

Annual Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 June 2014

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ChildFund Australia

(A company limited by guarantee)
ABN 79 002 885 761

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Directors' report

The directors present their report together with the financial statements of ChildFund Australia ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2014 and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The Directors at any time during or since the end of the reporting period were:

Marcus Laithwaite (Chair)

Marcus Laithwaite is a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers Sydney, and is a specialist in the financial services industry. He has extensive experience in external and internal audits, risk management, due diligence and regulatory advice. Marcus joined the Board in 2007 and is the Chair of the Governance Committee.

Joanne Thomson (Deputy Chair)

Jo Thomson is an international development specialist having worked in the NGO development sector for 20 years. She has been responsible for managing NGO programs in the Pacific, Asia and Africa having held senior executive positions with Australian NGOs and as a consultant on numerous NGO and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade initiatives. Joanne joined the Board in 2007 and is the Chair of the Program Review Committee.

Michael Rose

Michael Rose is Chief Executive Partner at leading commercial law firm Allens and Chairman of the board of ChildFund Alliance. Michael joined the ChildFund Australia Board in 2005 and is a member of the Governance Committee.

Dr Angeline Low

Angeline Low manages family investments. She is also a Research Affiliate at the University of Technology, Sydney with research interests into entrepreneurship, ethnicity and gender. In addition, she is a board member of the Australian Foundation for Peoples of Asia and the Pacific. Angeline is a former Partner of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Malaysia. Angeline joined the Board in 2006 and is a member of the Program Review Committee and the Chair of the Communications and Marketing Committee.

David Pigott

David Pigott is the General Manager, Sector Engagement at Mission Australia. He is Chair of the Ella Centre Board of Management, a Uniting Church disability and aged care provider in Sydney's Inner West. He has been an adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Private Secretary to the Premier of NSW. David joined the Board in 2006 and is the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Desmond Semple

Des Semple has a background as CEO of Government Human Service Departments and more recently as a consultant undertaking major structural and organisational changes, across and within Government agencies. Des joined the Board in 2007 and is a member of the Program Review Committee and member of the Governance Committee

Dr Stephen Moss

Stephen Moss is a professional consultant, director and mediator with a background in law, psychology and business. He is currently Chairman of Eaton Capital Partners, an international investment and advisory firm, Vice Chairman of WDScott, an international management consulting firm and Chairman of The Odin Institute. Stephen joined the Board in 2008 and is a member of the Program Review Committee and the Communications and Marketing Committee.

Gaye Hart AM

Gaye is chair of the NSW Regional Development Advisory Council and of Regional Development Australia - Hunter. She has over 20 years' experience as an executive and non-executive director in not-for-profit, government and business boards. Gaye's involvement in international development includes a period as Chair of ACFID Code of Conduct Committee, President of ACFID, a member of the Simons Committee to Review the Australian Overseas Aid Program and as a member of the Foreign Minister's Aid Advisory Council. She was awarded the Centenary of Federation medal in 2003. Gaye joined the Board in 2010 and is a member of the Audit & Risk Committee and the Communications and Marketing Committee.

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Directors' report

Michael Pain

Michael is a Managing Director with Accenture Australia, leading Accenture's Analytics activities in Australia. In this capacity, Michael oversees Accenture's analytics activities and works with strategic and technology implementation projects across a range of industry sectors including financial services, public sector and resources. Michael also co-leads Accenture's corporate giving activities, and supports several philanthropic organisations in the area of ethics and the environment. Michael has a Bachelor of Science (Hons) from the University of Sydney and an MBA (Hons) from INSEAD in France. Michael joined the Board on 28 November 2012 and is a member of Audit and Risk Committee and the Governance Committee.

Mary Latham

Mary Latham is a chartered accountant, company director and consultant. She has worked in the financial services industry for 15 years, in Australia and England, and in the Australian not-for-profit sector for 8 years. She is also a director of Australian Conservation Foundation, Australian Podiatry Association (Vic) and IDC Secretariat (Australia). Mary joined the Board on 28 November 2012 and is a member of the Audit & Risk Committee and the Communications and Marketing Committee

Company Secretary

Bandula Gonsalkorale was appointed on 20 December 2007.

