GLOBAL POVERTY PROJECT UK LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees

Ms P O'Hayer

Mr C Harper

Mr P Vogeleer

Secretary

Mrs Wendy Courtenay

Charity number

1137815

Company number

07186340

Registered office

19 Fitzroy Street

London

W1T 4BP

Auditor

A&M (Audit) Limited

Adams & Moore House

Instone Road Dartford Kent UK

DA1 2AG

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The trustees who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Objectives and activities

The Global Poverty Project's (trading as Global Citizen) mission is to grow the number and effectiveness of global citizens to achieve the public and political will to end extreme poverty by 2030.

The organization was launched at a side event of the UN High Level Summit in New York in 2008 and launched in the UK in February 2010.

Global Citizen is an educational campaigning organisation that seeks to educate and activate citizens to be part of the movement to end extreme poverty. Global Citizen works in partnership and collaborates with others to achieve maximum impact.

All activities undertaken by the charity are done so for the benefit of the public at large. The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

Vision

The end of extreme poverty by 2030.

Plans for 2017

In 2017, Global Citizen will be prioritising growth through expanded marketing activities and business development activities in both the UK and Germany. We will continue to work towards development of our most significant European event, alongside the G20 in Hamburg and with partners across the region to campaign, on issues ranging from the refugees crisis and education through to trade agreements and the importance of securing current levels of UK ODA.

The trustees will continue to pay due regard when deciding which activities the Charity should undertake, to ensure it remains compliant with guidelines issued by the Charity Commission.

Employee involvement

The Charity's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information of matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the charity's group's performance.

The charity has not made use of volunteers in this or the previous year.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Achievements and performance

2016 saw significant up-scaling at Global Citizen in Europe through our first action-based event-led campaign in the UK and the commencement of planning for our biggest European event to date in Germany in 2017.

We saw growth of Global Citizens in both of our key markets across all metrics:

- visits to our website from the UK and Germany increased by 75% and 108% respectively;
- followers on our social media channels grew by 14% and 59.5% respectively and
- registered Global Citizens rose by 73% and 171.5%.

Activity in terms of taking action on our live campaigns remains above the global average in both regions. In total, across the year, German Global Citizens took 42,000 and UK Global Citizens took 197,000 actions to support our mission to end extreme poverty.

The organisation executed a number of campaigns across the year, which produced important results in the battle to end extreme poverty. The Europe office led on our most significant UK-based campaign to date, culminating in a commitment of £100 million by the UK government to ensuring that up to 1.2 million girls' lives are set to be affected around the world via our '#SheWill' campaign by giving them the chance to go to school.

Organisationally, Global Citizen continued to grow in Europe in 2016, with new members of staff focused on output in both Germany and the UK, including new content writing staff; our first role focused on marketing and growth specifically within the market; and increased operational capacity.

Our Campaigns

Our team executed a number of campaigns across the year which produced important results in the battle to end extreme poverty.

Campaigning: The Environment

Our campaigns efforts were given an early boost in the year by the announcement of the UK government in January 2016, that a marine protected area was to be implemented, around part of Ascension Island, something we had been calling for in partnership with the Blue Marine Foundation in the latter part of 2015.

Our contribution to the campaign more than doubled the number of signatures on a petition calling on David Cameron to fulfil a manifesto promise and protect the oceans.

Campaigning: Education

Alongside the Syria donor conference; hosted in London by the British, Norwegian, German and Kuwaiti governments in February 2016, Global Citizen ran a campaign to ensure that education is prioritised in emergencies, both in Syria and in crises throughout the world.

The conference raised over \$10bn for aid in Syria, an excellent first step in addressing the impact of humanitarian crises on the world's population.

Global Citizen also played a leading role in launching the 'Education Cannot Wait' fund at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul. More than 40,000 Global Citizens took action, and as a result of our campaigning, \$90 million was pledged. This is expected to reach around 750,000 kids in crisis this year, getting them back into education. Due to public pressure from all of our Global Citizens, the UK committed £30m worth of funding to kick start the fund. Gordon Brown, the UN Special Envoy for Education, explicitly named 4 organisations, including Global Citizen, thanking us, War Child, A World at School and Walk Free, for our advocacy, which was integral to the launch of the fund, in his closing remarks.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Campaigning: Securing UK Aid

In the wake of the Mail on Sunday launching an attack, claiming that the UK's international aid budget is spent on terrorism and wasteful projects, Global Citizen mobilised thousands of global citizens to the defence of UK aid. Despite evidence refuting the Mail on Sunday's claims, the paper launched an official government petition calling for the law protecting UK aid to be scrapped. It received over 250K signatures over the last week and will now be considered for parliamentary debate.

