SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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TABLE OF CONTENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Directors' Report 3

Auditor's Independence Declaration 8

Financial Statements

- Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income 9
- Statement of Financial Position 10
- Statement of Changes in Equity 11
- Statement of Cash Flows 12
- Notes to the Financial Statements 13–23

Directors' Declaration 24

Declaration under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 25

Independent Auditor's Report 26

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Your directors present this report on the entity for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors

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

Peter Hunt AM (Chair)
Cassandra Treadwell
Keri Chittenden
Andrew Bloxham
Michelle Goldstone
Ian Kortlang
Paul Murnane
Jeremy Sandbrook
Dianne Lucas (Appointed 9 August 2016)

Directors have been in office since the start of the year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the entity during the year was as a registered charity carrying out fundraising for and program oversight of international development activities that support education and sustainable community development projects. This involved raising funds and awareness in Australia and together with So They Can entities globally, overseeing programs in Kenya and Tanzania to help meet the short and long term objectives of the entity.

The entity's short-term objectives are as follows:

- Continue fundraising activities and program oversight to support the following international development programs:

In Kenya:

- The continued expansion of Aberdare Ranges Primary School that provides children with an exceptional education. During the 2016 year, additional classrooms were constructed to enable a further intake of 120 students. As of January 2017, Aberdare Ranges Primary School is a full primary school, with 1080 students catering to early childhood development through to standard eight. The first standard eight children will graduate in December 2017.
- Miti Mingi Village (previously Holding Hands Children's Home) that cares for up to 120 orphaned and vulnerable children. During the 2016 year construction was completed on a further six family homes, to support the creation of a "family unit" (13 homes in total completed) for groups of eight children together with their own house mother. This model is regarded as best practice internationally to care for vulnerable children and simulates an environment that is as close as possible to a home and family environment. We expect to complete construction on the final two family homes in 2017 at which time all children and their house mothers will be accommodated under the new family based model.
- The medical clinic for the Pipeline community in Nakuru that supports a community of 20,000 and carries out approximately 1200 health appointments each month, supplying vital medication and medical treatment.
- Social business including the Sew Women Can sewing project which employs and provides skills to single mothers.
- A microfinance business school which supports women in the local community.

In Tanzania:

- The Mamire Teachers' College; a day and boarding college that provides a Teachers Diploma or Certificate Qualification. To improve the education and school learning environment, Mamire Teachers' College provides students with an exceptional education. Completed facilities at the end of the financial year included classrooms, a library block, tutors' houses, one multipurpose hall, student accommodation dormitories and associated sanitary blocks.
- An education collaborative in the rural Mamire region to support nine primary schools during the year, for which a pilot program for four schools was carried out during the year. Support provided included educational materials, water tanks and a WASH program (water, sanitation and hygiene), sports equipment, provision of a school feeding program, in service training and the up-skilling of teachers through teacher mentors.
- Social business projects aim to support the community through innovation, agricultural production, community development and funding of education projects. These projects include farming projects and a bicycle shop.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The entity's long-term objectives are as follows:

- To undertake fundraising and provide program oversight and governance to empower communities in East Africa through education so they can break the poverty cycle, enabling them to realise their own potential and meet their own needs. To achieve the above objective, So They Can works in partnership with affiliated So They Can entities globally, local communities and Governments, to address the root causes of poverty to empower those communities through education and sustainable development activities.

To achieve these objectives, the entity has adopted the following strategies:

- Grow a community of like-minded philanthropists to enable funds to be raised to support education and community programs in East Africa. We aim to provide our donor community with a high quality donor experience that highlights the reciprocal connection and benefits between our philanthropic community and beneficiaries in East Africa.
- Seek grant funding through trusts and foundations to support education and community programs in East Africa.
- Continue to showcase the work of So They Can programs globally, by enabling our global community to have opportunities to visit So They Can projects in Kenya and Tanzania.
- Develop and grow our child sponsorship program to provide a sustainable income stream to support Kenyan projects at Aberdare Ranges Primary School and Miti Mingi Village.
- Support the globally affiliated So They Can entities and programs to:
  - Ensure child protection is always considered the highest of priorities and our beneficiaries' stories are communicated with respect, care and diligence.
  - Improve teacher quality by partnering with governments, communities and education specialists to improve the quality of education through public teacher training colleges.
  - Improve the quality of education in public schools through education collaboratives partnering with governments, local communities and education specialists.
  - Undertake community empowerment and strengthening programs.
  - Collate our implementation processes and learnings into intellectual property that other NGOs have the ability to access and utilise.
  - Monitor, evaluate and apply learnings from collected data to support the delivery of effective international development programs on an on-going basis.

