

The National Justice Project Ltd

ABN 23 609 620 028

Annual Report - 30 June 2024

The National Justice Project Ltd
Directors' report
30 June 2024

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

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a Director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Larissa Behrendt

Experience and expertise

(appointed 24 June 2021)

Distinguished Professor Larissa Behrendt OA is the Director of Research at the Jumbunna Indigenous House of Learning at the University of Technology Sydney. She has a LLB and B.Juris from UNSW and a LLM and SJD from Harvard Law School. Larissa has a legal background with a strong track record in the areas of Indigenous law, policy, creative arts, education and research. She has held numerous judicial positions and sat on various community and arts organisation boards. Larissa is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences of Australia and a Foundation Fellow of the Australian Academy of Law. She chaired the national review of Indigenous Higher Education, was the inaugural chair of National Indigenous Television (NITV), the Chair of the Bangarra Dance Theatre, founding director of Sydney Story Factory (literacy program in Redfern) and director of Jimmy Little Foundation. She is a member of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and Land Commissioner, for New South Wales Land and Environment Court. She is currently Chair of the National Library of Australia and the Murrup Foundation, on the board of Sydney Dance Company and a Trustee of the Australian Museum. She is a member of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. Larissa is also an award-winning author, filmmaker and host of Speaking Out on ABC Radio. She chaired the national review of Indigenous Higher Education, was the inaugural chair of National Indigenous Television (NITV), has been the Chair of the Bangarra Dance Theatre and was a founding director of Sydney Story Factory (literacy program in Redfern). In 2020 she received an Order of Australia for distinguished service to Indigenous education and research, to the law, and to the visual and performing arts. In 2009 she was NAIDOC Person of the Year award and 2011 NSW Australian of the Year.

George Benjamin Newhouse

Experience and expertise

George is well known for fighting for justice for vulnerable Australians, including the mentally ill, LGBTI Australians, survivors of domestic violence, immigrants, prisoners, asylum seekers, youth detainees, and Aboriginal Australians.

In 2006 he secured a legal victor for Vivian Solon, who was illegally deported from Australia to the Philippines and for Cornelia Rau who was wrongfully detained in an Australian detention centre for 10 months.

As an advocate for Aboriginal rights, George has contested government and corporate actions against Aboriginal communities. He is experienced in coronial legal practice and has appeared in many coronial inquests into Aboriginal and asylum seeker deaths in custody.

George is committed to improving access to justice for the most vulnerable in Australia and in neighbouring countries. He is active in projects that make it easier for Aboriginal litigants to exercise their rights and that help stamp out racism.

George is an Adjunct Professor of Law at Macquarie University.

Duncan Fine

Experience and expertise

Duncan has been a lawyer for over 30 years working in commercial litigation for one of Australia's largest law firms but also working on Aboriginal Land Claims in the Northern Territory and for the Aboriginal Legal Service. Duncan is also a graduate of NIDA's Directing Course and has worked in theatre, film and television. He has also worked as a social commentator and has been a regular columnist for Fairfax/Nine newspapers.

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Steven Castan

Experience and expertise

Steven is the current Chair of the National Justice Project. Steven was an experienced Barrister of 13 years and has returned to practice as Solicitor based in Melbourne, Victoria. Steven primarily practises in the area of Human Rights and Social Justice Law, as well as commercial and intellectual property law. He has appeared in Coronial Inquests in relation to Aboriginal deaths in Custody and Asylum seeker detainees in detention centres. He is known for utilising his legal and negotiation skills to fight for justice for vulnerable Australians, including the mentally ill, LGBTI Australians, survivors of domestic violence, immigrants, prisoners, asylum seekers, youth detainees, and Aboriginal Australians. Steven is a sessional lecturer at Monash University in Human Rights & Social Justice Law. Steven is the chair of Habitat Restoration Fund an environmental charity based in Melbourne, Victoria.

Michael Dante Mori

Experience and expertise:

Dan is an American lawyer who attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in the United States Marine Corps and was the military lawyer for Australian Guantanamo Bay detainee David Hicks. Dan currently works for Shine Lawyers in the Class Action department. Additionally, Dan is a sessional lecturer at Monash University in International Humanitarian Law and Terrorism.