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Directors' report

Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the directors during the financial year were:

	Board Meetings		Committee R		Review		and Ma	Communications and Marketing Committee		Governance Committee	
	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В	
Michael Rose	5	5							4	2	
Angeline Low	5	5			4	4	4	4			
David Pigott	5	5	4	4							
Des Semple	5	4			4	1			4	4	
Marcus Laithwaite	5	5							4	4	
Jo Thomson	5	3			4	4					
Stephen Moss	5	3			4	0	4	2			
Gaye Hart	5	3	4	4			4	4			
Michael Pain	5	5	4	3					4	4	
Mary Latham	5	5	4	3			4	4			

Column A - Indicates the number of meetings the Director was eligible to attend. Column B - Indicates the number of meetings attended

From time to time, directors have also attended other meetings of importance.

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Directors' report

Objectives

The long-term objective of the Company is to create lasting and meaningful change by supporting long-term community development and promoting children's rights. An essential aspect of the work is to strive to understand children's experience of poverty and to involve them actively in program activities. The short-term objectives are to expand support for children in developing communities; improve program effectiveness through enhanced monitoring and evaluation processes; influence policy and inform public awareness; increase sponsorship and program expenditure; greater accountability and transparency.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was international aid and development delivered by working in partnership with children and their communities. Expenditure on overseas development activities, including community education was \$38,963,076 (2013: \$36,168,975).

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Company during the year.

Performance measurement

The Company has in place several performance measurement systems for its various functions. Program effectiveness is assessed against stated program objectives through regular monitoring and evaluation processes conducted by staff, partners and independent evaluators. Fundraising performance is measured against targets agreed annually. Overall company performance measures include various ratios such as those disclosed in note 27.

Review and results of operations

Total comprehensive income was a surplus of \$740,235 (2013: surplus of \$120,335), which included a gain on investments of \$220,397 (2013: gain of \$245,731) which has been taken up in equity. The equity of the Company increased to \$5,245,162 (2013: \$4,504,927).

Dividends

The Company's constitution does not permit dividends to be paid.

Liability of members

The liability of members is limited to contributing up to \$100 for payment of the Company's debts and liabilities, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for adjustments of the rights of the contributions among themselves.

Environmental regulation

The Company has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of environmental requirements as they apply to the Company.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review.

Likely developments

It is not foreseen that the Company will undertake any change in its general direction during the coming financial year. Further information about likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of such information would likely result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

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Directors' report

Events subsequent to reporting period

Subsequent to year end, the Company entered into agreements with Accenture Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 49 096 776 895) to design and build a marketing and supporter management software application on the Salesforce.com platform. The Company has sufficient reserves to fund this agreement and expects to recoup the investment over a period of 6 years.

Apart from the above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any other item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Indemnification and insurance of officers

Indemnification

The Company has agreed to indemnify the current directors of the Company and the former directors against all liabilities to another person (other than the company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors of the Company, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

Insurance premiums

During the financial year the Company maintained an Association Liability insurance policy which included cover in respect of directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses' insurance contracts, for current and former directors and officers. The insurance policy relates to:

- costs and expenses incurred by the relevant officers in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome; and
- other liabilities that may arise from their position, with the exception of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or improper use of information or position to gain personal advantage.

The Association Liability insurance policy does not disclose separately the premium for the above insurance in respect of individual officers of the Company or in aggregate for all directors and officers. The premium paid for the Association Liability insurance policy was \$3,000 (2013: \$3,000).

Lead auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 6 and forms part of the Directors' report for financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Marcus Laithwaite

Director

David Pigott Director

Dated at Sydney this 10th day of September 2014



Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 and under subdivision 60-C section 60-40 of Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012

To: the directors of ChildFund Australia

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2014 there has been:

- No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

Brett Mitchell

Partner

Sydney

10th day of September 2014

Statement of comprehensive income

Year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Revenue			
Monetary donations & gifts			
Child sponsorship donations		25,591,092	26,313,358
Other donations	_	8,025,475	5,812,575
		33,616,567	32,125,933
Legacies and bequests		215,631	76,895
Grants			
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		7,894,018	6,097,337
Other Australian	7	907,638	472,751
Overseas	8 _	6,219,514	5,290,360
		15,021,170	11,860,448
Investment income	9	342,381	428,221
Other income	10	711,696	701,491
Total revenue	_	49,907,445	45,192,988
Expenditure			
International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure International programs			
Funds to international programs	11	35,724,385	33,045,747
Program support costs		2,492,157	2,320,894
	-	38,216,542	35,366,641
Community education		746,534	802,334
Fundraising costs			
Public		7,668,393	6,656,951
Government, multilateral and private		145,477	141,134
Accountability and administration	12	2,610,661	2,351,324
Total expenditure		49,387,607	45,318,384
Excess/(Shortfall) of revenue over expenditure Other comprehensive income		519,838	(125,396)
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	9	220,397	245,731
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	740,235	120,335

During the year, the Company did not engage in any political or religious proselytisation programs, domestic projects, had no impairment of investments, and did not include the value of non-monetary donations and gifts.

The statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 30.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	10,639,287	5,246,661
Trade and other receivables	15	635,110	512,781
Financial assets	16	<u> </u>	4,000,000
Total current assets	; -	11,274,397	9,759,442
Financial assets	16	2,622,076	2,330,454
Property, plant and equipment	17	1,008,189	1,111,125
Total non-current assets		3,630,265	3,441,579
Total assets	=	14,904,662	13,201,021
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	9,090,893	8,176,712
Provisions	19	324,986	377,413
Total current liabilities	-	9,415,879	8,554,125
Provisions	19	243,621	141,969
Total non-current liabilities	_	243,621	141,969
Total liabilities	_	9,659,500	8,696,094
Net assets	A.	5,245,162	4,504,927
Equity			
Unrestricted reserves			
Retained surplus		2,922,861	2,820,998
Bequest reserve		500,000	500,000
Fair-value reserve	<u></u>	612,034	391,637
		4,034,895	3,712,635
Restricted reserves	_	1,210,267	792,292
Total equity	_	5,245,162	4,504,927

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 30.

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 30 June 2014

	Retained surplus \$	Bequest reserve	Fair value reserve \$	Restricted reserve	Total equity \$
Balance as at 1 July 2012	2,902,568	500,000	145,906	836,118	4,384,592
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Excess of revenue over expenditure	(125,396)	30	8		(125,396)
Other comprehensive income					
Net change in fair value of available- for-sale financial assets	æ	æ(245,731		245,731
Transfers to restricted funds	(1,931,854)	*	÷	1,931,854	**
Transfers from restricted funds	1,975,680	-		(1,975,680)	(#).
Balance as at 30 June 2013	2,820,998	500,000	391,637	792,292	4,504,927
Balance as at 1 July 2013	2,820,998	500,000	391,637	792,292	4,504,927
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Excess of revenue over expenditure	519,838	*	-	(#)	519,838
Other comprehensive income					
Net change in fair value of available- for-sale financial assets	18.		220,397		220,397
Transfers to restricted funds	(2,709,351)	iff.	*	2,709,351	-
Transfers from restricted funds	2,291,376		-	(2,291,376)	<u>-</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2014	2,922,861	500,000	612,034	1,210,267	5,245,162

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements set out on pages 11 to 30.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts in the course of operations Cash payments in the course of operations		50,652,316 (49,477,845)	45,947,274 (46,178,194)
Net cash from operating activities	25	1,174,471	(230,920)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets		(71,225)	(88,861)
Bank term deposits (investment)/redemption		4,000,000	(1,500,000)
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment		(18,054)	(253,136)
Investment income received		115,809	129,050
Interest received		191,625	330,368
Net cash used in investing activities	-	4,218,155	(1,382,579)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of finance lease liabilities Net cash used in financing activities	-	-	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5,392,626	(1,613,499)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2013	t=	5,246,661	6,860,160
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2014	14	10,639,287	5,246,661



Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

1. Reporting entity

ChildFund Australia (the "Company") is a public company limited by guarantee and a not for profit entity. It is an income tax exempt charitable organisation domiciled in Australia and the registered office is at Level 8, 162 Goulburn Street, Surry Hills NSW 2010. The mission of the Company is to work in partnership with children and their communities to create lasting and meaningful change by supporting long-term community development and promoting children's rights.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

In the opinion of the directors, the Company is not publicly accountable. The financial report is a Tier 2 general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (AASBs) (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the Corporations Act 2001 and the ACFID Code of Conducts Guidance.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 10th of September 2014.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for available-for-sale financial assets which are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

(e) Overseas Branches

The Company has five overseas branches as at 30 June 2014 being Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam. For the purposes of these financial statements, the statements of financial position of the overseas branches have been aggregated into the Company's statement of financial position. The overseas branches are fully funded by the Company and as such the statement of comprehensive income is not aggregated as such results are already reflected in the Company's operations.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The Company is a signatory to the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) Code of Conduct and the Company has presented its statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the Code of Conduct Implementation Guidance.

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria are also applied when recognising revenue:

Child sponsorship, gift remittances and donations

Revenue from sponsorship, gift remittances, donations and grants are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as income when the Company gains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution. Amounts prepaid by sponsors are retained by the Company and recorded as a liability until the monies are due to be remitted to respective overseas providers of services. Unspent restricted donations are shown as restricted reserves.

