# **GETUP LIMITED ABN 99 114 027 986**

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2013

# GETUP LIMITED ABN 99 114027 986

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

#### Directors

The names of the directors in office at anytime during or since the end of the year are:

Amanda Tattersall

Jeremy Heimans

David Madden

Brett Solomon

Anne Coombs

Sarah Maddison

Simon Westcott (appointed 30-08-2012)

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

# Review of Operations

A review of the operations of the company year and the results of those operations are as follows:

During Financial Year 2013, our movement went from strength to strength with membership swelling to over 630,000 Australians and an unprecedented increase in our social media presence with some posts reaching up to two million impressions. During the year, GetUp members took over 1.5 million online and offline actions, engaged in *innovative* and impactful political, corporate and community campaigns and donated to help build a more progressive Australia.

GetUp is a not-for-profit company with the principal aim of investing revenue into campaign activities and meeting the operating costs of the organisation. Consequently, the company reported a loss for the financial year of \$15.006.

# Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No Significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

# Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year was to advocate for a more progressive Australia through:

- developing and executing campaigns on issues of economic fairness, social justice and environmental sustainability;
- engaging members, supporters, politicians, the media and the community on campaigns;
   and
- allowing members and supporters to take targeted and effective online and offline action on campaigns

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the financial year.

# GETUP LIMITED ABN 99114027986

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

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

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

## Environmental Regulation

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

#### Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

#### Options

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

### Indemnification of Officers

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company { as named above the company secretary, Mr Sam McLean and all executive officers of the company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred by such an officer or auditor.

# Proceedings on Behalf of Company

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

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

# GETUP LIMITED ABN 99114027986

# DIRECTORS' REPORT

### Short-Term and Long-Term Objectives

The company's short-term objectives are:

- a) to be responsive and accountable to donors, members and supporters;
- to give members and supporters the opportunity to hold power to account through targeting governments, corporations and other decision makers;
- c) to empower the community to create more victories on progressive issues;
- d) to structure itself in such a way that allows it to respond quickly to the changing media and political environment that surround its campaigns;
- e) to leverage traditional and social media to increase the impact of campaigns; and
- f) to partner with stakeholders to strengthen campaigns.

### The company's long-term objectives are:

- a) to campaign for a more progressive Australia;
- b) to build a diverse community of Australians committed to creating a more progressive Australia; and
- to provide new and innovative ways for Australians to participate and have an impact on major issues.

#### Strategies

To achieve its stated objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

The company strives to employ and maintain a small and highly skilled staff, supported by committed interns and *volunteers* across core functions including campaigning, media, creative, membership *service*, technology and administration to execute its strategies.

The directors consider this critical to achieve all of the company's short-term and long-term objectives.

The company is committed to being a member-driven organisation. All correspondence concerning campaigns and donations is tabulated to provide quantitative and qualitative feedback to management. Monthly research is conducted among members and supporters to help quide the organisation's priorities.

This contributes to the short-term objective of being responsive and accountable to donors, members and supporters.

This contributes to the long-term objective of building a diverse community of Australians committed to creating a more progressive Australia.

# GETUP LIMITED ABN 99 114027986

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The company constantly experiments with new campaign tactics to ensure it remains effective.
 This includes experimenting with the use of aggregate shareholder and consumer power, and facilitating decentralised organising.

This contributes to the short-term objective of giving members and supporters the opportunity to hold power to account through targeting governments, corporations and other decision makers;

This contributes to the long-term objective of providing new and innovative ways for Australians to participate and have an impact on major issues.

 The company has invested in empowering individuals and community groups through providing education, training and cutting-edge online tools to help them win campaigns on issuesthat matter to them.

This contributes to the short-term objective of empowering the community to create more victories on progressive issues.

This contributes to the long-term objective of campaigning for a more progressive Australia.

 The company strives to make its campaignstimely and relevant to generate media coverage to increase the reach of its message. Similarly, the company produces innovative and engaging content to engage members and supporters on social media to accelerate viral growth of campaigns.

This contributes to the short-term objective of leveraging traditional and social media to increase the impact of campaigns.

 The company extensively works with relevant sector organisations and experts to contribute to the policy development and research that underlies campaigns. This increases the velocity, quality and credibility of the organisation's campaign activities.

This contributes to the short-term objectives of: structuring the company in such a way that allows it to respond quickly to the changing media and political environment that surround its campaigns; and of partnering with stakeholders to strengthen campaigns.

