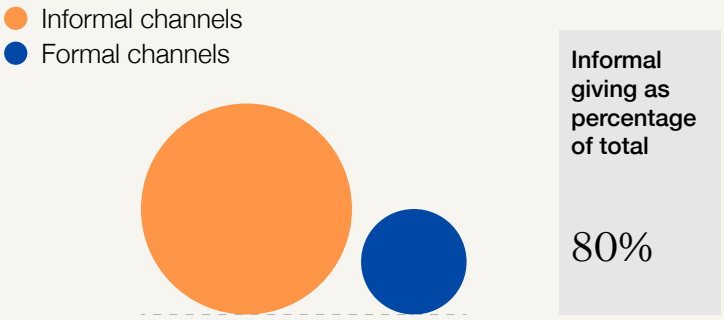
Findings from Indonesia National Public Survey for Islamic Philanthropy, 2026

Total 2025 Islamic mass giving by type
IDR trillion ($ billion)

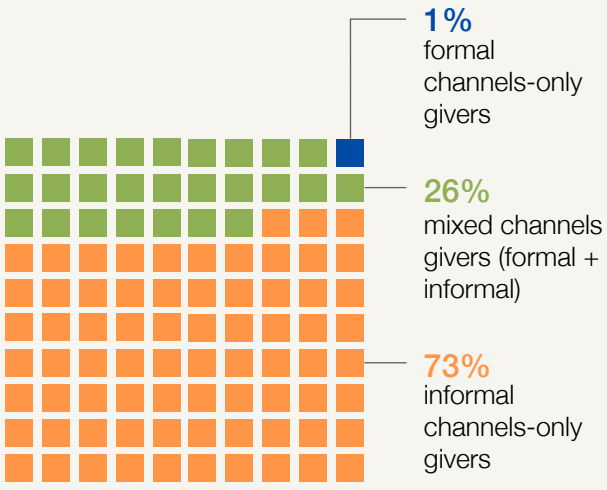


Total = **343 trillion ($20.8 billion)**

Share of giving (*waqf, zakat mal,* and *infak and sedekah*) through formal and informal channels



Distribution of givers that gave ≥1 giving type among *waqf, zakat mal,* and *infak and sedekah*



Note: Total weighted sample size is 181mn, based on a raw sample size of 8,360. Informal-formal channel analysis uses a subset of samples (n = 6,055) with sufficient information for reliable analysis.

38 Julian Isaac, "Govt Raises 2026 Social Protection Budget, Focusing on Basic Needs, Poverty Reduction," *Indonesia Business Post,* August 19, 2025.

According to Professor Dr Waryono Abdul Ghafur (Director of Zakat and Waqf Empowerment at the Ministry of Religious Affairs), these findings reflect the strong culture of mutual cooperation and social solidarity among Indonesians, which can serve as important social capital in the development of Islamic philanthropy. He said:

> Indonesia possesses enormous potential in Islamic philanthropy. Our challenge is to ensure that this potential is managed more effectively so that it can generate greater impact in poverty reduction, community economic empowerment, education, and humanitarian assistance... Reliable survey data is essential for strengthening collaboration among the government, *zakat* institutions, *waqf* institutions, and other stakeholders to optimise the management and utilisation of Islamic social finance.[39]

Jurisdictions may also find it valuable to improve data visibility for non-monetary giving of core capabilities. For example, when corporates leverage their core assets and capabilities for development priorities, there is no set of standards or methodology to recognise the value of these contributions, beyond donations and staff time. To highlight one example, as part of the Nan Sandbox project in Thailand, Kasikornbank, in partnership with the government, leveraged its business networks, entrepreneurial capabilities, and its top managerial talent to build an integrated place-based model spanning inclusive healthcare, youth empowerment, and an end-to-end pharma-agroforestry value chain to improve livelihoods sustainably and conserve the forest.

Finally, for jurisdictions where faith-based models are prominent, there is often sizeable value in land and property assets that can also be useful for development priorities. For example, jurisdictions with Islamic philanthropy may aim to improve data visibility on *waqf* (perpetual endowments) land and related properties.

39 Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Directorate General of Islamic Community Guidance, "National Survey Estimates Indonesia's Annual Islamic Philanthropy at IDR 343 Trillion," *Bimas Islam*, June 22, 2026.

