

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

**THE  
GLOBAL  
POVERTY  
PROJECT**

Global Poverty Project  
Limited

ABN: 58 143 115 664

[www.globalpovertyproject.com](http://www.globalpovertyproject.com)



Global Poverty Project Limited

ABN 58 143 115 664

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2011

The Directors present this report on the entity for the financial period ended 30 June 2011.

#### Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

- o Hugh Evans
- o Simon Moss
- o Simon McKeon

#### Company Secretary

The following person held the position of entity secretary at the end of the financial year:

- o Simon Moss has worked for the Global Poverty Project Limited during the reporting period, performing secretarial and directorial roles.

#### Principal Activities

The principal activities of the entity during the financial year were activities relating to media, education, and communications policy and campaigning with respect to issues of global poverty.

#### Operating Results

The deficit from operations amounted to (\$43,401) (2010: surplus \$72,280).

#### Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

#### Review of Operations

This is the third year of operations of the Global Poverty Project, with the focus on delivering the flagship live multimedia presentation "1.4 Billion Reasons" and executing the "Live Below the Line" fundraising and awareness campaign, challenging Australians to eat and drink on \$2 a day for 5 days.

Major activities in the reporting period included a partnership with Plan International Australia to deliver "1.4 Billion Reasons" to schools across Australia; a partnership with Opportunity International Australia to deliver "1.4 Billion Reasons" to workplaces across Australia; and executing the "Live Below the Line" campaign.

#### Environmental Issues

The entity's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

#### Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the entity were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

#### Information on Directors

Hugh Evans

— Director (Executive)

Qualifications

— Bachelor of Laws (Hons); Bachelor of Science (Hons); Master of International Relations



**Global Poverty Project Limited**

ABN 58 143 115 664

Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2011

Experience — Former Chief Executive Officer of Oaktree Foundation  
 Special Responsibilities — Chief Executive Officer

**Simon Moss** — Director (Executive)  
 Qualifications — Bachelor of Arts (Hons); Master of Developmental Studies (Hons)  
 Experience — Former Chief Operations Officer of Oaktree Foundation  
 Special Responsibilities — Global Director of Policy and Content

**Simon McKeon** — Director (Non-Executive)  
 Qualifications — Bachelor of Laws; Bachelor of Commerce  
 Experience — Executive Chairman, Macquarie Bank, Melbourne  
 Special Responsibilities — Chairman

**Meetings of Directors**

During the financial year, 2 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Hugh Evans	2	2
Simon Moss	2	2
Simon McKeon	2	2

**Indemnifying Officers or Auditor**

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the entity.

**Proceedings on Behalf of the Entity**

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the entity or intervene in any proceedings to which the entity is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the entity for all or any part of those proceedings.

The entity was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Hugh Evans (Director)

Simon McKeon (Director)

Dated this 6th day of August 2013



Global Poverty Project Limited

ABN 58 143 115 664

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Note	2011	3 Months Ended 30 June 2010
		\$	\$
Revenue	2	438,749	98,956
Employee benefit expenses		(219,508)	(4,900)
Global Roll-out		(82,204)	(13,233)
Campaigns		(77,155)	(351)
Admin/Overhead		(53,168)	(8,192)
Production		(38,000)	-
Marketing and Communications		(12,116)	-
<b>(Deficit) /Surplus for the period</b>		<b>(43,401)</b>	<b>72,280</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>(43,401)</b>	<b>72,280</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements



Global Poverty Project Limited

ABN 58 143 115 664

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	67,019	81,736
Trade & Other receivables	3	46,340	-
Prepayments		-	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>113,359</u>	<u>81,736</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>113,359</u>	<u>81,736</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	4	40,643	9,457
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>40,643</u>	<u>9,457</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>40,643</u>	<u>9,457</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>72,716</u>	<u>72,279</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained Earnings		<u>72,716</u>	<u>72,279</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>72,716</u>	<u>72,279</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements



Global Poverty Project Limited

ABN 58 143 115 664

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2011

	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$	\$
<b>Opening Balance at 1 July 2009</b>	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	72,279	72,279
<b>Balance at 30 June 2010</b>	72,279	72,279
Retained Earnings transferred from GPP Charitable Trust	43,838	43,838
Total comprehensive income for the year	(43,401)	(43,401)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>72,716</b>	<b>72,716</b>

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipt of grants		88,258	44,588
Receipts from operations		375,024	55,368
Payments to suppliers and employees		(449,413)	(17,220)
Net cash generated from operating activities	9b	<u>13,869</u>	<u>81,736</u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Capital Injection		<u>28,586</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>28,586</u>	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(14,717)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		<u>81,736</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9a	<u>67,019</u>	<u>81,736</u>

## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

**a. Revenue**

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

**c. Leases**

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

**d. Financial Instruments***Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

*Classification and subsequent measurement*

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.



## NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

*Amortised cost* is calculated as:

- i. the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- ii. less principal repayments;
- iii. plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*; and
- iv. less any reduction for impairment.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

(i) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after reporting date. (All other loans and receivables are classified as non-current assets.)

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

**Fair Value**

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

**Impairment**

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

**Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

e. **Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an assets class, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation reserve for that same class of asset.

**f. Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

**g. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

**h. Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

**i. Income Tax**

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

**j. Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

**k. Comparative Figures**

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

**l. Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

**m. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

**n. Economic Dependence**

Global Poverty Project Limited is dependent on its Partners Donors, and Sponsors for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe this group will not continue to support Global Poverty Project.

**o. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards**

During the current year the company adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The adoption of these standards has not impacted the recognition, measurement and disclosure of certain transactions.