Grants

Grants from Government, multilateral and non-government organisations are recognised as revenue as they are expended on programs to which they relate. Unexpended grants are recognised as liabilities to reflect the obligation to repay any unspent portion at the completion of the program.

Sale of property, plant and equipment

The gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the net proceeds on disposal.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, using the effective interest method.

(b) Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an integral part of the total lease expense and spread over the lease term.

(c) Taxation

No income tax is payable as the Company is exempt under Australian taxation legislation.

(d) Comparatives

Where required by accounting standards or where items have been reclassified, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.



Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). 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 are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(f) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are translated to Australian dollars at the foreign exchange rate at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to Australian dollars at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Australian dollars at foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of each reporting period.

(g) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortised cost less impairment losses, see note 3(h).

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each end of reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Available-for-sale financial assets:

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to the statement of comprehensive income. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to statement of comprehensive income is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognised previously in the statement of comprehensive income. Changes in cumulative impairment losses attributable to application of the effective interest method are reflected as a component of interest income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested annually for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an assets or its related cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.



Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives in the current and comparative periods were as follows:

• Furniture, fittings and office equipment

4 to 5 years

Buildings

40 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Non-current assets at overseas branches

Items of plant and equipment acquired specifically for use by overseas branches are expensed at the time of purchase.

Capital works in progress

Only items ready for use are included in cost of assets and depreciated. Capital works in progress are capitalised but not depreciated.

(j) Intangible assets

The implementation cost of Information technology systems that have a useful life beyond 2 years is capitalised and amortised over the expected life. Only direct labour and external consultant costs are capitalised.

(k) Investments - Available-for-sale financial assets

The Company's investment in equity securities and managed funds are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses, are recognised as a separate component of equity. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated that their amortised cost. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 60 days.

(m) Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, annual leave and non-monetary benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, annual leave and non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the end of each reporting period represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to the end of each reporting period, are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Company expects to pay as at the end of each reporting period including related on-costs such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax. Non-accumulation non-monetary benefits are expensed based on the net marginal cost to the Company as the benefits are taken by the employees.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Long term service benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of annual leave expected to be settled after 12 months and other long term service benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The obligation is calculated using expected future increases in wage and salary rates including related on-costs and expected settlement dates, and is discounted using the rates attached to the Commonwealth Government bonds at the end of reporting period which have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Company's obligations.

Superannuation

Contributions made by the Company to employee superannuation funds are charged as expenses when incurred. The Company has no legal obligation to cover any shortfall in the fund's obligation to provide benefits to the employee upon retirement.

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and call deposits maturing within 90 days from year end.

(p) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2013, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except for AASB 9 Financial Instruments (2013), AASB 9 Financial Instruments (2010) and AASB 9 Financial Instruments (2009) (together AASB 9), which becomes mandatory for the Company's 2017 financial statements and could change the classification and measurement of financial assets. Retrospective application is generally required, although there are exceptions. The company has not yet determined the potential effect of the standard.

(q) Changes in Accounting Policies

Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The Group has adopted the following new standards and amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards, with a date of initial application of 1 July 2013.

a. AASB 119 Employee Benefits (2011)

The nature and effects of the changes are explained below.

Annual leave

In the current year, the Company adopted AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* (2011), which revised the definition of short-term employee benefits to benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.



Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

As a result of the change, the annual leave liability for certain of the Company's employees is now considered to be a long-term service benefit, when previously it was a short-term benefit. The Company's obligation is determined as the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, applying actuarial assumptions, discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

4. Determination of fair value

Investments in equity and debt securities

The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is determined by reference to their last sale price at the end of each reporting period.

5. Financial risk management

(a) Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established the Audit and Risk Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company through training and management standards and procedures aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from investment securities.

Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a credit rating of at least "A". Given this high credit rating, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

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ChildFund Australia ABN 79 002 885 761

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

5. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company monitors cash flow requirements and optimises its cash return on investments. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of at least 60 days, excluding potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot be reasonably predicted, such as natural disasters.

(d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on program expenses that are denominated in a currency other than the Australian Dollar (AUD). However, the currency risk for 90% of such expenses is borne by the counter party. The currency risk in branches in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are partially mitigated by holding funds in the functional currency of the country.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the available-for-sale financial assets. These assets consist of managed funds and fixed interest securities. The company does not borrow or lend directly.