Investment 2

Cultivate philanthropy models inspired by growth playbooks

Cultivating domestic philanthropy models requires intentional leadership and commitment. Our research has uncovered 12 growth playbooks for the five philanthropy models across Commission jurisdictions; six of these operate at a scale of more than $1 billion a year in monetary value alone (Exhibit 13). These growth playbooks often take five to ten years to materialise at scale, and perhaps even longer to deliver the impact originally intended. A full description of all 12 playbooks is available in Annex 1.

Exhibit 13

Six of 12 growth playbooks have generated over $1 billion a year in domestic giving

Philanthropy models	Growth playbooks	Emerging or at scale (at scale is defined by reaching $1bn+ annually in at least 1 jurisdiction)
Community-led	Digital giving platforms China, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	At scale
	Self-help groups India	At scale
Faith-based	Active *zakat* coordination and institutionalisation Indonesia	At scale
State-led	State-affiliated institutions China, Thailand, United Arab Emirates	At scale
	Dormant deposits Japan	Emerging
	Non-profitisation of government assets Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Emerging
Corporate-led	Mandatory corporate social responsibility India	At scale
	Core assets and capabilities giving China, India	Emerging
	Collaboration platforms for government-linked companies Malaysia	Emerging
	Corporate hometown tax Japan	Emerging
UHNWI-led	Community impact partnerships Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	At scale
	Financial hubs for family offices Hong Kong SAR, China; Singapore	Emerging

The upside opportunity is for each jurisdiction to identify philanthropy models with more room for growth and to innovate its own approaches to cultivate that growth. They may find inspiration in other jurisdictions' growth playbooks. Notably, most of the approaches documented in the growth playbooks use policy levers or other means that do not rely on tax incentives—contrary to commonly held assumptions outside the region. It is important for policymakers to consider the wide variety of approaches and possibilities at their disposal.

The Commission estimates the upside opportunity to be unlocked through cross-learning and further domestic innovation in growth playbooks across its jurisdictions to be an additional $189 billion in monetary resources, on top of the ~$1.5 trillion expected over the next 10 years (Exhibit 14). To estimate the upside opportunity, Commissioners used growth playbooks as inspiration and envisaged 23 stories of possibility for their jurisdictions, which were then valued using the best available data.

Getting started: closed-door policy roundtables focused on growing domestic philanthropic ecosystems

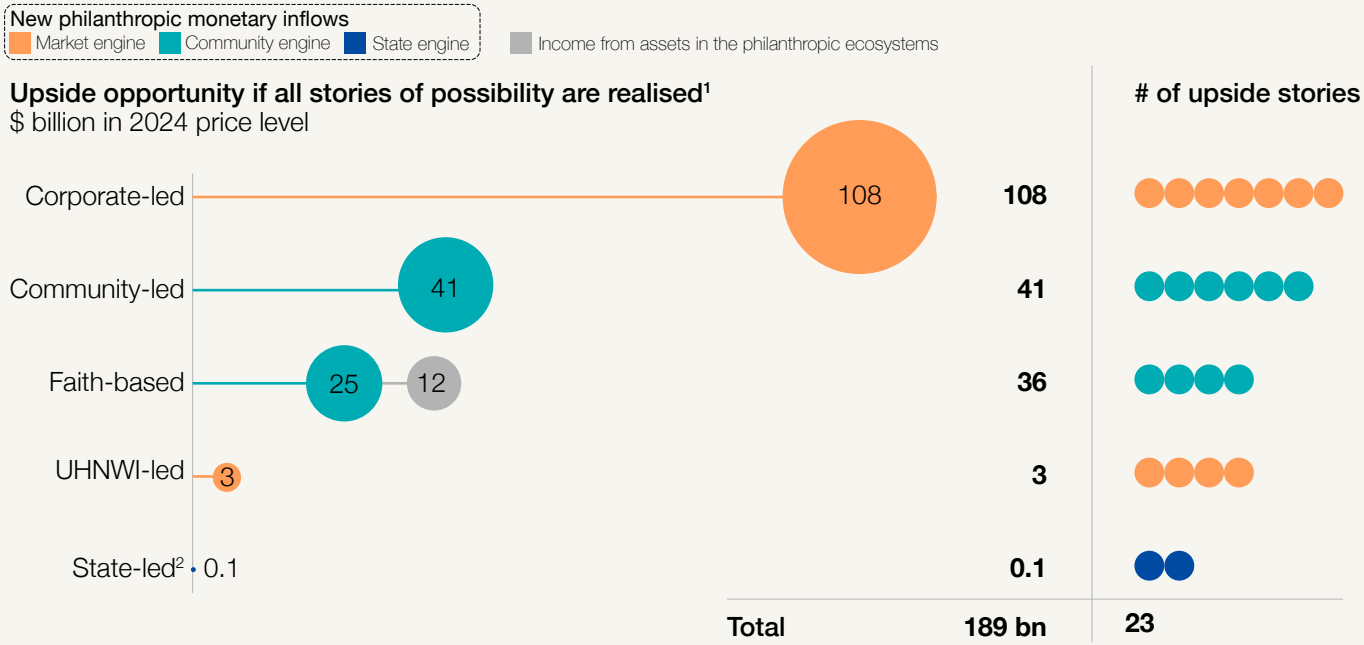
Closed-door policy roundtables can be an effective way of starting the dialogue on upside opportunities together with policymakers and decision-makers. In February 2026, a closed-door policy roundtable was held with policymakers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as part of the Commission's convening in Riyadh. Commissioners presented growth playbooks to local policymakers from the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Saudi Fund for Development, and General Authority of Awqaf, among others. Policymakers expressed support and interest in continuing discussions about developing the local philanthropic ecosystem, highlighting key themes of trust-building, transparency, and collaboration.