# Key Performance Measures

The company regularly monitors and evaluates its financial sustainability and performance against its objectives through using qualitative and quantitative benchmarks.

Comprehensive tracking of growth, online engagement, fundraising, media mentions and financial performance are used by management to routinely assess the effectiveness of individual campaigns and the organisation's broader objectives.

# **GETUP LIMITED** ABN 99 114027986

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Attendance of Directors at Director Meetings of which six were held during the financial year:

Name	Meetings entitled to attend:	Meetings attended:
Amanda Tattersall	б	6
Jeremy Heimans	6	5
David Madden	6	6
Anne Coombs	6	6
Brett Solomon	6	6
Sarah Maddison	6	6
Simon Westcott	4	3

Particulars of Directors/Secretary in office at the end of the financial year.

Name

Qualifications, experience and special responsibilities

Dr. Amanda Tattersall

BA (Hons), LLB(Hons), PhD (Sydney)

Amanda is a co-founder of GetUp Ltd. An experienced union and community organiser, bringing significant campaigning, political and bridge building skills between social movements all pertinent to GetUp. She has a PhD and has published extensively on the role of coalition strategies in Australian and international peer reviewed journals.

Jeremy Heimans

BA (Hans), MPP (Harvard)

Jeremy is a co-founder of GetUp Ltd. His principal research interests are development, financing and reform of global economic and social governance. The UN and the DECODevelopment Centre have both engaged him as a consultant on these areas of interest and he has also worked as a management consultant for McKinsey and Company, developing a diagnostic tool to measure the performance of international NGD's.

David Madden

BA (Hons), LLB(NSW), MPP (Harvard)

David is a co-founder of GetUp Ltd. He has strong experience in public policy, advocacy and new media - both in Australia and overseas. He is the co-author of "Imagining Australia: Ideas for our Future" and has written numerous articles about Australian politics

and policy.

# GETUP LIMITED ABN 99 114027986

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

Associate Prof. Sarah Maddison (Chairperson)

# BA (Hons) (UTS), PhD (Sydney)

Sarah is a researcher and expert in Australian social movements, particulary the Indigenous rights *movement* and the women's *movement*. She has also researched and written widely on Australian politics and democratic assessment, with a particular focus on the role of non-government organisations and dissent in Australian democracy. She has a PhD in the Discipline of *Government* and International Relations from the University of Sydney and is also an alumnus of Sydney Leadership.

**Brett Solomon** 

#### BA LLB(Sydney) Masters Int'l Law (UNSW)

Brett Solomon was previously the Executive Director of GetUp Ltd. He resigned from this position in August 2008 and now sits on the board. Brett has been the campaign director at Avaaz and is now the founding Director of the internet freedom group - "Access". He was Campaigns Coordinator for Amnesty International Australia and founded the International Youth Parliament with Oxfam Australia.

Anne Coombs

#### BA (Sydney)

Anne Coombs is a writer and social entrepreneur. She was one of the founders of Rural Australians for Refugees, which grew from three people to over 10,000. In 2001-2004 and became one of the most effective advocate groups for refugees. This gave her handson experience in network building, message shaping and promotion. She has been involved in many community activists initiatives at both a local and national level. Anne is currently the executive director of the Becher Foundation, which supports progressive and innovative social projects, particularly in the area of indigenous policy, refugees and regional communities. The foundation seeks in particular to support female leadership development in the non-governmental organisation sector. She is the author of three books on contemporary social history and two novels. She is also an alumnus of Sydney Leadership.

Simon Westcott

# MA (Oxon), MA (Indiana University)

Simon is a long time GetUp member and supporter with extensive experience in the not-for-profit sector through board and community positions in health and the arts. He is currently Chairman of Malthouse Theatre in Melbourne. He owns and runs travel media company Mr & Mrs Smith, after a long career in print and digital media, most recently in Australia at Fairfax and Lonely Planet. He is Fellow of the Williamson Community Leadership Program.

# GETUP LIMITED ABN 99 114 027 986

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

Simon Sheikh (Company Secretary until 12-08-2012) BComm (NSW)

Simon Sheikh is National Director of GetUp Ltd. He was appointed to this role in September 2008. Simon has had articles published in newspapers, blogs and was contributing author to the book *The Future By Us.* He was born and raised in Sydney and studied a Bachelor in Commerce (with Economics and Accounting majors) at the University of New South Wales. Prior to joining GetUp Simon worked in the NSW Treasury on issues including public education and climate change. In 2007, after representing Australia at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Uganda he was named the NSW Young Professional of the Year. He is also an alumnus of Sydney Leadership.