Global Citizen responded immediately and was amongst the first organisations to do so, mobilising thousands of global citizens to share the true impact of UK aid via Twitter. This contributed to the hash tag '#UKaid' reaching 12 million people on Twitter in just two weeks.

This campaign was given a further boost, later in the year when Theresa May became the new Prime Minister with close to 2,000 Global Citizens tweeting her to call for protection of the UK aid budget. On 21 July, Prime Minister May announced that the UK would: "keep its promise to spend 0.7% of our national income on aid."

Campaigning: '#SheWill'

In May Global Citizen and 'Chime For Change' launched '#SheWill', our flagship campaign in 2016 to make every girl's right to learn a reality. In just 7 weeks, the campaign gained over 100,000 online actions calling on leaders and decision makers to get behind a shared plan that will ensure every girl has a quality education.

Culminating at the Girls' Education Forum on July 7 2016, Global Citizen, 'Chime For Change' and DflD (The Department for International Development), convened governments, the private sector and civil society to launch the Statement of Action for Girls' Education, leveraging commitments, which are set to affect at least 1.2 million girls through education interventions by 2020.

That same evening, Global Citizen and Chime For Change' brought together 250 global citizens, politicians and celebrities to announce the outcomes of the day, alongside performances from Tom Odell and Laura Mvula; Live at The View from the Shard, one of London's most iconic buildings.

Campaigning: Polio Eradication

2016 was when Global Citizen stepped up its public and political campaigning to ensure that the UK provides £100m of new funding for GPEI (Global Polio Eradication Initiative).

Political

Working with partners, we launched the One Last Push platform at the start of the year. This platform was designed to build and develop political momentum to support the UK's continued commitment to ending polio. To date, this website now has 67 MPs, Peers and MEPs from all political parties pledging support for the end of polio. To demonstrate the political support for polio eradication, we hosted a Parliamentary Reception in World Immunisation Week, hosted by Dr Philippa Whitford MP, and with speakers from DfID, the Sabin Institute and Civil Society. The event attracted 8 MPs, including the former Health Minister, Norman Lamb, who took part in a lively debate on the need for vaccines.

<u>Public</u>

We also launched a number of public actions that targeted the UK Government. This included sending over 20,000 tweets to the Secretary of State, as well as 6,000 emails.

We have also led on a petition that has gathered over 70,000 signatures to date that calls on the UK to lead the way and end polio for good.

To develop further public support, Global Citizen also took part in the Science Museum Lates event, focussing on the effort it takes to eradicate a disease like polio.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Campaigning: 100 Days Campaign

With a new government in place in 2016, Global Citizen launched the 100 days campaign to ensure polio eradication and girls' education were amongst the top priorities of the new Secretary of State Priti Patel during the first one hundred days of the new government being formed.

Leveraging both our engaged supporters in the UK and around the world, Global Citizen was able to achieve close to 45,000 actions in support of the campaign.

As we ended the year, Global Citizen remained confident that financial commitments in support of both polio and education for girls would be announced in 2017.

Campaigning: EU Aid Budget

Throughout 2016, we worked in close partnership with the ONE campaign to call on EU countries to meet the needs of refugees, without doing so at the expense of the world's poorest people. Our aim was to ensure that EU leaders would not change the definition of aid to enable them to spend more of their budgets at home, and to increase their budget for both refugees and international aid beyond the limit determined in 2013.

Across the year, Global Citizens took over 33,000 actions to send a powerful message to EU leaders: We do not need to choose between supporting refugees within our borders, and empowering the world's most vulnerable people to escape extreme poverty. We also ran an outdoor poster campaign placed strategically during the EU Finance Ministers meeting so that our campaign was visible to all the Ministers and Commissioners as they gathered to discuss the EU budget.

In November 2016, EU leaders then agreed to increase the EU aid budget beyond limits set in 2013, committing an extra €730 million to address the global refugee crisis. We also secured a statement from the Belgian Development Minister, Alexander De Croo, promising not to divert funding from the country's existing international aid budget to cover domestic refugee costs in advance of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) DAC (Development Assistance Committee) high level meeting in February 2016.