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
<b>Revenue</b>		
<i>Revenue from government grants and other grants</i>		
— Grant funding	136,150	32,676
— charitable income and fundraising	375,024	66,280
— Loan receivable from Global Poverty Project UK written off	(72,425)	-
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<u>438,749</u>	<u>98,956</u>

NOTE 2A: FUNDING SOURCES		
— state/federal government grants	-	32,676
— other organisations	136,150	-
	<u>136,150</u>	<u>32,676</u>

NOTE 3: OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade Receivables	40,035	-
Other Receivables	6,305	-
	<u>46,340</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTE 4: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

CURRENT		
Trade payables	1,564	6,787
Superannuation liability	19,891	-
Sundry payables and accruals	19,188	2,669
	<u>40,643</u>	<u>9,456</u>

NOTE 5: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

There are no capital and leasing commitments at 30 June 2011.

NOTE 6: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2011.

NOTE 7: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the year ending 30 June 2011 all activities of the trust were migrated across to the new company Global Poverty Project Ltd (ABN 58 143 115 664), a public company limited by guarantee.

**NOTE 8: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

During the year no related party transactions occurred.

**NOTE 9: CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
<b>a. Reconciliation of Cash</b>			
Cash at bank		67,019	81,736
<b>b. Reconciliation of Cashflow from Operations with Profit after Income Tax</b>			
(Loss)/Profit after income tax		(43,401)	72,280
Non cash flows in Loss:			
Write-off for the UK Loan		72,425	-
Changes in assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables		(46,340)	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		31,186	9,456
		13,869	81,736

**NOTE 10: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, accounts receivable and payable.

**Financial Risk Management Policies**

Under a review group consisting of staff and advisors, the Senior Management Team overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are further refined and reviewed by the Senior Management Team on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

**Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management**

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk.

**a. Credit risk**

The company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the company as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss for the company.

The company does not have any material credit risk exposure as its major source of revenue is the receipt of grants. Credit risk is further mitigated as 60% of the grants being received are in accordance with funding agreements which ensures regular funding for the period of 1 year.

**NOTE 10: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Senior Management Team in accordance with Board policy.

**b. Liquidity risk**

The trust manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate working capitals are maintained.

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations in relation to financial liabilities. The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- o preparing forward looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- o maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- o Performing detailed scheduled reviews of cash flows to ensure liquidity risk is minimised and keeping directors informed of the entities cash position in order to avert liquidity risk.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

**Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis**

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$
<b>Financial liabilities due for payment</b>								
Trade and other payables	(40,643)	(9,457)	-	-	-	-	(40,643)	(9,457)
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows	(40,643)	(9,457)	-	-	-	-	(40,643)	(9,457)
<b>Financial Assets — cash flows realisable</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	67,019	81,736	-	-	-	-	67,019	81,736
Trade, term and loans receivables	46,340	-	-	-	-	-	46,340	-
Total anticipated inflows	113,359	81,736	-	-	-	-	113,359	81,736
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	72,716	72,279	-	-	-	-	72,716	72,279

NOTE 10: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

c. Market Risk

i. *Interest rate risk*

The company's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instruments values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

	Weighted average effective interest rate		Floating interest rate		Non interest bearing		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
	%	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	67,019	81,736	67,019	81,736
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	46,340	-	46,340	-
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	-	-	-	113,419	81,736	113,419	81,736
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	40,643	9,457	40,643	9,457
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	-	-	-	-	40,643	9,457	40,643	9,457

**Sensitivity Analysis**

Interest Rate risk

The company is not susceptible to any interest rate risk as Cash and Cash Equivalents, Loans and Receivables, Trades and Other Payables and Borrowings are classified as non interest bearing components. The entity does have active policies to review the interest rate risk should it become material.

Foreign Currency risk

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the company only has limited exposure to foreign currency fluctuations, and a 2% increase or decrease would have a negligible effect on profit and equity.

**Net Fair Values**

**Fair value estimation**

For all financial assets and liabilities the net fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets or liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form. The aggregate net fair values and carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the balance sheet and in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 12: CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The company has paid its superannuation and payroll related liabilities late to the relevant authorities. As a consequence of the late payments of the liabilities we are unaware of the financial impact of any potential late payment penalties which may have on the company.

NOTE 11: ENTITY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the entity is:

Global Poverty Project Limited  
71 Argyle Street  
Fitzroy, VIC, 3065

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes prepared on a going concern basis, as set out on pages 5 to 15, present fairly the company's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations); and
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the company.



Hugh Evans (Director)



Simon McKeon (Director)

Dated this 6th day of August 2013



# Independent Auditor's Review Report to the Members of Global Poverty Project Limited

## Report on the financial report

We have reviewed the accompanying financial report of Global Poverty Project Limited ("the company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

## Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls that the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with the Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2415: *Review of a Financial Report – Company Limited by Guarantee* in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and complying with the Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001. As the auditor of the Global Poverty Project Limited, ASRE 2415 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and, consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

## Independence

In conducting our review we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We have given to the directors of the company a written auditor's independence declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

## Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the financial report of the Global Poverty Project Limited is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

- giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001.

## Basis of accounting

Without modifying our opinion we draw attention to Note 1(a) to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting for donation and bequest revenue. Due to the nature of donation and bequest revenue being largely cash it is recorded as revenue on receipt into the bank account, there are not sufficient controls in place over cash handling to record revenue from donations and bequests in any other manner.

## **CROWE HORWATH MELBOURNE**



**Anne Lockwood**  
**Partner**  
Melbourne Victoria

Dated this 13th day of August 2013

## Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Global Poverty Project Limited

In accordance with Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief during the year ended 30 June 2011 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

**CROWE HORWATH MELBOURNE**



**Anne Lockwood**  
**Partner**  
**Melbourne Victoria**

Dated this 13th day of August 2013