Other market price risk

Equity price risk arises from available-for-sale equity securities. The investment portfolio of the Company is managed by an external fund manager and funds are invested in accordance with the investment mandate approved by the Board of Directors. The investment portfolio is regularly reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

6. Personnel expenses	2014 \$	2013 \$
Salaries and wages	4,122,088	3,757,311
Other associated personnel expenses	91,454	92,207
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds	378,709	334,631
Increase in liability for leave	49,225	85,716
	4,641,476	4,269,865

7. Other Australian Grants

During the year \$666,249 (2013:\$734,564) of grants were received from the Department of Immigration & Border Protection and of this and previous years deferred revenue \$907,638 (2013: \$472,751) was recorded as income and the remainder treated as deferred revenue as the funds were not utilised during the period.

8. Overseas Grants

The Company receives grants from, or sourced by other ChildFund Alliance members. During the year the company received and recognised income of \$6,219,514 (2013: \$5,290,360).

9. Investment income

Recognised in profit or loss

	Income from evallable for all financial accuse	445.000	400.050
	Income from available-for-sale financial assets	115,809	132,050
	Interest on bank deposits	226,572	296,171
		342,381	428,221
	Recognised in other comprehensive income		
	Net change in fair value of available- for- sale financial assets	220,397	245,731
		220,397	245,731
10.	Other income		
	Fundraising grant – ChildFund International	632,249	643,974
	Other	79,447	57,517
		711,696	701,491
11.	Funds to international programs		
	Asia & Pacific	21,445,539	18,452,547
	Africa	11,308,204	11,526,892
	Latin America	2,970,642	3,066,308
		35,724,385	33,045,747

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

		2014 \$	2013 \$
12. Administration expenses			
Administration staff salaries and of personnel expenses (part of personnel Depreciation Other administration expenses		1,979,205 120,990 510,466 2,610,661	1,916,939 84,392 349,993 2,351,324
13. Auditors remuneration			
Audit services: Auditors of the Company KPMG Australia:			
- audit and review of fir Overseas KPMG firms:	nancial statements	38,500	38,000
- audit and review of financial Overseas other audit fir		32,040	54,833
- audit and review of fir	nancial statements	10,961	13,311
		81,501	106,144
Other services: Auditors of the Company Overseas KPMG firms:			
- other services		2,092	17,400
		2,092	17,400
14. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank (held in AUD) Cash at bank (held in USD) Cash deposits (held in AUD) Cash at bank, branch offices & O currencies)	thers (held in various	208,699 4,178,946 5,408,402 843,240	133,445 2,814,116 1,971,423 327,677
Cash and cash equivalents in sta	tement of cash flows	10,639,287	5,246,661

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 23.

Cash at bank deposits

The weighted average interest rate on cash at bank in AUD at 30 June 2014 was 0.02% (2013: 0.36%). No interest is receivable on USD bank balance.

Cash deposits

The deposits are fixed term deposits maturing within three months of the period end and funds in "maxi saver" accounts. The weighted average interest rate on short term deposits as at 30 June 2014 is 3.4% (2013: 4%).

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Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

Yea	r ended 30 June 2014		
		2014 \$	2013 \$
15.	Trade and other receivables		
	Sundry debtors	579,831	471,526
	Prepayments	55,279	41,255
		635,110	512,781
16.	Investments		
	Current		
	Term deposits	; .	4,000,000
	Non-current		
	Available-for-sale financial assets, at fair value	2,622,076	2,330,454

Only term deposits maturing in more than 90 days are included in investments. Term deposits maturing in less than 90 days total \$5,000,000 (2012: \$1,300,000) and are included in cash and cash equivalents note 14.

An unrealised gain of \$220,397 (2013: unrealised gain \$245,731) being the difference between the fair value at balance date and carrying value was taken up in equity.

The company's available-for-sale financial assets are managed by JB Were.

The Company's exposure to credit, currency and interest rate risks relating to investments is disclosed in note 23.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

17. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Furniture, fittings and office equipment	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	3	\$
Cost	Ψ	•		•
Balance at 1 July 2012	1,182,042	439,101	113,907	1,735,050
Acquisitions		220,042	33,093	253,135
Disposals/Write-offs	≅	(32,580)	(147,000)	(179,580)
Balance at 30 June 2013	1,182,042	626,563	-	1,808,605
Balance at 1 July 2013	1,182,042	626,563	<u> </u>	1,808,605
Acquisitions	*	18,054		18,054
Disposal	-	(91,858)		(91,858)
Balance at 30 June 2014	1,182,042	552,759	*	1,734,801
Depreciation and impairment				
Balance at 1 July 2012	296,167	349,502		645,669
Depreciation charge for the year	31,638	52,754	=	84,392
Disposals		(32,581)	#	(32,581)
Balance at 30 June 2013	327,805	369,675		697,480
Balance at 1 July 2013	327,805	369,675		697,480
Depreciation charge for the year	31,638	89,352	. 	120,990
Disposals	=	(91,858)		(91,858)
Balance at 30 June 2014	359,443	367,169	-	726,612
Carrying amounts				
At 1 July 2012	885,875	89,600	113,907	1,089,381
At 30 June 2013	854,237	256,888		1,111,125
At 1 July 2013	854,237	256,888	526	1,111,125
At 30 June 2014	822,599	185,590		1,008,189