Karen Iles (Robinson)

Experience and expertise

(appointed 10 January 2023)

LLB (Law) | Grad Cert Applied Law (Dispute Resolution) | Grad Dip Legal Practice | BA (Women's Studies) | Graduate Australian Institute Company Directors

Karen Iles is the Founder and Principal Solicitor of Violet Co Legal & Consulting, a Nationally Accredited Mediator and Non-Executive Director. Karen is a Dharug Aboriginal woman.

In 2023 Karen was awarded Private Practitioner of the Year by the Women Lawyers Association of NSW. In 2022 Karen was awarded the inaugural NSW Law Society Pro Bono Service Award (2022) in recognition of her outstanding service to the NSW Legal Profession and the Community.

Karen holds a number of current Non-Executive Director board roles - OurWatch, First Australians Capital and Deadly Hearts Ltd. She is the General Editor of the First Nations Law Bulletin, LexisNexis.

She was appointed to the Australian Law Reform Commission's Expert Advisory Group Inquiry into Justice System Responses to Sexual Violence and the Australian Catholic Safeguarding panel in 2022 to review claims of sexual assault within the Catholic Church institutions. Karen is a current appointee to the NSW Law Society Employment Law Committee.

Principal activities

The principal activities of The National Justice Project Ltd during the financial year are focused on

- advancing human rights through advocacy and litigation
- advancing the education of the community with respect to the law, their rights and responsibilities
- fundraising to support The National Justice Project Ltd's mission.

The National Justice Project Ltd is cognisant of the need to preserve every available dollar for its purposes and has limited the direct costs of its fundraising initiatives. The costs associated with development of the firm's marketing materials have largely been donated by our Partners to whom we are ever grateful.

How Principal Activities Assisted in Achieving the Objectives

Our activities assisted vulnerable individuals in prison and detention obtain proper health care, justice and accountability. We assisted the families of individuals who died in detention or prison to deal with the Coroner or participate in the coronial process and we assisted Aboriginal Australians obtain better health outcomes by fighting against discrimination in the health system.

The National Justice Project Ltd
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Members' Guarantee

The National Justice Project Ltd is a Company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of the winding up of the Company, the amount capable of being called up from each member in the year prior to the winding up is limited to \$20.

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, four (4) meetings of Directors were held. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Larissa Behrendt	4	4
George Benjamin Newhouse	4	4
Duncan Fine	4	4
Steven Castan	4	4
Michael Dante Mori	4	4
Karen Iles (Robinson)	4	2

Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

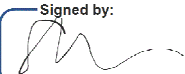
The financial report was authorised for issue on 25 November 2024 by the Board of Directors

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2024 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

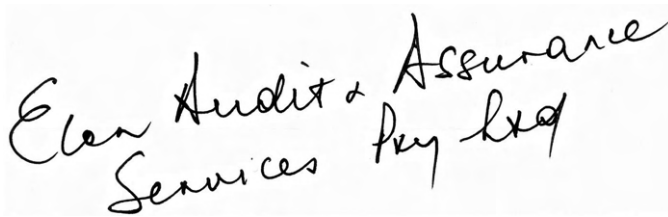
Signed by:

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STEVEN CASTAN
Chairman

25 November 2024

Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* to the Board of Directors of The National Justice Project Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2024, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



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George Venardos

GEORGE VENARDOS
Director

Dated in Sydney this 25th day of November 2024

The National Justice Project Ltd
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General information

The financial statements cover The National Justice Project Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is The National Justice Project Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

The National Justice Project Ltd is an unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

The National Justice Project Ltd
University of Technology Sydney
National Justice Project, CB01.17
15 Broadway
BROADWAY NSW 2007

A description of the nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 25 November 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The National Justice Project Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Client Fees Received	183,677	1,235,951
Donations Received	2,498,867	1,475,801
Grants Received	712,709	228,029
Consulting Fees	13,361	18,083
Interest Income	100,699	40,477
	<u>3,509,313</u>	<u>2,998,341</u>
Expenses		
Client Disbursements	(75,494)	(105,546)
Employee Expenses	(2,126,402)	(1,851,121)
Administrative Expenses	(16,214)	(13,279)
Insurance Expenses	(23,420)	(34,424)
IT Expenses	(47,362)	(26,098)
Other Expenses	(232,775)	(187,002)
Auditing Fees	(6,550)	(5,555)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>(8,503)</u>
Surplus for the year attributable to the owners of The National Justice Project Ltd	979,596	766,813
Other comprehensive surplus for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive surplus for the year attributable to the owners of The National Justice Project Ltd	<u><u>979,596</u></u>	<u><u>766,813</u></u>