Sam McLean (Company Secretary from 13-08-2012)

Dated:

Sam McLean is the National Director of GetUp Ltd. Sam started with GetUp as a volunteer in 2007. Born and raised in Sydney, Sam has been heavily influenced by his early days as a grassroots campaigner and field manager, working previously as a climate campaigner with international advocacy organisation, Avaaz. Sam played a central role in establishing CommunityRun, a tool that empowers GetUp members to start and run their own campaigns. Sam is a founding board member of Centre for Australian Progress, and a former board member of Vibewire Youth Services and ControlShift Labs.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is attached to this financial report.

Signed in Accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Director	
	Dr Amanda Tattersall
Director	
	Associate Prof. Sarah Maddison

# GetUp Limited ABN 99 114 027 986 Income Statement For the Year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Revenue	2	3,020,240	3,675,599
Employee Benefits Expense		1,329,101	1,552,184
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		25,555	26,167
Finance Costs	3	81,753	72,792
Other Expense	4	1,598,837	2,024,456
Loss before Income Tax	_	(15,006)	-
Income Tax Expense		-	12,335
Loss Attributable to Members of the Company	 =	(15,006)	(12,335)

# GetUp Limited ABN 99 114 027 986 Balance Sheet As at 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	1,479,136	979,907
Trade and Other Receivables	6	70,970	108,166
Current Tax Assets	8	371	-
Other Current Assets	9	41,153	41,859
Total Current Assets		1,591,630	1,129,932
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and Other Receivables	6	14,667	-
Financial Assets	7	1,606	518
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	58.716	74,427
Total Non-Current Assets	·	74,989	74,945
Total Assets	-	1,666,619	1,204,877
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	11	30,456	124,883
Current Tax Liabilities	8	-	11,747
Financial Liabilities	12	1,515,562	923,756
Short Term Provisions	13	118,510	127,393
Total Current Liabilities	•	1,664,528	1,187,779
Total Liabilities	-	1,664,528	1,187,779
Net Assets	-	2,091	17,098
, Equity			
Retained Profits		2,091	17,098
Total Equity	-	2,091	17,098

# GetUp Limited ABN 99 114 027 986 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Gross Loan Revenue Payment to Suppliers and Employees Interest Received Tax Refund Tax Paid	3,039,465 (2,520,499) 17,970 - (12,118)	3,610,491 (3,088,032) 24,528 29,542 (599)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	524,818	575,930
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Payment from Property, Plant and Equipment	(9,834)	(60,087)
Payment for Investment	(1,088)	(518)
Payment for Employee Loan	(14,667)	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(25,589)	(60,605)
Net increase in cash held	499,229	515,325
Cash at Beignning of Financial Year	979,908	464,583
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	1,479,137	979,908

The financial statments cover Getup Limited as an individual entity. Getup Limited is a Not For Profit company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

### 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under Corporations Act 2001 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determine are appropriate to meet the needs of members.

Such accounting policies are consistent with those previous periods unless stated otherwise. The company is a Not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

The financial statements except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

# Accounting Policies

### (a) 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 borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### (b) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company 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 are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

AASB 119 (September 2011) also includes changes to:

-require only those benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service to be classified as short-term employee benefits. All other employee benefits are to be classified as other long-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits or termination benefits, as appropriate; and

-the accounting for termination benefits that require an entity to recognise an obligation for such benefits at the earlier of:

- (i) for an offer that may be withdrawn when the employee accepts;
- (ii) for an offer that cannot be withdrawn when the offer is communicated to affected employees; and
- (iii) where the termination is associated with a restructuring of activities under AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and if earlier than the first two conditions when the related restructuring costs are recognised.

These changes are not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.