Campaigning: Kicking off our G20 campaign

Building on from the last quarter of 2016, our focus in Germany turned to preparations for a significant campaign surrounding the G20 in Hamburg in July 2017.

The tent-pole moment for this campaign will be a large scale arena event in Hamburg featuring German national and international artists sharing the stage with G20 leaders to make political and financial commitments to help end extreme poverty. Specifically, the campaign will look to achieve three things:

- 1. At least maintain, if not increase, the aid budget after the German national elections.
- 2. Public support for an outward-looking Germany that is fulfilling its international responsibilities during the election year and beyond.
- 3. New political and financial commitments from Germany and other G20 leaders on the refugee crisis and ensuring that migration benefits the world's poor.
- 4. Leadership and/or a financial pledge from a G20 nation for the GPE (Global Partnership for education) replenishment.

Relationship building within the German Chancellery, at a City level in Hamburg and through both Embassies and capitals of G20 countries progressed throughout the final quarter of the year. We ended 2016 with a commitment of support for the event from the German Chancellery and with positive indications of potential partnerships from corporates, NGOs (Non Governmental Organisations) and broadcasters alike.

We launched our campaign in December 2016 on the day Germany took over the G20 presidency. Our global petition calling on G20 leaders to tackle the refugee crisis and support refugees around the world gathered 17,000 signatures within its first month.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Financial review

Financial Position

Overall income for the period was £809,043 (2015: £796,208).

Expenditure for the period was £737,448 (2015: £810,817). Fundraising costs accounted for 4.2% of the total, support costs 2.8% and governance costs a further 1.6% leaving 91.4% being spent on direct charitable activities.

On the balance sheet unrestricted reserves stand at £115,040 at the end of the year and restricted funds at £0.

Reserves Policy

The trustees consider that unrestricted reserves need to be held to ensure an orderly wind down in the event of Global Poverty project UK ceasing its operations. This has been estimated at a minimum of £115,500, being approximately three months' of direct core costs.

At the end of the year unrestricted reserves stood at £115,040. This will increase to the required levels of reserves early in the next financial year.

The UK company has the full support of the global company (Global Poverty Project inc) which is registered and based in New York. The global company is the UK company's only Corporate member.

The trustees will continue reviewing reserves. Future planning will take into account the level of reserves held and the charity's requirements for reserves given that these will vary as circumstances change, and given the level of support it receives from the global company.

Risk Management

The Trustees have a duty to identify and review risks to which the charity is exposed and to ensure appropriate controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance against fraud and error. The trustees carried out a review of the major strategic, business and operational risks which Global Poverty Project UK faces and systems have been put in place to mitigate those risks. These systems will be reviewed periodically to ensure they continue to meet the needs of the charitable company.

Structure, governance and management

Governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing documents which are its Memorandum and Articles of Association and constitutes a limited company, limited by guarantee, as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year were:

Ms M Frav

(Resigned 5 September 2016)

Ms P O'Haver

Mr C Harper

Mr P Vogeleer

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Details of method of recruitment and appointment of trustees.

The minimum number of Trustees is 3 and Maximum is 12.

The Trustees may appoint any individual as a Trustee, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the current Trustees, in so far as it does not contravene its governing documents.

Global Poverty Project UK is part of a group of charities which share aims and objectives. The Global Poverty Project Inc sets our global strategy, which is then tailored at a regional level to create maximum impact in key European markets. Our trustees oversee this process and its implementation in close consultation with the Europe Director who, in turn, oversees all staff working out of our office in the UK.

GPP-UK is in consultation with its existing European Board of Trustees and US partner Global Poverty Project Inc to expand the Board's current membership. When this process is complete, a proposal will be put to the Board to consider a number of new appointments designed to add additional capacity.

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the company.

All of the trustees are members of the company as defined in the Articles of Association of Corporate Charity.

Public Benefit

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty under Section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charities Commission's general guidance on public benefit. Where appropriate and relevant, particular reference has been made to in this report to specific instances of public benefit promoted through the activities of Global Poverty Project UK. The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

Details of Organisational Structure.

The Charity is controlled by the Trustees who are supported by Key Management Staff, who make day to day decisions for the Charity. All event and specific expenditure must be approved by the Trustees in accordance with the Articles of The Charity

Related parties

During the year under review the charity had related party transactions with Global Poverty Project (GPP) USA, a company incorporated in USA. During the year under review the Charity received total income of £722,896 (2015:£674,489) of which £200,568 was for reimbursed expenses and £522,328 was for operational budgets.