+$189bn Additional monetary resources over the next decade if all upside stories of possibility are realised

Exhibit 14

Estimation of potential domestic monetary giving upside across Commission jurisdictions between 2027 and 2036

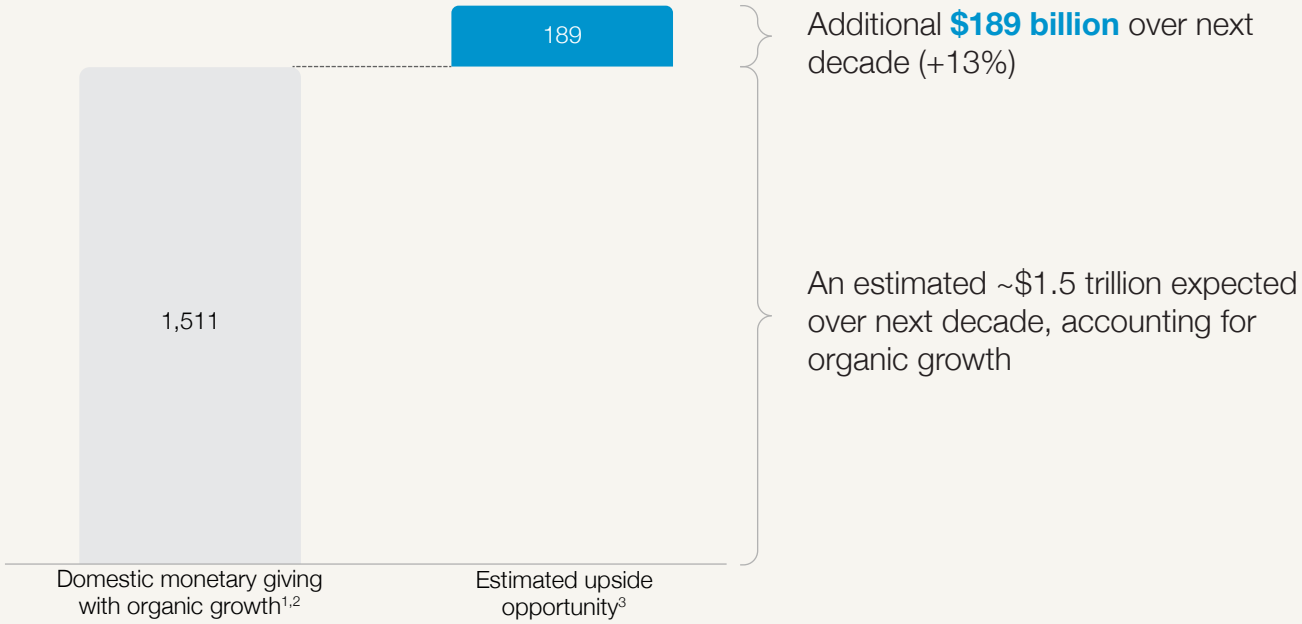
Breakdown of potential upside over 2027–2036 by philanthropy models



1 Totals and sub-totals may not add up due to rounding.
2 State-led upside can potentially be sizeable, but stories of possibility were limited as public discretionary sources are especially specific to local context.

Estimation of total monetary resources across Commission jurisdictions over 2027–2036

$ billion in 2024 price level



1 Does not include income from assets in philanthropic ecosystems.
2 Organic growth estimation assumes economic growth as a proxy indicator, based on real GDP growth projections by jurisdiction from the International Monetary Fund.
3 Upside includes all stories of possibility identified by the Commission.