	2013 \$	2012 \$
2. Revenue		
Revenue and Other Income		•
Rendering Services	2,994,925	3,624,693
	2,994,925	3,624,693
Other Income		
Merchandise Revenue	7,344	26,378
Interest Received	17,971	24,528
	25,315	50,906
•	3,020,240	3,675,599
	<del>\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ </del>	
3. Finance Costs		
Merchant and Gateway fee	81,406	72,785
Interest Paid		_
Related Corporations	347	7
	81,753	72,792
4. Expenses		
Employee Benefits Expense	1,255,121	1,443,419
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	25,555	26,167
Advertising & Promotion	286,471	674,654
Bank Charges	940	1,091
Freight & Cartage	4,786	6,175
Insurance	13,518	8,304
Light & Power Printing & Stationery	4,404	5,990
Other Expenses	1,362,698	1,437,007
• •	2,953,493	3,602,807

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.

# GetUp Limited ABN 99 114 027 986

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year ended 30 June 2013

AASB 10 replaces parts of AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (March 2008, as amended) and Interpretation 112: Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. AASB 10 provides a revised definition of "control" and additional application guidance so that a single control model will apply to all investees. This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131: Interests in Joint Ventures (July 2004, as amended). AASB 11 requires joint arrangements to be classified as either "joint operations" (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities) or "joint ventures" (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement). Joint ventures are required to adopt the equity method of accounting (proportionate consolidation is no longer allowed). This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

AASB 12 contains the disclosure requirements applicable to entities that hold an interest in a subsidiary, joint venture, joint operation or associate. AASB 12 also introduces the concept of a "structured entity", replacing the "special purpose entity" concept currently used in Interpretation 112, and requires specific disclosures in respect of any investments in unconsolidated structured entities.

To facilitate the application of AASBs 10, 11 and 12, revised versions of AASB 127 and AASB 128 have also been issued. The revisions made to AASB 127 and AASB 128 are not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

-AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013). AASB 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single Standard a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement.

# AASB 13 requires:

-inputs to all fair value measurements to be categorised in accordance with a fair value hierarchy; and

-enhanced disclosures regarding all assets and liabilities (including, but not limited to, financial assets and financial liabilities) to be measured at fair value.

These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013). These Standards introduce a number of changes to accounting and presentation of defined benefit plans. The company does not have any defined benefit plans and so is not impacted by the amendment.

### (I) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. Where the company has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

# (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.

# Key Estimates - Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

## (n) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

-AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) and AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015). These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes made to accounting requirements that may impact the company are:

- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value; and
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.

The company has not yet estimated the impact of these pronouncements on its financial statements.

-AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11: Joint Arrangements, AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 127: Separate Financial Statements (August 2011) and AASB 128: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (August 2011) (as amended by AASB 2012-10), and AASB 2011-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.

recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

### (i) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest 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 is recognised when the dividend has been paid or, in the case of dividend reinvestment schemes, credited to the owner.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

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

### (j) Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables are recognised at their transaction price. Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms.

# (k) 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). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where:

- (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and
- (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

### (g) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

# (h) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price (i.e. cost) and are subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of trade and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.

Website 40% Motor Vehicle 20%

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 reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

# (e) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exist, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair amount less cost to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon on 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, vlaue in use is determine as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

When 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 the same class of asset.

## (f) Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside of profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

## (c) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from service rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amount 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 benefit. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wages increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy any vesting requirements, those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with term to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows. Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged expenses when incurred.

# (d) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

# Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease of the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Accounting Policy note - Impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

# Depreciation

The depreciation amount of property, plant and equipment (excluding freehold land) is depreciated on a straight-line basis. Depreciation commences from the time the asset is available for its intended use.

Class of Asset Office Equipment Technology Intellectual Property Depreciation Rate: 15-25%

30-50%

40%

	2013 \$	2012 \$
5. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
BW Cheque Account	3,128	28,971
HSBC Cash Management Account	421,262	421,388
BW Cash Management Account	1,054,742	355,260
QLD Election HSBC Account	5	54,288
Lawyer Controlled Account	-	120,000
	1,479,137	979,907
Reconciliation of Cash		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,479,137	979,907
	1,479,137	979,907
6. Trade and Other Receivables		
Current		
Trade Debtors	31,358	80,684
Provision for GST	39,612	27,482
	70,970	108,166
Non-Current		
Loans to Employees	V 14,667	•
Total Trade and Other Receivables	85,637	108,166
7. Financial Assets		
Non-Current		
Shares in Listed Companies	u	
Shares in Listed Companies	1,606	518
	1,606	518
Total Financial Assets	1,606	518