Performance against objectives is evaluated by a set of key performance indicators which are set out in a detailed project plan and monitored with monthly and annual reporting. Some examples of KPIs monitored are:

- Achievement of fundraising targets.
- Number of children sponsored at Aberdare Ranges Primary School.
- Attendance rates and exam results at Aberdare Ranges Primary School compared to other schools within the same district and nationally within Kenya.
- Exam results at Mamire Teachers Training College compared to other Teacher Training Colleges in the Northern Region of Tanzania and nationally.
- Exam results at our Education Collaborative schools compared to other schools in the region.

Operating results for the year

These financial statements are prepared for the year ended 31 December 2016 with prior year comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The gross revenue of So They Can Australia during the year ended 31 December 2016 was $2,222,332 (year ended 31 December 2015: $2,505,808) and expenses amounted to $2,058,786 (year ended 31 December 2015: $2,658,946), resulting in a surplus for the year of $163,546 (year ended 31 December 2015: deficit ($153,138)).

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Information on Directors

Peter Hunt AM

- Chair of So They Can Board
- Chair and one of the original founders of Greenhill Australia
- Chaired the Securities Institutes Taskforce responsible for the Mergers and Acquisitions graduate diploma course from 1993 – 2000
- Member of the ASIC Advisory Panel from 2009 – 2012
- Chair of Grameen Foundation Australian and Grameen Australia Philippines
- Founder of Manly Women's Shelter and Founder and Director of Women's Community Shelters
- Member of the Advisory Councils of Mission Australia, Centre for Social Impact and Adara Partners Advisory Panel

Cassandra Treadwell

- Chief Executive Officer, Director and Co-Founder
- Bachelor of Laws: Master of Arts medical law and ethics
- Medico Legal Counsel Capital & Coast Health New Zealand
- Fellow Medical Law and Ethics North Shore Hospital Sydney
- 12 years' experience in international development and NGO projects
- Nominated for 2015 New Zealander of the year (1 of 10 finalists)

Keri Chittenden

- Country Director Kenya, Director and Co-Founder
- Bachelor of Business (Land Economy)
- 3 years project management with Lend Lease Development in Sydney and London
- 10 years event production and general manager for David Grant Special Events
- 5 years owner/director of the Skywalk Company, operating as executive producer/ project manager
- Recognised as one of Australia's 100 Women of Influence in 2015

Paul Murnane

- Director
- Bachelor of Economics (USYD), Master of Business Administration (UNSW), FAICD, F FINSIA
- Over 35 years' experience in financial services, consulting and general management as a company director and corporate advisor in Australia and abroad
- Most recently Senior Advisor of O'Sullivan Partners (now Lazard Australia) and Executive Director of Goldman Sachs JBWere
- Currently Chair MS Research Australia, the Australian Scholarships Foundation; director The Sydney Institute, Grameen Foundation Australia, MS Australia, the Australian String Quartet

Michelle Goldstone

- Director
- Bachelor of Commerce from University of Western Australia; member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants as well as a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australia
- Over 25 years' experience in investment management, corporate finance and banking
- Director of Jewish Care Foundation

Andrew Bloxham

- Director
- Owner of Tyre & Tube Australia, a national import/wholesale business
- Director of the Australian Tyre Industry Council
- Initiator of Miti Mingi Village (a So They Can project in Kenya)

Information on Directors (continued)

Ian Kortlang

- Director
- Executive Chair, Australia at africapractice
- Previously Chief Executive at 360m
- Previously Chief Executive at Burson Marsteller Australia Previously Executive Vice Chairman (Worldwide) at Gavin Anderson Previously Chief of Staff and Campaign Strategist to the State Leader of the Opposition

Jeremy Sandbrook

- Director
- Founder and Chief Executive of Integritas360, a social enterprise dedicated to raising integrity in global development
- Expert in NGO governance and anti-corruption
- Chartered Accountant, Holder of Master of Philosophy, Post Graduate Diploma in Development Studies (Distinction), and a Bachelor of Commerce and Administration
- Previously senior executive and Board member in the international development sector in Africa with SOS Children's Villages International

