

White Pearl Foundation

ABN 14749710276

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

White Pearl Foundation

ABN 14749710276

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White Pearl Foundation

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4 339,626	280,005
Donations paid	(206,100)	(159,495)
Fundraising expenses	(132,359)	(91,793)
Other expenses	(7,982)	(15,865)
Profit/(Loss)before income tax	(6,815)	12,852
Income tax expense	2(a) -	-
Profit/(Loss)for the year	(6,815)	12,852
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(6,815)	12,852

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,113	16,928
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>10,113</u>	<u>16,928</u>
LIABILITIES		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>10,113</u>	<u>16,928</u>
EQUITY		
Retained earnings	10,113	16,928
TOTAL EQUITY	<u>10,113</u>	<u>16,928</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2020

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	16,928	16,928
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(6,815)	(6,815)
Balance at 30 June 2020	10,113	10,113

2019

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	4,076	4,076
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	12,852	12,852
Balance at 30 June 2019	16,928	16,928

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020
Note	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Donations and Fundraising received	339,626
Payments to suppliers and employees	(7,982)
Donations paid	(206,100)
Fundraising costs	<u>(132,359)</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	7 <u><u>(6,815)</u></u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(6,815)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>16,928</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	<u><u>10,113</u></u>

As this is the first year that financial statements have required to be reviewed no comparative cashflow information has been prepared.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The White Pearl Foundation is a charitable trust and was established pursuant to a Trust Deed dated 27 August 2018 (the Deed).

In accordance with the Deed, the trust was established exclusively to support the dedicated researchers of The Brain Cancer Group in their quest to find solutions for brain cancer patients. The White Pearl Foundation undertakes fundraising activities and provides donations to The Brain Cancer Group. The financial report covers White Pearl Foundation as an individual entity. White Pearl Foundation is a not-for-profit Trust, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of White Pearl Foundation is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the opinion of those charged with Governance the Trust is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Trust is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. The Foundation is an endorsed charity and holds deductible gift recipient status.

(b) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Trust and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, 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).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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

(d) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Trust becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Trust classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Trust changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Trust's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss (refer to hedging accounting policy for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.)

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost
- debt investments measured at FVOCI

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Trust considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Trust's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Trust uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Trust uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Trust in full, without recourse to the Trust to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Trust in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(f) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Trust has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2020, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Trust.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

4 Revenue and Other Income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
- bank deposits	-	1
Other revenue		
- Fundraising income	313,361	255,184
- Donations received	26,265	24,820
Total Revenue	339,626	280,005

5 Contingencies

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the Trust did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019:None).

6 Related Parties

Related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

7 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2020
	\$
Profit/(loss)for the year	(6,815)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities	
Non-cash flows in profit:	
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Cashflows from operations	<u><u>(6,815)</u></u>

8 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 27 January 2021 by those charged with governance.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in future financial years.

9 Statutory Information

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

White Pearl Foundation
Level 38, 2 Park Street
Sydney 2000

White Pearl Foundation

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Responsible Persons' Declaration

The responsible persons declare that in the responsible persons' opinion:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013*.



Responsible person
Suzane Peronis-Brisimis



Responsible person
Adrian Byrne

Dated 27 January 2021

White Pearl Foundation

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Independent Auditor's Review Report to the members of White Pearl Foundation

Report on the Financial Report

We have reviewed the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of White Pearl Foundation, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the responsible persons' 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 and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control that the directors determine is 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 a conclusion on the financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2415 *Review of a Financial Report: Company Limited by Guarantee or an Entity Reporting under the ACNC Act or Other Applicable Legislation or Regulation*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial report does not satisfy the requirements of Division 60 of the ACNC Act including: giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and complying with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013* (ACNC Regulation). ASRE 2415 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the review of the financial report.

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

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Independent Auditor's Review Report to the members of White Pearl Foundation

Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial report of White Pearl Foundation does not satisfy the requirements of Division 60 of 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 2020 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our conclusion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Ashfords Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd

Ashfords Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd



Andrew White - C.A

Dingley

27 January 2021