Technical note 4

Estimating the quantity upside

At the time of this report's publication, there is no comprehensive estimate of the scope and scale of domestic philanthropic giving in Asia, nor any credible estimate of its upside potential. Applying high-level benchmarks such as a percentage of GDP from other countries to indicate Asia's potential ignores the diverse composition of Asia's philanthropic ecosystems and the region's substantively different local policy and tax environments and national conditions. The Commission therefore took a bottom-up approach to its 2024 quantification estimate and its upside opportunity estimate, which used tailored stories of possibility for each jurisdiction, inspired by empirical evidence from Asia's growth playbooks that operate in the region's political, economic, and cultural realities.

Investment 3

Integrate philanthropic ecosystems as a strategic asset in the planning and coordination of national missions

Planning departments and ministries of finance that coordinate national missions aiming for inclusive and sustainable growth can explore how they can better partner with their philanthropic ecosystems to maximise the impact of their domestic resources and capabilities.

National missions can provide a common language and frame to mobilise stronger collaboration between the philanthropic ecosystem and the engines. For example, Malaysia's Ministry of Finance launched the Government-linked Enterprises Activation and Reform Programme (GEAR-uP) in 2024, mobilising government-linked companies (GLCs), government-linked investment companies (GLICs), and their philanthropic efforts to contribute to two main pillars: (1) "Raise the Ceiling", accelerating industrial transformation in high-growth, high-value sectors, such as semiconductors and energy transitions; and (2) "Raise the Floor", improving the quality of life and ensuring inclusive growth and minimum living wage commitments for the most vulnerable. By mid-2025, GEAR-uP had mobilised MYR 11 billion ($2.6 billion) for high-growth, high-value sectors, and secured commitments for a monthly living wage of at least MYR 3,100 ($724.5) for 153,000 employees.[40, 41]

40 Ministry of Finance Malaysia, "Pre-Budget Statement 2025," press release, July 30, 2024.
41 Ministry of Finance Malaysia, "MOF's GEAR-uP Mobilises RM11 Billion, Secures Living Wage Commitment for 153,000 Employees," press release, June 30, 2025.

Within the Raise the Floor pillar, the Ministry of Finance works closely with the GLC Demi Rakyat dan Negara (GDRN: a collaborative network for GLCs and GLICs and their philanthropic efforts, with Yayasan Hasanah and Yayasan TM as its co-secretariats) to coordinate philanthropic initiatives and facilitate cross-learning for community development, livelihoods, and education, together with the relevant government departments. The Ministry of Finance has committed matching grants of at least MYR 100 million ($23.5 million) annually throughout 2024–26, and actively encourages coordinating efforts to leverage the combined expertise, physical presence, and implementation capacity of the entire network.[42]

Regional cooperation to accelerate domestic development

The three domestic investment areas discussed above can enable jurisdictions to cultivate their philanthropic ecosystems and accelerate their impact on national missions and priorities. An initial framework for measuring success of these investment areas is provided in Exhibit 15.

Each jurisdiction will explore its own development path suited to its national conditions. As an example, the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation commissioned scholars to write a report on the development path of China's philanthropic ecosystem, as a companion to the Commission's research.[43]

The Commission looks forward to more in-depth domestic and regional exchanges in the coming years. There is much to learn from one another and regional cooperation can accelerate domestic development.

42 Anwar Ibrahim, "Belanjawan 2024 Speech: Introducing the Supply Bill (2024) in Dewan Rakyat," Government of Malaysia, Ministry of Finance, October 13, 2023; Government of Malaysia, Ministry of Finance, *Budget 2025 Touchpoints* (Putrajaya: Ministry of Finance, 2024); Government of Malaysia, Ministry of Finance, *Budget 2026 Touchpoints* (Putrajaya: Ministry of Finance, 2025).
43 China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, *中国慈善研究报告* (A Study on China's Charity), 2026.

For improving data visibility, while data definitions should remain driven by local context, there is a clear regional opportunity to develop shared principles and practices to make philanthropic data more visible, granular, interoperable, and ultimately, more actionable and insightful for policymaking. First, shared principles for the design of the governance architecture of philanthropic data can cover common questions of ownership, accountability, and coordination of data both by sources of giving and in aggregate at the national level. Second, shared practices can support the development of interoperable, high-quality data, across taxonomies, data collection methodologies, and infrastructure building, to enable regular and consistent measurement over time. This effort will result in an important regional public good, not only supporting learning in Commission jurisdictions but also enabling other jurisdictions beyond the Commission to benefit from an established knowledge base.[44]

For cultivating domestic philanthropy models, convening policymakers and decision-makers to share their experiences in realising the stories of possibility can bring growth playbooks to life and inspire more innovation across the region. Depending on policymaker interest in specific growth playbooks, there can also be tailored peer-to-peer exchanges that go deeper into actionable, operational details to accelerate implementation.