Dianne Lucas

- Director (appointed 9 August 2016)
- Philanthropist in the areas of medical research, animal welfare, human rights and the arts
- Specialisation in ethics
- Senior Consultant at Wendy Brooks Consulting
- Chair, Lort Smith Animal Hospital Ethics Committee; Director, Cell Care; Australian Committee for Human Rights Watch; Fundraising Committee for The Burnet Institute and a Patron of the Arts actively supporting MSO and The Melbourne Theatre Company

Meetings of Directors

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

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	**Number attended**
Cassandra Treadwell	3	3
Keri Chittenden	3	3
Peter Hunt AM (Chair)	3	3
Andrew Bloxham	3	3
Michelle Goldstone	3	2
Ian Kortlang	3	3
Paul Murnane	3	2
Jeremy Sandbrook	3	3
Dianne Lucas (Appointed 9 August 2016)	2	2

Director's Remuneration

Non-Executive Directors do not receive any remuneration from the entity.

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The entity is incorporated under the *Corporation Act 2001* and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $1.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 31 December 2016, the total amount that each member of the company is liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $1.00 (31 December 2015: $1.00).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The external auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2016 has been received and can be found on page 8 of this financial report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Michelle Goldstone

Michelle Goldstone
Director

Sydney

Dated this 29th day of June, 2017.

ThomasHopperandPartners

chartered accountants

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE DIRECTORS OF SO THEY CAN

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the financial year ended 31 December 2016, there have been:

i) 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

ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

STEVEN DADICH
Auditor

Dated this 29th day of June, 2017.

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THP Services Pty Ltd trading as Thomas Hopper & Partners

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2015
		$	$
Revenues			
Revenue	2	**2,222,132**	2,505,773
Other income	2	**200**	35
		2,222,332	2,505,808
Expenses			
Administration expenses		**(52,465)**	(43,357)
Rent		**(11,936)**	(10,573)
Advertising expenses		**(368)**	(1,010)
Accounting and audit fees	9	**(11,050)**	(12,095)
Employee benefits expenses		**(393,313)**	(347,491)
Fundraising expenses	10	**(72,186)**	(80,148)
Legal fees		**(500)**	(500)
Travel and accommodation expenses	12	**(121,300)**	(100,478)
Other program expenses		**(75,934)**	(68,292)
Depreciation expenses		**(1,159)**	(5,177)
Bank fees and charges		**(14,746)**	(14,320)
Insurance expenses		**(10,612)**	(14,842)
Overseas donations and transfers expenses	11	**(1,269,369)**	(1,926,257)
Other expenses		**(23,848)**	(34,406)
		(2,058,786)	(2,658,946)
Net surplus / (deficit) before tax		**163,546**	(153,138)
Income tax expense	1(i)	-	-
Net surplus / (deficit) after tax		**163,546**	(153,138)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**163,546**	(153,138)
Net surplus / (deficit) attributable to members of the entity		**163,546**	(153,138)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the members of the entity		**163,546**	(153,138)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2015
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	**732,350**	650,906
Trade and other receivables	4	**56,740**	14,013
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**789,090**	664,919
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**4,274**	2,437
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**4,274**	2,437
TOTAL ASSETS		**793,364**	667,356
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6a	**177,415**	217,950
Provisions	6b	**12,752**	9,755
Current tax liabilities	1(i)	**-**	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**190,167**	227,705
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	6b	**-**	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**-**	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**190,167**	227,705
NET ASSETS		**603,197**	439,651
EQUITY			
Retained profits	7	**603,197**	439,651
TOTAL EQUITY		**603,197**	439,651

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2015		592,789	592,789
Profit attributable to members of entity / (excess of revenue over expenses)		(153,138)	(153,138)
Balance at 31 December 2015	7	439,651	439,651
Balance at 1 January 2016		**439,651**	**439,651**
Profit attributable to members of entity / (excess of revenue over expenses)		**163,546**	**163,546**
Balance at 31 December 2016	7	**603,197**	**603,197**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2015
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from donations and other revenue streams		**2,179,605**	2,712,790
Payments to overseas development programs		**(1,269,369)**	(1,926,257)
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(825,796)**	(701,282)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	3	**84,440**	85,251
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		**(2,996)**	(1,991)
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		**(2,996)**	(1,991)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**81,444**	83,260
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year/period		**650,906**	567,646
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period	3	**732,350**	650,906

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are for So They Can as an individual not-for-profit entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia as a company limited by guarantee.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the *Corporations Act 2001* and subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012*. The financial statements do not comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as the Company has adopted the exemptions allowed for not-for-profit organisations under AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

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. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis in Australian Dollars 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.