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Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

104	Terraca do dane 2014	2014	2013
18.	Creditors	\$	\$
	Trade and other payables		
	Accounts payable Unremitted funds	2,015,161 5,289,645	2,185,947 4,499,146
	Revenue received in advance	1,112,307	1,192,239
	Unspent government grants	673,780	299,380
		9,090,893	8,176,712

Interest accrues (at bank deposit rate) on unspent government grants. All such interest is added to the grant amount and is used to fund programs.

19. Employee benefits

Current liabilities	9	
Liability for annual leave	154,607	271,017
Liability for long service leave	170,379	106,396
	324,986	377,413
Non-current liabilities		
Liability for annual leave	103,072	=
Liability for long service leave	140,549	141,969
	243,621	141,969

20. Share capital and reserves

Share capital

No share capital has been issued as the Company is limited by guarantee.

Unrestricted reserves

Unrestricted reserves are not restricted or designated for use in particular programs or some other defined or designated purpose. These funds are available to be allocated according to the discretion of the directors.

Bequest reserves

Bequest reserves are not restricted or designated for use in particular programs or some other defined or designated purpose. These are bequest funds that the Directors have set aside with an intention to set up an endowment fund in future. These funds are however available to be allocated to other purposes according to the discretion of the directors.

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the investment is derecognised or impaired.

Restricted reserves

Restricted reserves are tied to particular purposes specified by donors or as identified at the time of a public appeal; but with no obligation to return unspent funds to donors. They are not available for use in other ChildFund Australia work.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

21. Members' liability

The maximum liability of each member in the event of a winding up is \$100 per member. At 30 June 2014 there were 10 members (2013: 10 members).

22. Operating leases

The Company leases equipment under operating leases expiring from one to four years. Leases of property generally provide the Company with a right of renewal at which times all terms are renegotiated.

renegotiated.	2014 \$	2013 \$
Non- cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as fol	lows:	
Less than one year	29,677	34,450
Between one and five years	42,773	62,316
	72,450	96,766

There are no operating lease commitments beyond 5 years.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

2014	2013
\$	\$

23. Financial instruments

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of each reporting period was:

Available-for-sale financial assets	2,622,076	6,330,454
Trade and other receivables	579,831	471,526
Cash and cash equivalents	10,639,287	5,246,661
	13,841,194	12,048,641

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the end of each reporting period by geographical region was:

Australia	418,338	402,786
Asia-Pacific	161,493	68,740
	579,831	471,526

As the Company is not engaged in any trading activities, the company does not have customers. Receivables are usually GST receivable from the ATO, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and other overseas grants approved but not yet received. Of the carrying amount as at 30 June 2014, GST receivable accounted for \$247,448 (2013: \$201,541).

Impairment losses

The Company is not engaged in trading and receivables are recognised only when the other party has approved the payment and advised the Company. Based on historic default rates, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Company has no borrowings and finance lease liability. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

30 June 2014	Carrying amount	< 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
Trade payables	7,249,932	7,249,932	Ë	÷	
Unspent grants	673,780	673,780	_	-	-
Total	7,923,712	7,923,712	-	096	-
20 June 2042	Carrying	4 C months	6.42 months	4.0	2.5
30 June 2013	amount	< 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years
Trade payables	6,618,181	6,618,181	-	-	-
Unspent grants	299,380	299,380	=	\ =	
Total	6,917,561	6,917,561			

The contractual cash flow of the financial liabilities is equal to the carrying amount.

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Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

23. Financial instruments (continued)

Currency risk

Exposure to currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at balance date was as follows, based on notional amounts.