At the close of business on 31 December 2016 the balances between the entities was £16,607.

Disabled persons

The Charity's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information of matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that A&M (Audit) Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

Approved by order of the board of trustees and signed on its behalf

Mr P Vogeleer

Trustee

Dated:06.04, 2017

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The trustees, who are also the directors of Global Poverty Project UK Limited for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL POVERTY PROJECT UK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Global Poverty Project UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 11 to 23. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and its members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditor

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities set out on page 8, the trustees, who are also the directors of Global Poverty Project UK Limited for the purposes of company law are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the accounts

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the accounts sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the accounts. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Trustees' Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited accounts and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on accounts.

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL POVERTY PROJECT UK LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the Trustees were not entitled to take advantage of the Small Companies Exemption form the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Mr R M Asif Rafique (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of A&M (Audit) Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditor

6/4/2017

Adams & Moore House Instone Road Dartford Kent

DA1 2AG

UK

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	2015
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	4	607,143	579,522
Charitable activities	5	201,395	216,686
Other trading activities	6	505	•
Total income		809,043	796,208
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds	7	31,182	16,127
Observation to a state of		700.000	704.000
Charitable activities	8	706,266 ———	794,690 ———
Total resources expended		737,448	810,817
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/		*********	
Net movement in funds		71,595	(14,609)
Fund balances at 1 January 2016		43,445	58,054
Fund balances at 31 December 2016		115,040	43,445

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		201	6	201	5
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		2,156		3,025
Current assets					
Debtors	15	23,563		245	
Cash at bank and in hand		117,632		61,250	
A . II.		141,195		61,495	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(28,311)		(21,075)	
Net current assets			112,884		40,420
Total assets less current liabilities			115,040		43,445
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			115,040		43,445
			115,040		43,445

The trustees' responsibilities for ensuring that the charity keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act and for preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the Charity.

Mr P Vogeleer

Trustee

Company Registration No. 07186340

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	18		56,870		(11,542)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(488)		(2,190)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(488)		(2,190)
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and ca	ash				
equivalents			56,382		(13,732)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	of year		61,250		74,982
Cash and cash equivalents at end of y	ear		117,632		61,250

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

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Global Poverty Project UK Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 19 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 4BP.

1.1 Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice as it applies from 1 January 2015. The Charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first accounts of Global Poverty Project UK Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees' continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the accounts.

1.4 Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the Charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the Charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the Charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or Deeds of Covenant is recognised at the time of the donation. Income tax recoverable in relation to investment income is recognised at the time at which the investment income is receivable.

-Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis relating to staff number proportions, as this is considered to be the major source of expenditure..

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with the administration of the charity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers

33% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the Charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any), Impairment reviews are undertaken every 2yrs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in income/ (expenditure for the year, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

The Charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Charity's balance sheet when the Charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received, where carry over is agreed by the trustees.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Foreign currency

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in net income/(expenditure for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Change in accounting policy

Computing equipment, contained in plant and equipment was previously depreciated at 25% reducing balance, which has in the year been changed to a 33% based on costs .

This change is made to reflect the rate at which the assets are replaced due to their current rate of dilapidation and is effective 1st January 2016.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

4 Donations and legacies

	2016	2015
	£	£
Donations and gifts	85,320	32,911
Other	521,823	546,611
Donations and gifts		
Donations and gifts	81,639	50
Gift aid	3,681	1,889
LBL donations	-	30,972
	85,320	32,911

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Charitable activities	Campaigns -	Campaigns -	Campaigns -Spe	cial Events	Total	Total
	UK £	Europe £	Global £	£	2016 £	2015 £
Performance related						
grants Other income	9,207	2,870	188,830	488	201,395	12,832 203,854
	9,207	2,870	188,830	488	201,395	216,686
Analysis by fund						
Unrestricted funds	9,207	2,870 ======	188,830 ———	488	201,395 ———	
For the year ended 31 D		5				
Unrestricted funds Restricted funds	75,700 12,832	-	128,154 -	-		203,854 12,832
	88,532	-	128,154	-		216,686
Trading activity income: or	ther				2016 £ 505	2018
						£
Raising funds					2016	2015
Fundraising and publicity					£	4
Other fundraising costs Staff costs					14,761 15,916	16,127
Fundraising and publicity					30,677	16,12
Trading costs Other trading activities					505	
					31,182	16,127
For the year ended 31 D	ecember 201	5				40.40
Fundraising and publicity						16,127