For national mission planning and coordination, while contexts will differ, there will still be scope to learn the different ways in which domestic philanthropic ecosystems contribute to national missions and priorities, especially when jurisdictions share similar priorities. For example, the mission for rural or regional revitalisation is a common priority for China, India, and Japan. Grappling with rapidly ageing populations and accelerating preventative, community-based healthcare is a priority for major cities like Beijing, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo. Every jurisdiction needs to address the challenge of skilling and lifelong learning in the new technological era of generative AI to instil more hope in our youth for the future.

44 For more details, please refer to Annex 2.

Exhibit 15

Towards a measurement framework for strengthening philanthropic ecosystems for inclusive and sustainable growth

Discover and cultivate domestic philanthropic ecosystems' resources and capabilities for development

Accelerate impact on national missions and priorities towards inclusive and sustainable growth

Jurisdiction level indicators

More giving of resources counted and/or added

- Monetary resources across the four sources: mass individuals, corporates, public discretionary, and UHNWIs

More actors in each philanthropy model giving capabilities for development

- Across the five models: community-led, faith-based, corporate-led, state-led, and UHNWI-led

More national missions or priorities achieving faster, better, and more cost-effective outcomes at scale by partnering with philanthropic ecosystems

- Note: to work towards measurement approaches for how philanthropic ecosystems strengthen the community engine and enhance the collaborative infrastructure between state, market, and community engines in the context of national missions

Domestic investment areas

1. **Improve data visibility**
2. **Cultivate philanthropy models, inspired by growth playbooks**
3. **Integrate philanthropic ecosystems as a strategic asset in the planning and coordination of national missions or priorities**

Regional investment areas

Shared principles, practices, convening, and other tailored cross-learning mechanisms (to be further detailed in the final report)

Towards the final report

The call to action: engage with the Commission over the next year to inform an action roadmap to shape the next decade together

There is a much bigger vision at stake. Success in our national missions moves us towards our collective vision for inclusive and sustainable growth by 2050. Asia can be a global leader, inspiring other regions with rich and diverse pathways for models of growth that leave no one behind and leave a better world for the next generation.

Partnering together to learn from each other on how our philanthropic ecosystems advance national missions can continually remind us of the purpose behind our broader collaborations in technology, trade, supply chains, security, and energy transitions.

This interim report is a conversation starter for policymakers and decision-makers, including national and sub-national planning departments, policy think tanks, ministries of finance, and ministries overseeing philanthropy, charity, and development.

The concrete ask is to engage with the Commission over the next year to discuss the findings and messages presented in this report and to explore the actions and investments needed to support a regional movement to advance our philanthropic ecosystems for inclusive and sustainable growth. These discussions will inform an action roadmap in the Commission's final report, due at the end of 2027.