These accounts are prepared for the year ended 31 December 2016 following a previous resolution made by the Board of Directors to change the financial reporting year end from 30 June to 31 December for the purposes of aligning the reporting process with all So They Can entities. Accordingly, this is the third full financial year being reported on under the 31 December balance date with full comparatives presented in relation to the previous financial year

Accounting Policies

(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.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the state of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Where the entity receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from a government and other parties for zero or a nominal value, these assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. 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. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Annual Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	5.00% - 33.00%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year.

Each asset class's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the class's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(c) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset but not the legal ownership are transferred to the entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the year.

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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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 (i.e. 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.

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) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) 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 the end of the reporting year. (All other loans and receivables are classified as non-current assets.)

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting year. (All other investments are classified as current assets.)

If during the year the company sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of the held-to-maturity investments before maturity, the entire held-to-maturity investments category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be disposed of within 12 months after the end of the reporting year. (All other financial assets are classified as current assets.)

(v) 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 year, 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 expire 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 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 year, 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 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 a class of assets, 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 surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus 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 year. 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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 (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. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO. The GST component of financing and investing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as a part of operating cash flows. Accordingly, investing and financing cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows net of the GST that is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO.

(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 year.

(k) Comparative Figures

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

(l) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting year for goods and services received by the company during the reporting year 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2015
		$	$
NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
Revenue from core operations			
Donations		**1,106,674**	841,304
Charity events		**303,765**	294,683
Sponsorship		**376,911**	317,931
Project visits		**99,200**	41,338
Grants		**315,621**	993,755
Volunteer Business		**-**	651
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)		**1,280**	(3,165)
Regular Giving		**391**	-
Sales of merchandise		**10,787**	10,868
Interest earned		**7,503**	8,408
		2,222,132	2,505,773
Other income			
Other income		**200**	35
		200	35
NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Petty cash		**532**	1,667
Westpac Community Solutions Account 1		**7,010**	1,202
Westpac Community Solutions Account 2		**6,971**	834
Westpac Cash Reserve Account		**178,100**	482,041
Westpac USD Currency Account		**169,250**	165,162
Term Deposits		**370,487**	-
		732,350	650,906
Reconciliation profit from operations to net cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus/(deficit) from operations		**163,546**	(153,138)
Depreciation expense		**1,159**	5,177
Loss on disposal of database		**-**	24,979
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables		**(42,727)**	5,438
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		**(37,538)**	202,795
Net cash flow from operating activities		**84,440**	85,251
NOTE 4: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Accounts receivable		**45,673**	2,070
Prepayments		**8,567**	9,443
Rental bond		**2,500**	2,500
		56,740	14,013

	Note	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2015
		$	$

NOTE 5: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant and Equipment

Database	-	-
Less accumulated depreciation	-	-
	-	-
Small Assets	**6,577**	3,581
Less accumulated depreciation	**(2,303)**	(1,144)
	4,274	2,437
Total property, plant and equipment	**4,274**	2,437

Movements in carrying amounts	**Database $**	**Small Assets $**	**Total $**
Balance at 1 January 2015	29,632	970	30,602
Revaluation increase/(decrease)	-	-	-
Additions	-	1,991	1,991
Transfers	-	-	-
Disposals	(24,979)	-	(24,979)
Depreciation expense	(4,653)	(524)	(5,177)
Carrying value at 31 December 2015	-	**2,437**	**2,437**

Movements in carrying amounts	**Database $**	**Small Assets $**	**Total $**
Balance at 1 January 2016	-	2,437	2,437
Revaluation increase/(decrease)	-	-	-
Additions	-	2,996	2,996
Transfers	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(1,159)	(1,159)
Carrying value at 31 December 2016	**0**	**4,274**	**4,274**

	Note	31-Dec-2016 $	31-Dec-2015 $
NOTE 6a: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
CURRENT			
Accrued expenses		**20,890**	17,621
Superannuation payable		**6,736**	-
PAYG withholding payable		**5,923**	2,995
GST clearing		**(3,842)**	(3,027)
Deferred revenue from grants		**58,010**	173,723
Intercompany payables		**89,698**	26,638
		177,415	217,950
NOTE 6b: PROVISIONS			
CURRENT			
Annual leave provision		**12,752**	9,755
		12,752	9,755
NON-CURRENT			
Provisions		-	-
		-	-
NOTE 7: EQUITY			
Retained profits			
Balance at beginning of year/period		**439,651**	592,789
Total comprehensive income for the year/period		**163,546**	(153,138)
Balance at end of year/period		**603,197**	439,651