	USD	VND	PGK
30 June 2014			
Trade receivables	38,100	35,510	288,244
Trade payables	(417,313)	(18,107,021)	(313,013)
Cash and cash equivalents	4,310,969	7,299,975	77,678
Gross statement of	3,931,757	(10,771,536)	52,910
financial position exposure			
30 June 2013			
Trade receivables	6,854	-	112,247
Trade payables	(512,998)	(18,169,665)	(160,772)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,919,634	1,169,003	138,069
Gross statement of	2,413,490	17,000,662	89,544
financial position exposure		_	

The end of each reporting period spot rates applied were:

AUD exchange rates	2014	2013
USD 1	0.9383	0.9081
VND 10,000	0.5023	0.5158
PGK 1	0.4492	0.4754

Interest rate risk

Profile

At the end of each reporting period the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

Carrying amount		
2014	2013	
\$	\$	
5,000,000	5,300,000	
8,261,363	6,277,115	
	2014 \$ 5,000,000	

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would change the Company's equity and surplus by \$56,191 (2012: \$21,069). This analysis is based on cash balances held in Australia as at 30 June 2014.

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Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

24. Related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

In addition to a salary, the Company also provides non-cash benefits to key management personnel, and contributes to a post-employment defined contribution superannuation fund on their behalf. No loans were made, guaranteed, or secured by the entity to key management personnel.

Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2014	2013	
	\$	\$	
Short-term employee benefits	1,165,949	1,118,231	

Key management employees are not entitled to post-employment, long-term benefits, termination or share-based payments.

Other related party transactions

During the year ChildFund International granted an amount of \$632,249 (2013: \$643,974) to ChildFund Australia to be used for sponsor acquisition.

During the year, sponsorship, gifts, donations and grants totalling \$22,120,253 (2013: \$21,694,724) were included in disbursements to ChildFund Alliance members who have the responsibility for allocating those funds to programs throughout the world. During the year ChildFund Australia received \$6,170,639 (2013: \$5,098,932) from ChildFund Alliance members for programs in ChildFund Australia managed country programs.

Overseas branches

The results of project offices are aggregated in these financial statements.

i) Papua New Guinea

The Company operates a project office in Papua New Guinea to assist in the Company's principal activities. The project office is under the control of the Company and prepares separate financial statements which are independently audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, PNG.

During the year, the Company remitted to the Papua New Guinea project office sponsorship, gifts and donations totalling \$890,117 (2013: \$1,428,878) and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade project amounts totalling \$1,017,277 (2013: \$418,730). At year-end, the net assets of the Papua New Guinea project office were \$173,392 (2013: \$173,652).

ii) Vietnam

The Company operates a project office in Vietnam to assist in the Company's principal activities. The project office is under the control of the Company and prepares separate financial statements which are independently audited by KPMG Vietnam.

During the year, the Company remitted to the Vietnam project office sponsorship, gifts and donations totalling \$4,514,536 (2013: \$4,158,802) and Department of Foreign Affairs and

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

24. Related parties (continued)

trade project amounts totalling \$1,134,859 (2013: \$1,000,000). At the end of year, the net assets of the Vietnam project office were \$1,476,020 (2013: \$1,815,393).

iii) Cambodia

The Company operates a project office in Cambodia to assist in the Company's principal activities. The project office is under the control of the Company and prepares separate financial statements which are independently audited by KPMG Cambodia.

During the year, the Company remitted to the Cambodia project office sponsorship and donations totalling \$3,135,366 (2013: \$2,158,658) and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade funds totalling \$300,000 (2013: \$244,000). At the end of year, the net assets of the Cambodia project office were \$1,603,518 (2013: \$1,402,789).

iv) Laos

The Company operates a project office in Laos to assist in the Company's principal activities. The project office is under the control of the Company and prepares separate financial statements which are independently audited by KPMG Laos.

During the year, the Company remitted to the Laos project office donations totalling \$965,405 (2013: \$790,220) and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade funds totalling \$951,083 (2013: \$807,764). At the end of year, the net assets of the Laos project office were \$121,190 (2013: \$84,807).

v) Myanmar

The Company operates a project office in Myanmar to assist in the Company's principal activities. The project office is under the control of the Company.

During the year, the Company remitted to the Myanmar project office donations totalling \$129,165 (2013: \$78,176) and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade funds totalling \$540,909 (2013: \$199,996). At the end of year, the net assets of the Myanmar project office were \$23,534 (2013: \$16,361).