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Glossary

A. Terms defined by the Commission

- **Collaborative infrastructure:** The institutions, mechanisms, norms, and channels that foster trust and enable large numbers of actors across the three societal engines to work together effectively on a shared mission. This infrastructure is often located at the interfaces between the engines to facilitate effective and scalable collaboration:
  - **State<>market interface:** The interaction between state and market actors. An example of collaborative infrastructure at this interface is public-private partnership platforms and financing mechanisms designed to incentivise private-sector investment to flow to underdeveloped regions.
  - **State<>community interface:** The interaction between state and community actors. An example of collaborative infrastructure at this interface is digital platforms to enable community residents to participate in collective decision-making, raise issues, or provide feedback on government services and provisions.
  - **Community<>market interface:** The interaction between community and market actors. An example of collaborative infrastructure at this interface is village corporations and farmer cooperative networks that connect community-level producers to broader market value chains.
- **Growth playbook:** Tailored approaches and policies used by jurisdictions to cultivate their domestic philanthropy models. The Commission's research has identified 12 growth playbooks in jurisdictions across Asia, which can support cross-learning and inspiration across the region's philanthropic ecosystems. These playbooks span all five philanthropy models: (1) community-led; (2) faith-based; (3) corporate-led; (4) state-led; and (5) ultra-high-net-worth-individual (UHNWI)-led.
  - **At-scale playbook:** Six growth playbooks that have reached scale, facilitating at least $1 billion a year in monetary giving.
  - **Emerging playbook:** Six growth playbooks that have not yet reached scale but have potential and offer insights for jurisdictions across Asia.
- **Action roadmap:** An outline of strategic opportunities for investment and action to support a regional movement in advancing Asia's philanthropic ecosystems for inclusive and sustainable growth over the next decade, to be included in the Commission's final report.
- **Philanthropic ecosystem:** The Commission defines a philanthropic ecosystem as a domestic ecosystem that includes the five philanthropy models. Each jurisdiction may have varying relative emphases on different models within the five depending on its local context.
- **Philanthropy:** The Commission defines philanthropy as the giving of private or public resources, with discretionary allocation for the benefit of others, beyond fiscal or commercial obligation.
- **Philanthropy models:** The Commission defines philanthropy models by the distinct sets of actors that collect and distribute philanthropic resources and capabilities for the benefit of others, whether through operating their own programmes or giving to third parties. The research identified five philanthropy models that collectively facilitate domestic giving—community-led, faith-based, corporate-led, state-led, and UHNWI-led. The five philanthropy models were derived empirically from the policies and approaches that jurisdictions in Asia tailor to engage distinct sets of actors and cultivate the collection and distribution of resources and capabilities for philanthropic purposes (documented in growth playbooks).
- **Public discretionary giving:** The state engine's new resource injection into the philanthropic ecosystem. Public discretionary giving is defined by its mandated usage (for the benefit of the public beyond fiscal mandates) and the existence of a strong governance structure for the allocation of funds.

- **Resource stream:** A distinct and identifiable channel of monetary or non-monetary resources that flows into, or is generated within, domestic philanthropic ecosystems.
  - **New philanthropic monetary inflows:** Monetary resources newly contributed to philanthropic purposes, including giving by mass individuals, corporates, UHNWIs, and public discretionary sources.
  - **Voluntary time contributions:** Time contributed voluntarily without the expectation of direct personal benefit, and directed towards organisations, communities, or individuals outside one's own household or family.
  - **Income from assets in philanthropic ecosystems:** Income generated by endowments or assets already held within philanthropic ecosystems, including assets of charitable organisations and faith-based assets.
- **Societal engines:** The major forces that drive societal development at scale, including state, community, and market. In Asia, all three societal engines participate in philanthropy.
- **Sources of giving:** The originating sources of philanthropic resources, as distinct from the downstream organisations that receive, manage, or distribute those resources. Includes mass individuals, corporates, UHNWIs, and public discretionary resources.
- **State-affiliated institution:** For the report's purposes, this refers to the state-funded or -established institutions that collect and distribute philanthropic resources.
- **Stories of possibility:** Scenarios of upside quantitative growth through intentional cultivation of philanthropy models, envisaged by Commissioners from each jurisdiction, inspired by growth playbooks in Annex 1.

B. General terms

By philanthropy models:

Community-led

- **Community resilience:** Communities' ability to respond to, withstand, recover from, and adapt to adverse situations, such as natural disasters or economic shocks, in a sustained manner.
- **Social capital:** Networks, trust, values, and norms shared among members of a community or social group that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit.

Corporate-led

- **(Core) assets and capabilities:** The core resources and expertise that corporates can use to contribute their capabilities for public good, including products and services, technology assets, intellectual and human capital assets, physical and infrastructure assets, relational assets, and brand assets.
- **Corporate hometown tax:** A Japanese tax incentive policy allowing companies to receive tax benefits for donating to projects aligned with the national priority of regional revitalisation.
- **Corporate social responsibility (CSR):** The idea that a business has a responsibility to the society that exists around it. It often includes philanthropic, environmental, ethical, and economic dimensions—whereby companies embed socially responsible practices into their operations and decision-making beyond the pursuit of profit.[46] Different jurisdictions take different approaches to its regulation and accountability, ranging from voluntary self-regulation (for example, Japan) to a statutory obligation mandating spending and disclosure (for example, India's Companies Act, 2013).
- **Inclusive business:** A business that provides livelihood opportunities and/or expands access to basic goods and services for economically vulnerable and marginalised populations, on a commercially viable basis.[47]

46 Tim Stobierski, "What Is Corporate Social Responsibility? 4 Types," *Harvard Business School Online,* July 10, 2026.
47 International Finance Corporation (IFC), "Inclusive Business at the Base of the Pyramid," accessed July 2026.