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, money market instruments and accounts payable. The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**732,350**	650,906
Trade and other receivables		**56,740**	14,013
Balance at end of year		**789,090**	664,919
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables		**190,167**	227,705
Balance at end of year		**190,167**	227,705

Net Fair Values

For listed available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss the fair values have been based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting year. In determining the fair values of the unlisted available-for-sale financial assets, the directors have used inputs that are observable either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

NOTE 9: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS			
Audit of financial statements		**10,000**	10,000
Other compliance services		**1,050**	2,095
		11,050	12,095

	Note	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2015
		$	$

NOTE 10: FUNDRAISING EXPENSE

Fundraising events production costs	**41,974**	54,055
Other events costs	**30,212**	26,093
	72,186	80,148

NOTE 11: OVERSEAS DONATIONS AND TRANSFERS EXPENSES

Transfer of assets to So They Can Tanzania	-	12,237
General donation to So They Can Kenya	**866,830**	1,383,020
General donation to So They Can Tanzania	**402,539**	531,000
	1,269,369	1,926,257

NOTE 12: TRAVEL EXPENSES

Travel expenses includes both domestic and international staff travel as well as travel expenses for guests visiting the international development projects which is a cost invoiced to and paid for by the guest participants.

Staff travel	**39,297**	23,529
Guest and volunteer travel paid for by participants	**82,003**	76,949
	121,300	100,478

NOTE 13: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Charitable activities undertaken by the company have continued to be carried out as previously planned and reported. No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the year which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the result of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent financial years.

NOTE 14: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE – FUNDRAISING APPEALS

This disclosure is made under the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act (1991). When reading the following information, please consider that this note relates solely to event appeals and does not take into account the entity's other income generating activities. So They Can Australia's overall public fundraising costs (as calculated in accordance with the ACFID Code of Conduct shown in Note 15 below) totalled 13.6% of gross income in 2016 (12.4% in 2015).

i. Details of aggregate gross income and total expenses of Fundraising Appeals

Gross proceeds of Fundraising Appeals	**309,604**	313,548
Costs of Fundraising Appeals	**(111,259)**	(80,882)
Net surplus obtained from Fundraising Appeals	**198,345**	232,666

ii. Statement showing how funds and goods received were applied to charitable purposes

Net surplus obtained from Fundraising Appeals	**198,345**	232,666
This was applied to charitable activities in the following manner:		
Kenya: Miti Mingi Village operational costs	-	80,000
Kenya Miti Mingi Village construction of homes	-	128,500
General Funds	**41,756**	24,166
Aberdare Range Primary School	**24,919**	-
Tanzania School Program	**131,670**	-
	198,345	232,666

	Note	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2015
		$	$

NOTE 14: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE – FUNDRAISING APPEALS (continued)

iii. Fundraising Appeals conducted during the financial year

Mara Marathon	**(7,479)**	17,102
Melbourne Lunch	**1,302**	7,692
Corporate Events	**28,569**	-
Sydney Ladies Lunch	**8,611**	4,221
Sydney Annual Dinner	**167,342**	203,651
	198,345	232,666

iv. Key ratios

	%	%
Total cost of fundraising appeals / Gross income from fundraising appeals	**35.94**	25.80
Net surplus from fundraising appeals / Gross income from fundraising appeals	**64.06**	74.20

NOTE 15: ADDITIONAL ACFID TRANSPARENCY DISCLOSURES

The following additional financial information has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in the ACFID Code of Conduct. So They Can is an ACFID member and a signatory to the ACFID Code of Conduct and is committed to full adherence to its requirements. The Code aims to improve international development outcomes and increase stakeholder trust by enhancing the transparency and accountability of member organisations. For further information on the Code please refer to the ACFID Code of Conduct Guidance available at www.acfid.asn.au.