25. Notes to the statement of cash flows

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Surplus for the year	519,838	120,335
Depreciation	120,990	84,394
Intangible assets write off		147,000
Investment income	(115,809)	(377,781)
Interest income	(191,625)	(296,171)
Operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions	333,394	(322,223)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	(122,329)	442,568
Increase in trade and other payables	914,181	(436,981)
Increase in employee benefits provisions	49,225	85,716
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,174,471	(230,920)



Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

26. Table of cash movements for designated purposes

	Cash available 1 July 2013	Cash raised during the year	Cash disbursed during year	Cash available 30 June 2014
ANCP*	37,566	8,100,361	7,894,018	243,909
Total for all other	5,209,095	42,859,389	37,673,106	10,395,378
purposes				
Total	5,246,661	50,959,750	45,567,124	10,639,287

^{*}ANCP: Australian NGO Cooperation Program

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2014

27. Additional information and declarations to be furnished under the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991

Public fundraising appeals conducted during the financial year

Ongoing sponsorship of children, gifts for children and donations.

Statements showing how funds received were applied to charitable purposes

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Gross revenue from public activities	33,832,198	32,202,828
Less: Public fundraising costs	(7,668,393)	(6,656,951)
Net public funds	26,163,805	25,545,877
Gross Government, overseas, multilateral & corporate grants	15,021,170	11,860,448
Less: Government, multilateral & corporate fundraising costs	(145,477)	(141,134)
Net Government, overseas, multilateral & corporate funds	14,875,693	11,719,314
Other revenue	1,054,077	1,129,712
Net funds raised	42,093,575	38,394,903
Overseas project disbursements	35,724,385	33,045,747
Program support costs	2,492,157	2,320,894
Community education costs	746,534	802,334
Total funds disbursed towards the objectives of the Company	38,963,076	36,168,975
Accountability and administration expenses	2,610,661	2,351,324
Operating surplus/(deficit)	519,838	(125,396)
Percentages		
Total cost of public fundraising/gross public fundraising income	22.7%	20.7%
Surplus from public fundraising/gross public fundraising income	77.3%	79.3%
Funds disbursed towards objectives/total expenditure	78.9%	79.8%
Funds disbursed towards objectives/total revenue received	78.1%	80.0%



Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of ChildFund Australia ("the Company"):

- (a) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 7 to 30 are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows, for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Marcus Laithwaite

Director

Dated at Sydney this 10th day of September 2014



Declaration by Chief Executive Officer in respect of fundraising appeals

I, Nigel Spence, Chief Executive Officer of ChildFund Australia, declare that in my opinion:

- (a) the accounts give a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of ChildFund Australia with respect to fundraising appeals for the financial year ended 30 June 2014;
- (b) the statement of financial position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs with respect to fundraising appeals as at 30 June 2014;
- (c) the provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991 and Regulations and the conditions attached to the authority have been complied with for the year ending 30 June 2014; and
- (d) the internal controls exercised by the ChildFund Australia are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received.

Nigel Spence

Chief Executive Officer

Dated at Sydney this 10th day of September 2014.



Independent auditor's report to the members of ChildFund Australia

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of ChildFund Australia (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes 1 to 27 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

This audit report has been prepared for the members of the Company in pursuant to the *Corporations Act 2001*, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC), Section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991* and Regulations (collectively the Acts and Regulations) and the Head Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Company ("the Head Agreement").

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 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ACNC. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report gives, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the ACNC, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the Company's financial position and of its performance.



Independent auditor's report to the members of ChildFund Australia

In addition, our audit report has also been prepared for the members of the Company to meet the requirements of Section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991* and the requirements set out in clause 9-1 of the Head Agreement. Accordingly, we have performed additional work beyond that which is performed in our capacity as auditors pursuant to the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ACNC. These additional procedures included obtaining an understanding of the internal control structure for fundraising appeal activities and examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance with the accounting and associated record keeping requirements for fundraising appeal activities pursuant to the Acts and Regulations.

It should be noted that the accounting records and data relied upon for reporting on fundraising appeal activities are not continuously audited and do not necessarily reflect after the event accounting adjustments and the normal year-end financial adjustments for such matters as accruals, prepayments, provisioning and valuations necessary for year-end financial report preparation.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act* 2001 and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act* 2012.



Independent auditor's report to the members of ChildFund Australia

Audit opinion pursuant to the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012

In our opinion, the financial report of ChildFund Australia is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Audit opinion pursuant to the Head Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and ChildFund Australia

In our opinion, the financial report of ChildFund Australia meets:

(a) the financial reporting requirement set out in the ACFID Code of Conduct for Non-Government Development Organisations.

Audit opinion pursuant to the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991 In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report gives a true and fair view of the ChildFund Australia's financial result of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2014;
- (b) the financial report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations;
- (c) money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991 and Regulations; and
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that ChildFund Australia will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

KPMG.

Brett Mitchell Partner

Sydney

10th day of September 2014