DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED

ABN: 31 003 925 148

Financial Report For The Year Ended
30 June 2013

HOUSTON & CO PTY LTD
Chartered Accountant

DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED 30 June 2013

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DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors submit the financial accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 2013.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors in office at the date of this report are:

Phillip Chung (appointed 28/08/2001)
Robert Nettheim (resigned 7/5/2013)
John Pace (appointed 28/08/2001)
Sarah Pritchard (resigned 15/5/2013)
Paul Redmond (appointed 26/10/1998)
Andrew Byrnes (appointed 24/07/2006)
Megan Davis (appointed 11/11/2009)
Elizabeth Jackson (appointed 25/06/2012)
Suwanee Dharmalingam (appointed 24/6/2013)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was that of a human rights training program co-ordinator in the Asia-Pacific region.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The net surplus/(deficit) for the year after providing for income tax and extraordinary items amounted to a deficit of ($ 67,488.00) .

DIVIDENDS

The company is precluded from paying dividends to members.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

No significant change in the nature of this activity occurred during the year.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that have 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 years

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

The directors expect no significant changes to operations of the company in the immediately succeeding financial years.

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.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

No director of the company has, since the end of the previous financial year, received or become entitled to receive a benefit other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company or a related corporation with any director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

INDEMNITIES

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company with the exception of:

- AON Association Liability Insurance for $1,000,000 dollars
The premium paid was $2,598.12

No person has applied for leave to the 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 any part of those proceedings. The company was not party to any such proceedings during the year.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Emeritus Professor Paul Redmond AM (Chair)
Qualifications BA LLB LLM
Experience in tertiary legal education and academic administration.

Mr Philip Chung
Qualifications BEc LLB
Experience in legal education, information technology including as Executive Director, Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII)

Emeritus Professor Robert Garth Nettheim AO
Qualifications LLB MA
Experience in tertiary legal education and academic administration.

Dr John Pace
Qualifications BA LLD
Experience in international human rights protection and advocacy.

Dr Sarah Pritchard SC
Qualifications BA LLB LLM DrIur
Experience in international and domestic human rights scholarship and advocacy including as Barrister at Law

Professor Andrew Byrnes
Qualifications B.A LLB LLM (Harv) and LLM(Columbia)
Experience in international human rights scholarship and training and tertiary legal education.

Professor Megan Davis
Qualifications BA LLB LLM GDLP PhD
Experience in tertiary legal education and Indigenous Peoples rights, including as Director, Indigenous Law Centre, Faculty of Law, UNSW

Ms Beth Jackson
Qualifications Diploma of Law
Experience in senior levels of management in public and private sector

Ms Suwanee Dharmalingam
Qualifications B Comm (Accounting and Finance), LLB
Experience in managing wealth and investment strategies for various sectors including not-for-profit, families, medical specialists, businesses, executives and retirees, domestic and overseas

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year 4 meetings of directors were held. Attendances were:

	DIRECTORS MEETINGS	
	NUMBER ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	NUMBER ATTENDED
Paul Redmond	4	4
Garth Nettheim	4	0
John Pace	4	1
Sarah Pritchard	4	3
Andrew Byrnes	4	4
Phillip Chung	4	4
Megan Davis	4	3
Elizabeth Jackson	4	4
Suwanee Dharmalingam	~~1~~ 0	0

MD

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors:

DIRECTOR
04 November 2013

DIRECTOR
4/11/13

HOUSTON & CO Pty Limited
Chartered Accountant

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DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED
ABN: 31 003 925 148
AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 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.