ACFID Format Income Statement

Revenue

Donations and gifts		
- Monetary	**1,483,585**	1,159,235
- Non-monetary	**-**	-
Grants		
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	**-**	-
- Other Australian	**249,128**	925,339
- Other overseas	**66,493**	68,416
Investment Income	**7,503**	8,408
Revenue for international political or religious adherence promotion programs	**-**	-
Other income	**415,623**	344,410
Total Revenue	**2,222,332**	2,505,808

	Note	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2015
		$	$

NOTE 15: ADDITIONAL ACFID TRANSPARENCY DISCLOSURES (continued)

ACFID Format Income Statement (continued)

Expenditure

International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure		
- Funds to International Programs	**(1,269,369)**	(1,926,257)
- Program Support Costs	**(168,776)**	(130,772)
- Community Education	**-**	-
Fundraising Costs		
- Public	**(303,952)**	(310,270)
- Government, multilateral and private	**-**	-
Accountability and Administration	**(219,810)**	(216,681)
Non-monetary expenditure	**-**	-
International Political or Religious Adherence Promotion Programs Expenditure	**-**	-
Domestic Programs Expenditure	**-**	-
Depreciation	**(1,159)**	(5,178)
Other	**(95,720)**	(69,788)
Total Expenditure	**(2,058,786)**	(2,658,946)
Excess/(Shortfall) of Revenue over Expenditure	**163,546**	(153,138)
	%	**%**
Fundraising costs as percentage of Gross Income	**13.68**	12.38
Accountability and administration costs as percentage of Gross Income	**9.89**	8.65

Cash movements for Designated Purposes

In 2016 there are no projects for which funds raised during the financial year were for more than 10% of total revenues of $2,222,332. Cash available for other purposes at 31 December 2016 of $732,350 (2015: $486,412) is committed to funding either specific projects for which funds raised do not individually comprise more than 10% of total revenues as well as funds raised for general purposes.

Projects for which funds raised during the 2015 financial year were more than 10% of the total revenues of $2,505,808 were as follows:

Project/Purpose	Cash balance at 01-Jan-16	Net cash raised during the year	Net cash disbursed during the year	Cash available at 31-Dec-16
Perpetual Grant	**164,494**	**-**	**164,494**	**-**
Other Purposes	**486,412**	**245,938**	**-**	**732,350**
Total	**650,906**	**245,938**	**164,494**	**732,350**

NOTE 16: COMPANY DETAILS

The registered head office of the company is:

So They Can
Suite 5
139 Alexander Street
CROWS NEST NSW 2065

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 23, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity.

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity 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.

Director Michelle Goldstone

Michelle Goldstone

Dated this 29th day of June, 2017.

SO THEY CAN
ACN 138 063 475

DECLARATION UNDER THE CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACT 1991
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

I, Keri Chittenden, state that:

1. the Statement of Comprehensive Income gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of the organisation with respect to fundraising appeals;

2. the Statement of Financial Position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organisation with respect to fundraising appeals;

3. the financial report and associated records of the Company have been properly kept during the year ended 31 December 2016 in accordance with the provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991, the regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to the organisation's authority; and

4. the internal controls exercised by the organisation are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the organisation from any of its fundraising appeals.

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

Director Michelle Goldstone

Michelle Goldstone

Dated this 29th day of June, 2017.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SO THEY CAN

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of So They Can (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, 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, the *Corporations Act 2001*, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the Australian Council for International Development Code of Conduct Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the directors determine is 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 an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those 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 judgment, 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 entity'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.

Because of the inherent limitations of any compliance procedure, it is possible that fraud, error, or noncompliance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* may occur and not be detected. An audit is not designed to detect all weaknesses in So They Can's compliance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* as an audit is not performed continuously throughout the period and the tests are performed on a sample basis. Any projection of the evaluation of compliance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures, may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with them may deteriorate.

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

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016 included on the company's website. The company's directors are responsible for the integrity of the company's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the company's website.

The auditor's report refers only to the financial report named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on the company's website.

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*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the directors of So They Can, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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THP Services Pty Ltd trading as Thomas Hopper & Partners

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SO THEY CAN

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of So They Can is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We also report that:

i) the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial result of fundraising appeals for the year ended 31 December 2016, as required by the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*;

ii) the accounting and associated records of So They Can have been kept in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the *Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2008* for the year ended 31 December 2016;

iii) money received as a result of fundraising appeals conducted by So They Can during the year ended 31 December 2016 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the *Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2008*;

iv) at the date of this report, there are reasonable grounds to believe that So They Can will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due: and

v) the financial report presents fairly the financial position of So They Can as at 31 December 2016 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Australian Council for International Development Code of Conduct Financial Reporting Standards.

STEVEN DADICH
Auditor

Dated this 29th day of June, 2017.