Seeding Hope

Seeding Hope Ltd
ABN 51 669 284 851

Annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2024

Index to the financial report

Index to the financial report

Contents	**Page**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		$	$
Revenue			
Donations	2	556,766	-
Interest income	2	6	-
Donations to charity partners	2	(385,711)	-
Operating and Administration expenses	2	(804)	-
Current year surplus before income tax		170,257	-
Income tax		-	-
Net current year surplus		170,257	-
Net current year surplus attributable to members of the entity		170,257	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	2024	2023
	$	$
Net current year surplus		
Other comprehensive income	170,257	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		
Fair value gains/(losses) on available-for-sale assets, net of tax	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	170,257	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	170,257	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		$	$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	170,191	-
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	66	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		170,257	-
TOTAL ASSETS		170,257	-
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		-	-
PAYG Payable		-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-	-
NET ASSETS		170,257	-
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		170,257	-
TOTAL EQUITY		170,257	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Retained Surplus
	$
Balance at 1 July 2022	-
Comprehensive income	
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	-
Comprehensive income	
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity	170,257
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	170,257
Balance at 30 June 2024	170,257

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from distributions and grants		556,766	
Payments to charity partners - donations		(385,777)	
Payments to employees and suppliers		(804)	
Interest and dividend income received		6	
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	7	170,191	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for investments		-	-
Redemption of/(transfers to) investments		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Borrowings		-	-
Repayments		-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		170,191	-
Cash on hand at the beginning of the financial year		-	-
Cash on hand at the end of the financial year	3	170,191	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements cover Seeding Hope Ltd as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Seeding Hope Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors of the company on the 24th November 2024.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Framework

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods unless stated otherwise.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. **Revenue**

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues 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.

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

b. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any 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 assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(d) for details of impairment).

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, 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.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	33.33%

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset'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 recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

c. **Financial Instruments**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Entity commits itself to either the purchase or the sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction 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. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in paragraph 63 of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

– amortised cost; or

– fair value through profit and loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

– a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;

– held for trading; or

– initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense to profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

– incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;

– part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or

– a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk to other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

– amortised cost;
– fair value through other comprehensive income; or
– fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

– the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
– the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

– the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
– the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

– the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
– the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Entity initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

– it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
– it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
– it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial measurement of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the Entity makes an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investments will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Entity's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

– the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
– all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
– the Entity no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity that the Entity elected to classify as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

– financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
– lease receivables;
– contract assets (eg amount due from customers under contracts);
– loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
– financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

– financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
– equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Entity uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*:

– the general approach;

– the simplified approach;

– the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and

– low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Entity assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

– if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and

– if there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

– trade receivables; and

– lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For a financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Entity measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset’s gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

– significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;

– a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);

– where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;

– the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and

– the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Entity assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, it can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Entity applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

– there is a low risk of default by the borrower;

– the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

– adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

d. **Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts 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 of disposal 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 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 asset, the Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

e. **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.

f. **Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors**

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors and any outstanding loan and grant receipts. 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.

g. **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.

h. **Income Tax**

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

i. **Comparative Figures**

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

Where the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements must be presented.

j. **Accounts Payable and Other Payables**

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

k. **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements 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

(i) *Impairment*

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

(ii) *Plant and equipment*

As indicated in Note 1(c), the company reviews the useful life of plant d equipment on annual basis.

(iii) *Available-for-sale investments*

The entity holds an unlisted investment in iCrypto Index Fund Pty Ltd, valuation at the end of the reporting period has been estimated, by directors, based on the underlying crypto-currency investment market at that time.

l. **Economic Dependence**

Seeding Hope Ltd is dependent on the distributable profits of Payton Capital for the majority of its revenue used to operate the entity. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe Payton Capital will not continue to generate distributable profits.

m. **New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods**

The directors have assessed all new and amended accounting standards issued and effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, and determine there to be no effect on the current year financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 2: NET CURRENT YEAR SURPLUS

	2024	2023
	$	$
Revenue		
Donations and distributions received	556,766	-
Interest received	6	-
Total revenue	556,772	-
Donations		
Kesho Bora Education – Kenya	291,560	-
Ruel Foundation – Philippines	6,951	-
Ushirika School - Kenya	87,200	-
Total donations to charities	385,711	-
Expenses		
Software subscriptions	655	-
Bank charges	150	-
Total expenses	805	-

NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023
	$	$
Cash at bank – Bendigo Bank	70,191	-
Cash at bank – Sandhurst Cash Management	100,000	-
	170,191	-

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

	2024	2023
	$	$
CURRENT		
GST Refundable	66	-
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	66	-

NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	$	$
CURRENT		
Accounts payable	-	-
Superannuation payable	-	-
	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 6: OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024	2023
	$	$
PAYG payable	-	-

NOTE 7: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2024	2023
	$	$
Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with net current year surplus		
Net current year surplus	170,257	-
Adjusted for:		
Movements in working capital:		
– (increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	(66)	-
– (decrease)/increase in accounts payable and other payables	-	-
	170,191	-

NOTE 8: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	2024	2023
	$	$
Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.		
During the year donations were received from the following related parties		
– Payton Foundation – Public Ancillary Fund	556,766	-
	556,766	-

NOTE 9: ENTITY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Suite 2, Level 27,260 City Road
Southbank, VIC 3006
Australia

The principal place of business is:

Suite 2, Level 27,260 City Road
Southbank, VIC 3006
Australia

NOTE 10: MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The registered entity is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $100 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2024, the sole member was Ruth Payton Foundation Ltd.

Seeding Hope

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the registered entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 15, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. 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.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

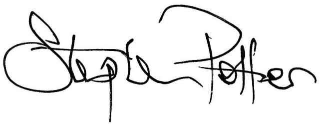
David Payton
Director

Jason Pater
Director

Date:

Auditor’s Independence Declaration to the Directors of Seeding Hope Ltd

In relation to our review of the financial report of Seeding Hope Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of any applicable code of professional conduct.



Stephen Potter
Anderson & Associates
10th October 2024
Suite 102, 17 Heatherdale Road
RINGWOOD, VIC 3134

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT
To the members of Seeding Hope Ltd

Report on the Financial Report

We have reviewed the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Seeding Hope Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors declaration.

Responsible Entities' Responsibility for the Financial Report
The Directors 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 a 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, we have become aware of any matter that makes us 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 registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 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 Regulations 2022 (ACNC Regulations). 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.

Independence
In conducting our review, we have complied with the independence requirement of the ACNC Act. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the ACNC Act, which has been given to the directors of Seeding Hope Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors at time of this auditor's report.

Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us to believe that the financial report of Seeding Hope Ltd 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 registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance 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 Regulations 2022*.

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.

Stephen Potter
ANDERSON & ASSOCIATES
12th November 2024
Suite 102, 17 Heatherdale Road
RINGWOOD, VIC 3134