Faith-based

- ***Awqaf* or *awkaf* (plural)/*waqf* or *wakaf* (singular):** *Awqaf* assets are Islamic endowment assets that are typically permanently set aside for religious, charitable, or public-benefit purposes. Income and returns generated from the assets can be used for charitable purposes or allocated to beneficiaries as specified in the *waqf* deed. (Note: As this term has multiple spellings, the spelling commonly used in each jurisdiction is used in the relevant sections).
- **Faith-based assets:** Assets set aside by religious organisations or faith communities for religious, charitable, or public-benefit purposes (for example, *awqaf* assets).
- ***Infak and sedekah:*** Voluntary charitable giving in any form.
- ***Qurban:*** A ritual sacrifice performed during Eid al-Adha as a form of worship.
- ***Zakat fitrah:*** An obligatory form of giving (defined based on a unit of rice or staple food per person) that every Muslim with sufficient means must pay at the end of the month of Ramadan.
- ***Zakat mal:*** An obligatory annual contribution requiring Muslims to pay 2.5 percent of their wealth once it exceeds a minimum threshold.

State-led

- **Dormant deposits:** Funds held in dormant bank accounts and other eligible savings instruments that have remained unclaimed by account holders or legal heirs for a statutory period defined by law. As such, they can be a source of funding that governments redirect towards public-benefit purposes.
- **Lottery funds:** Funding generated from lottery proceeds and allocated to specific public-benefit purposes.
- **Matching funds/matching grants:** Public funding that matches philanthropic contributions from non-state actors to crowd in additional resources.
- **Non-profitisation:** An approach to transferring organisations or assets from governmental ownership to the non-profit sector.
- **Ring-fenced levies:** Levies whose proceeds are earmarked and protected for specific public-benefit purposes, such that the funds cannot be used for general government expenditure.

UHNWI-led

- **Family office:** A private organisation that manages the investments, wealth planning, governance, and related affairs of one (single-family office) or more (multi-family office) wealthy family or families.
- **Financial hub:** A city with a significant concentration of financial activities, such as banking and asset management.
- **Patient risk capital:** Capital that prioritises long-term impact over financial returns.

By jurisdiction:

China

- **Common prosperity:** Common prosperity refers to prosperity for everyone and covers enrichment of people's lives in both the material and non-material senses. China has proposed that by the end of the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021–2025), it will have made solid progress towards bringing prosperity to all, while gaps between individual incomes and actual consumption levels will gradually narrow. By the middle of this century, common prosperity will be basically achieved, while gaps between individual incomes and actual consumption levels will be narrowed to an appropriate range.[48]
- **East-West Cooperation in Poverty Alleviation:** A major policy in China to reduce poverty and achieve common prosperity by pairing the developed provinces and municipalities in the East with the impoverished regions in the West, encouraging more developed regions to provide support in various forms including private investment, social assistance, and human resources.[49]
- **Rural revitalisation:** Rural revitalisation is one of the seven strategies for reaching the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects. The strategy emphasises the importance of rural development, including the need to develop rural businesses, create a pleasant living environment, promote civility and effective governance, and improve the living standards of rural residents.[50]
- **Social organisation:** Social groups, foundations, and social service agencies. Social groups are non-profit legal entities that are formed voluntarily by Chinese citizens. Foundations are non-profit legal entities that operate in line with their respective charters and use the assets donated for charity activities. Social service agencies are non-profit legal entities that are set up by natural persons, legal entities, and other organisations with non-state asset donations to provide public-interest social services in line with their respective charters.[51]
- **Central State-owned enterprise (central SOE):** An enterprise owned by the Chinese Government and administered by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC).

India

- **Crore:** A unit in the Indian numbering system equal to 10 million (10,000,000).
- **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana—National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM):** The flagship poverty alleviation programme run by the Government of India's Ministry of Rural Development with the primary goal of reducing rural poverty by organising poor households into self-help groups and empowering them with sustainable livelihood opportunities and financial services.
  - **State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs):** Government-backed, state-level agencies responsible for executing the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).
  - **Self-help groups (SHGs):** Collectives of 10–20 women from similar socioeconomic backgrounds, operating on savings and credit discipline, mutual accountability, and peer-based decision-making.
- **JEEViKA:** Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (Bihar SRLM)
- **Lakh:** A unit in the Indian numbering system equal to 100,000.
- **Lakh crore:** A unit in the Indian numbering system equal to one trillion (1,000,000,000,000), or 100,000 crore.
- **MYRADA:** Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency
- **NABARD:** National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- **PRADAN:** Professional Assistance for Development Action

48 Xi Jinping, "Making Solid Progress Toward Common Prosperity."
49 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Poverty Alleviation.*
50 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, "The Strategy for Rural Revitalization," last modified July 13, 2022.
51 The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, "Social Organizations," last modified December 10, 2024.