Name of Firm Houston & Co Pty Limited

Name of Partner Owen Houston O Houston

Date 5th November 2013

Address 113 Willoughby Road
Crows Nest NSW 2065

DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED
ABN: 31 003 925 148
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Revenue			
Donations & gifts	2		
- monetary		25,745	23,880
- non monetary		185,287	80,000
Bequests and Legacies		-	-
Grants	2		
- Ausaid		-	-
- Other Australian		199,744	223,569
- Other overseas		207,860	366,017
Investment income	2	11,369	17,430
Other Income	2	47,882	46,218
Revenue for International Political or Religious Adherence Promotion Prog		-	-
Total Revenue		677,887	757,114
Expenditure			
International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure			
- International programs		-	-
- Funds to international programs		(300,106)	(261,874)
- Program support costs		-	-
- Community education		-	-
- Fundraising costs		-	-
- Public		-	-
- Government & multilateral and private		-	-
- Accountability and Administration		-	-
- Non - Monetary Expenditure		(124,463)	(80,000)
Total International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure		(424,569)	(341,874)
International Political or Religious Adherence Promotion Programs Expenditure		-	-
Domestic aid and development programs expenditure		(320,806)	(420,219)
Total Expenditure		(745,375)	(762,093)
Excess/(shortfall) of revenue over expenditure		(67,488)	(4,979)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED
ABN: 31 003 925 148
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	309,105	334,121
Trade and other receivables	5	22,325	62,735
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		331,430	396,856
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	1,778	1,904
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,778	1,904
TOTAL ASSETS		333,208	398,760
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	76,431	79,352
Short term provisions	8	46,295	41,438
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		122,726	120,790
TOTAL LIABILITIES		122,726	120,790
NET ASSETS		210,482	277,970
EQUITY			
Operating reserve		217,000	217,000
Accumulated funds		(6,518)	60,970
TOTAL EQUITY		210,482	277,970

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED
ABN: 31 003 925 148
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds $	Operating Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2011	4,871	61,078	217,000	282,949
Excess/(shortfall) of revenue over expenses	13,823	(18,802)		(4,979)
Balance at 30 June 2012	18,694	42,276	217,000	277,970
Excess/(shortfall) of revenue over expenses	45,784	(113,272)		(67,488)
Sub-total	64,478	(70,996)	217,000	210,482
Balance at 30 June 2013	64,478	(70,996)	217,000	210,482

DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED
ABN: 31 003 925 148
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013	2012
		$	$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipt of grants, donations and other income		504,661	625,872
Payments to suppliers and employees		(539,748)	(793,229)
Interest received		11,369	17,430
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	12(b)	(23,718)	(149,927)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(1,298)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(1,298)	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(25,016)	(149,927)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		334,121	484,048
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	309,105	334,121

The financial statements are for Diplomacy Training Program Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Diplomacy Training Program Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001, the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991, and the Australian Council For International Development code of conduct(ACFID) financial reporting format.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis 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.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

Gifts of time are brought to account at the volunteers valuation. Gifts of equipment are brought to account at a reasonably determined fair value. Both usebility and marketability are joint conisderations in determining fair value.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue in the statement of comprehensive income when the company gains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution. Amounts prepaid by sponsors are retained by the company and recorded as a liability until the monies are due to be remitted to respective providers of services. Unspent restricted donations are shown as restricted reserves.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets 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. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	20-33%

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

Asset classes 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 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.

(c) Leases

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

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

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

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(d) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as
(i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition
(ii) less principal repayments
(iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*; and
(iv) less any reduction for impairment.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as non-current assets.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be disposed of within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(v) Financial liabilities
Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value
Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment
At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition
Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Impairment of Assets
At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon 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, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an assets class, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

(f) Unexpended Grants

The entity receives grant monies to fund projects either for contracted periods of time or for specific projects irrespective of the period of time required to complete those projects. Unexpended grants are recognised as liabilities to reflect the obligation to repay any unspent portion a the completion of the program.

(g) Employee Benefits
Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) 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. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(j) 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* .

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of reporting period.

(l) Comparative Figures

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

When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

(m) Trade and Other Payables

Trade 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 amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(n) 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.

(o) Economic Dependence

Diplomacy Training Program Limited is dependent upon receiving future donations and grants to operate the entity.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Revenue from Government Grants and Other Grants			
— Grants			
Ausaid		-	-
Grants - Australian		199,744	223,569
Grants - Overseas		207,860	366,017
— Legacies & bequests		-	-
— Donations & Gifts			
Monetary - Australia		25,745	23,880
Non - monetary income		185,287	80,000
— Other			
Other Income		47,882	46,218
		666,518	739,684
Other Revenue			
— Interest received		11,369	17,430
		11,369	17,430
Total Revenue and Other Income		677,887	757,114

Note 3 Surplus for the Year

	2013 $	2012 $
(a) Expenses		
Auditor Remuneration		
— audit services	4,400	4,000
Total Audit Remuneration	4,400	4,000

Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT		
Cash at bank	309,027	271,882
Cash on hand	78	229
Term deposits	-	62,010
	309,105	334,121

Note 5 Trade and Other Receivables

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT			
Trade receivables		22,325	62,735
Total current trade and other receivables		22,325	62,735

Note 6 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2013 $	2012 $
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	19,661	18,363
Less accumulated depreciation	(17,883)	(16,459)
Total plant and equipment	1,778	1,904
Total property, plant and equipment	1,778	1,904