	2013 \$	2012 \$
8. Tax Assets and Liabilities		
Current		
Assets	. /	
Provision for Income Tax	371	
	371	
Liabilities		
Provision for Income Tax		11,747
	•	11,747
Net Tax Assets	(371)	11,747
9. Other Assets		
Current	/	
Other Debtors	23,940	23,940
Prepayments	17,213	17,919
	41,153	41,859
10. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Plant and Equipment		
Motor Vehicles	16,234	16,234
Less Accumulated Depreciation	5,615	2,962
	10,619	13,272
Furniture & Fittings	44,661	44,661
Less Accumulated Depreciation	18,369	11,523
	26,292	33,138
Website	205,042	205,042
Less Accumulated Depreciation	205,042	205,042
Technology	123,721	113,877
Less Accumulated Depreciation	101,916	85,860
	21,805	28,017
Total Plant and Equipment	58,716	74,427

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.

	2013 \$	2012
11. Trade and Other Payables		
Current		
Trade Creditors	30,456	124,883
Total Trade and Other Payables	30,456	124,883
12. Financial Liabilities		
Current		
Accruals Provision	81,616	022.756
Advanced Campaign Receipts	1,433,946 1,515,562	923,756 923,756
Total Financial Liabilities	1,515,562	923,756
13. Provisions		•
Current		
Provision for PAYGW	L-49,278	30,603
Superannuation Payable	(2,271)	3,346
Provision for Annual Leave Provision for FBT	56,484	92,181
Provision for Bad Debts	V15,019	1,263
Transfer for but books	118,510	127,393
<b>Total Provisions</b>	118,510	127,393

# GetUp Limited ABN 99 114 027 986 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

2012

2013

	2015	2012
	\$	\$
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FROM		
Reconciliation of cash		
For the purposes of the statement of cash		
flows, cash includes cash and at call		
deposits with banks, and investments in		
money market instruments, net of bank		
overdrafts.		
Cash at the end of financial year as		
shown in the statement of cash flows		
is reconciled to the related items		
in the balance sheet as follows:		
	•	
BW Cheque Account	3,128	28,972
HSBC Cash Management Account	421,262	421,388
BW Cash Management Acocunt	1,054,742	355,260
	1,004,142	
QLD Election HSBC Account	<b>.</b>	54,288
Lawyer Controller Account		120,000
Cash at end of financial year	1,479,137	979,908
·		
Description of not each manufold		
Reconciliation of net cash provided		
by operating activities to operating		
profit after income tax		
Operating profit (loss) after income tax	(15,006)	(12,335)
Sportating provide (1988) and massive that	(14,000)	(2-,)
Non each flavor in anapating profits		
Non-cash flows in operating profit:		
	- 4	
Other Non - cash Expense	12	-
Depreciation Expense	(25,556)	(26,167)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(15,019)	-
Decrease (increase) in Trade Debtors	49,326	(15,217)
Decrease (increase) in Prepayment	706	72,991
Decrease (increase) in GST	(12,130)	لا حروب ،
		22 450
Increase (decrease) in Tax Liabilities	(12,118)	33,459
Increase (decrease) in Provisions	-	21,540
Increase (decrease) in Loan - Unsecure	444	(5,000)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GETUP LIMITED ABN: 99 114 027 986

# Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of GetUp Limited, which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2013 and the Income Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the Directors' Declaration.

# Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. This includes responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate accounting records and internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

# 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 auditing engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free of 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence that 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. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

# GetUp Limited ABN 99 114 027 986 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Increase (decrease) in Trade Creditors	(94,426)	454,325
Increase (decrease) in Accruals	81,616	•
Increase (decrease) in Advance Camonign Receipts	510,190	-
Increase (decrease) in PAYGW	18,675	•
Increase (decrease) in Superannuation Payable	(5,617)	
Increase (decrease) in Annual leave	(35,697)	-
Increase (decrease) in FBT	(1,263)	-
clearing		
Net cash provided by operating activities	524,818	575,930

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements,

# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF **GETUP LIMITED** ABN: 99 114 027 986

# **Audit Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial report of GetUp Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30th June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Watkins Coffey Martin

Richard Watkins, Partner
Dated this 31st day of October 2013

65 Hill Street Roseville NSW 2069

# GETUP LIMITED

# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2013 there have been:

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

Watkins Coffey Martin Chartered Accountants 65 Hill Street, Roseville NSW 2069

R V Watkins

Partner

10HDer 2013