Malaysia

- **GDRN:** GDRN was first established as The Government-Linked Companies (GLC) and Government-Linked Investment Companies (GLIC) Disaster Response Network, and was renamed GLC Demi Rakyat dan Negara in 2022, using the same acronym.
- **GEAR-uP:** Government-linked Enterprises Activation and Reform Programme
- **Government-linked company (GLC):** A company that is invested in and controlled by government-linked investment companies (GLICs) or statutory bodies, with its primary objective being more focused on conducting commercial activities.[52]
- **Government-linked investment company (GLIC):** A Federal Government investment entity that holds controlling interests in companies it invests in (known as GLCs).[53]

Other terms:

- **Assets under management:** The total market value of assets that an investment manager, financial institution, or fund manages on behalf of clients or beneficiaries.
- **Bottom-up estimate:** An estimate derived from aggregating data reported by individual entities.
- **Charitable organisation:** A non-profit organisation established for charitable purposes, where charitable purposes may be defined differently across jurisdictions.
- **Extrapolation:** The process of estimating values that are not directly observed by applying observed ratios, patterns, or benchmarks from available data to a broader population, data period, or jurisdiction.
- **Giving:** Philanthropic donations.
  - **Cross-border giving:** Giving made across jurisdictional borders.
  - **Domestic giving:** Giving made within the donor's own jurisdiction.
  - **Formal giving:** Giving made through formal organisations or entities.
  - **In-kind giving:** Giving made in the form of goods, products, supplies, or other tangible resources other than money.
  - **Informal giving:** Giving not made through formal organisations or entities. Includes giving made directly to those in need, or through communal entities or places of worship that may not be registered.
  - **Monetary giving:** Giving made in the form of cash or cash equivalents.
  - **Non-cash contribution:** Giving made in non-cash form, including shares, in-kind goods, assets, capabilities, volunteering, etc.
  - **Religious giving:** Giving made to a religious organisation or for a religious cause. Excludes personal purchases of religious goods or materials.
- **Governance architecture:** The structure of roles, accountability, decision-making, and coordination through which a system or institution is governed.
- **Impact investment:** An investment made with the intention of generating both measurable positive social or environmental impact and a financial return.
- **Inclusive and sustainable growth:** Economic growth that creates opportunities and improves living standards for all segments of society while preserving environmental resources and supporting long-term social, economic, and environmental wellbeing. Definition and scope may vary by jurisdiction.
- **Jurisdiction:** A territory within which a court or government agency may properly exercise its legislative, executive, or judicial authority.
- **Last-mile network:** The local organisations, institutions, and community actors that deliver services, resources, support, and philanthropic contributions directly to people and communities.

52 Government Investment Companies Division (GIC), Ministry of Finance Malaysia, "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)," Putrajaya: Ministry of Finance Malaysia, PDF, accessed July 2026.
53 GIC, Ministry of Finance Malaysia, "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)," accessed July 2026.

- **Mass individuals:** Individuals that constitute the general public.
- **Non-profit organisation (NPO):** An organisation established for charitable, social, or public-benefit purposes rather than generating profit for private distribution. NPO is an umbrella term rather than a single legal form; each jurisdiction may have its own definition and/or specific legal forms for entities with these characteristics.
- **Taxonomy:** A structured framework for classifying and categorising data, concepts, or activities according to a defined set of categories and rules.
- **Triangulation:** The process of validating an estimate by comparing results from multiple data sources or calculation approaches to validate, cross-check, and strengthen the reliability of findings.
- **Ultra-high-net-worth individual (UHNWI):** An individual with a net worth exceeding $30 million.
- **Volunteering:** Work or activities undertaken voluntarily without the expectation of direct personal benefit, and directed towards organisations, communities, or individuals outside one's own household or family.
    - **Formal volunteering:** Volunteering undertaken through formal organisations.
    - **Informal volunteering:** Volunteering undertaken through informal or community-based settings.

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- **Annex 1:** Asia's growth playbooks for philanthropy models
- **Annex 2:** Quantification methodology, jurisdiction estimates, and recommendations