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Furniture and Equipment $	Total $
2012		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,113	3,113
Additions at cost		-
Depreciation expense	(1,209)	(1,209)
Carrying amount at end of year	1,904	1,904
2013		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,904	1,904
Additions at cost	1,298	1,298
Depreciation expense	(1,424)	(1,424)
Carrying amount at end of year	1,778	1,778

Note 7 Trade and Other Payables

		2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT			
Trade payables		28,066	2,382
Unexpended grants - Note 1(a)		26,470	58,891
Other current payables		21,895	11,763
Employee benefits		-	6,316
	7(a)	76,431	79,352

Note 8 Provisions

CURRENT	2013	2012
Short-term Employee Benefits	$	$
Opening balance at 30 June 2012	41,438	51,519
Additional provisions raised during year	4,857	(10,081)
Amounts used	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2013	46,295	41,438

	2013	2012
Analysis of Total Provisions	$	$
Current	46,295	41,438
	46,295	41,438

Note 9 Events After the Reporting Period

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company.

Note 10 Key Management Personnel Compensation

	Short-term benefits	Post employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Total
2013	$	$	$	$
Total compensation	145,976			145,976
2012				
Total compensation	136,436			136,436

Note 11 Related Party Transactions

During the year there were no related party transactions.

Note 12 Cash Flow Information

	Note	2013	2012
		$	$
(a) Reconciliation of cash			
Cash at bank		309,027	271,882
Other cash		78	62,239
	4	309,105	334,121
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with excess/(shortfall)			
Excess/ (Shortfall)		(67,488)	(4,979)
Non cash flows			
Depreciation and amortisation		1,424	1,209
Change in assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		40,410	(57,735)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		-	2,028
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		(2,921)	(80,369)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		4,857	(10,081)
		(23,718)	(149,927)

Note 13 Reserves

	2013	2012
(a) Unrestricted funds		
Unrestricted funds are not restricted or designated for use in particular programs or some other defined or designated purpose. These funds are available to be allocated according to the discretion of the directors.	(70,996)	-
(b) Restricted funds		
Restricted funds are tied to particular purposes specified by donors or as identified at the time of a public appeal; but no obligation to return unspent funds to donors. They are not available for use in other Diplomcy Training Program work.	64,478	60,969
(c) Operating reserve		
The operating reserve records funds set aside for the contingency in case of late payment of grants or serious income shortfalls.	217,000	217,000
	210,482	277,969

Note 14 Entity Details

The registered office of the entity is:
Diplomacy Training Program Limited
Faculty of Law University of New South Wales NSW 2052

The principal place of business is:
Diplomacy Training Program Limited
Faculty of Law University of New South Wales NSW 2052

Note 15 Table of Cash Movements For Designated Purposes for the Year ended 30 June 2013

	Cash available at beginning of year	Cash Raised during year	Cash disbursed during year	Cash available at end of year	Comments
DTP 22nd Annual Human Rights and Peoples' Diplomacy Program, Timor Leste	7,795	43,666	76,618	(25,157)	
Capacity Building Program for Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers in the Middle East and Asia,	51,095	24,781	96,812	(20,936)	
DTP Indigenous People, Human Rights Advocacy and Developmet Training Program, Cambodia	-	37,716	60,452	(22,736)	
Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights and Advocacy Program, Katherine	-	55,564	54,925	639	
Total for Other Non - Designated Purposes	275,231	327,360	223,998	377,295	
	334,121	489,087	512,805	309,105	

Note 16 Information furnished under the ACFID Code of Conduct

(a) Revenue (expenditure) for international political or religious adherence promotion programs
No revenue was earned nor expenditure incurred for the year on international political or religious proselytisation programs.

(b) Table of Cash Movements for Designated Purpose
The Table of Cash Movements is only required to disclose cash raised for a designated purpose if it exceeds 10% of total international aid and development revenue.

DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED
ABN: 31 003 925 148
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 16, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:
   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director PAUL REDMOND

Dated this 4th day of November 2013

HOUSTON & CO Pty Limited
Chartered Accountant

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DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED
ABN: 31 003 925 148
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
DIPLOMACY TRAINING PROGRAM LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Diplomacy Training Program Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

The Responsibility of the Directors for the Financial Statements
The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are 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 statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Independence
In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, provided to the directors of Diplomacy Training Program Limited, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

Auditor's Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Diplomacy Training Program Limited as at 30 June 2013, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations).

Name of Firm: Houston & Co Pty Limited

Name of Partner: Owen Houston O Houston

Address: 4/113 Willoughby Road
Crows Nest NSW 2065

Dated this 5th November 2013