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Charitable activities						
	Campaigns - UK		Campaigns - Global	Special events	Total	2015
	£	£		£	£	£
Staff costs	141,926	129,051	159,410	22,978	453,365	399,185
Depreciation and						
impairment	433	386	471	68	1,358	281
LBL Campaign costs	- 	-	•	-	•	5,798
Global Citizen 2	16,403	448	•	51,772	77,712	175,232
Computer consumables	234	24	30	4	292	5,538
Contracted services	38,537	-	-	3,500	42,037	63,482
Insurance	903	806		145	2,839	4,015
Rates and water	16,057	14,340	•	2,575	50,493	47,457
Cleaning	52	46	56	8	162	3,956
Office costs	923	824	1,007	148	2,902	7,455
Sundries	256	229	279	41	805	336
Travel and meetings	9,924	6,512	1,878	23,104	41,418	43,992
	225,648	152,666	190,726	104,343	673,383	756,727
Share of support costs						
see note 9)	6,622	5,913	7,225	1,062	20,822	23,220
Share of governance costs (see note 9)	3,836	3,425	4,185	615	12,061	14,743
	236,106	162,004	202,136	106,020	706,266	794,690
						
Analysis by fund						
Unrestricted funds	236,106	162,004	202,136	106,020	706,266	
	236,106	162,004	202,136	106,020	706,266	
For the year ended 31 D	December 201					
Unrestricted funds	322,660	93,118	125,585	236,149		777,512
Restricted funds	17,178			-		17,178

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9	Support costs					
		Support Go	vernance	2016	2015	Basis of allocation
		costs	costs			
		£	£	£	£	
	Staff costs	14,857	8,461	23,318	29,788	Staff numbers
	Depreciation	-	-	-	891	
	HR Costs	1,977	-	1,977	880	Actual
	Bank and finance	845	-	845	1,068	Actual
	Legal and professional	3,143	-	3,143	1,509	Actual
	Office costs	•	-	•	295	
	Audit fees	-	1,800	1,800	1,800	Governance
	Legal and professional	-	1,800	1,800	1,732	Governance
		20,822	12,061	32,883	37,963	
	Analysed between					
	Charitable activities	20,822	12,061	32,883	37,963	

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £1,800 (2015- £1,800) for audit fees.

10 Auditor's remuneration

The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:

Fees payable to the Charity's auditor and associates:	2016 £	2015 £
Audit of the annual accounts	1,800	1,800

11 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year, andt none of them were reimbursed travelling expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number employees during the year was:

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
UK Activities	5	6
European Activities	4	2
US Activities	3	3
Special Events	1	1
		
	13	12
Employment costs		
	£	£
Wages and salaries	451,947	411,354
Social security costs	40,652	33,746
	492,599	445,100
	===	===

There were no employees paid in excess of £60,000 in the current or previous year.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Computers £
Cost	£.
At 1 January 2016	3,584
Additions	488
At 31 December 2016	4,072
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016	559
Depreciation charged in the year	1,357
At 31 December 2016	1,916
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	2,156
At 31 December 2015	3,025

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14	Financial instruments	2016 £	2015 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets	L	L
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	23,540	108
	Dobt monanto monanto at amortisca cost	====	
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	14,762	9,939
			===
15	Debtors		
		2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	18,632	108
	Other debtors	4,931	137
		23,563	245
16	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Other taxation and social security	13,549	11,136
	Trade creditors	2,256	1,095
	Other creditors	12,506	8,844
		28,311	21,075

17 Related party transactions

The charity is under control of its sole corporate member Global Poverty Project Inc. USA.

Global Poverty Project Inc. (GPP USA), a company incorporated in the USA, is a sole member of Global Poverty Project UK (the charity). During the year under review, the charity received total income and reimbursement of expenses of £722,896 (2015: £674,489). At the year end, GPP USA owed £16,607 to the charity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

18	Cash generated from operations	2016	2015
		£	£
	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	71,595	(14,609)
	Adjustments for:		
	(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	891
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	1,358	281
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(23,319)	2,193
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	7,236	(298)
	Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	 56,870	(11,542)