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

The National Justice Project Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	705,591	1,013,593
Trade and Other Receivables	3	55,760	6,607
Financial Assets	4	3,775,759	2,706,742
Total current assets		<u>4,537,110</u>	<u>3,726,942</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	6,003	-
Intangibles	6	122,308	-
Total non-current assets		<u>128,311</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets		<u>4,665,421</u>	<u>3,726,942</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	7	39,664	95,738
Unearned income	8	493,679	566,935
Employee Benefits	9	136,358	76,314
Total current liabilities		<u>669,701</u>	<u>738,987</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employee Benefits	10	57,588	29,419
Total non-current liabilities		<u>57,588</u>	<u>29,419</u>
Total liabilities		<u>727,289</u>	<u>768,406</u>
Net assets		<u>3,938,132</u>	<u>2,958,536</u>
Equity			
Retained surplus		<u>3,938,132</u>	<u>2,958,536</u>
Total equity		<u>3,938,132</u>	<u>2,958,536</u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

The National Justice Project Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	2,191,723	2,191,723
Surplus for the year	766,813	766,813
Other comprehensive surplus for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	766,813	766,813
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>2,958,536</u>	<u>2,958,536</u>
	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	2,958,536	2,958,536
Surplus for the year	979,596	979,596
Other comprehensive surplus for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	979,596	979,596
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>3,938,132</u>	<u>3,938,132</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

The National Justice Project Ltd
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from grants and other revenue		3,359,461	3,549,214
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(2,569,178)	(2,566,572)
Interest received		100,699	22,337
Interest paid		(157)	-
		<u>890,825</u>	<u>1,004,979</u>
Net cash from operating activities	11		
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investment in term deposits		(1,069,017)	(1,694,543)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	5	(7,502)	-
Payments for intangibles	6	(122,308)	-
		<u>(1,198,827)</u>	<u>(1,694,543)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities			
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from financing activities			
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(308,002)	(689,564)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>1,013,593</u>	<u>1,703,157</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	2	<u><u>705,591</u></u>	<u><u>1,013,593</u></u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

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.

(b) Income Tax

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

(c) Revenue and Other Income

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Grant Revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant, 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.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

The National Justice Project Ltd receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from various organisations for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income.

Interest Revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Rendering of Services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised dependent on whether the outcome of the services can be measured reliably. If this is the case then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably measured then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Donations

Revenue arising from donations is recognised when control is obtained as it is impossible for the Company to reliably measure these prior to this time. For example, cash donations are recognised when banked and other donations are recognised when title transfers to the Company.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

The Company reviewed the annual leave liability to determine the level of annual leave which is expected to be paid more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Whilst this has been considered to be long-term employee benefits for the purpose of measuring the leave under AASB 119, the effect of discounting was not considered to be material and therefore has not been calculated.

Employee benefits are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur. Annual leave is classified as a long-term employee benefit.

(f) Financial Assets

Term deposits with a maturity greater than three (3) months from year end are determined to be financial assets.

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income.

Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Right-Of-Use Assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to surplus or deficit as incurred.

(i) Lease Liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset or to surplus or deficit if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Office Furniture & Fittings - 5 years
Computer Equipment - 4 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

(k) Intangibles

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

The National Justice Project Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 2. Current assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash at bank	<u>705,591</u>	<u>1,013,593</u>

Note 3. Current assets - Trade and Other Receivables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Trade receivables	<u>55,760</u>	<u>6,607</u>

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

Note 4. Current assets - Financial Assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Term deposit - medium maturity	<u>3,775,759</u>	<u>2,706,742</u>

Medium-term investment represents a Term Deposit with St George Bank. This medium-term investment earns interest at 4.05% (2023: 3.05% p.a.) and matures more than three (3) months after year end.

Note 5. Non-current assets - Property, Plant and Equipment

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Office Furniture & Fittings	50,434	49,813
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(50,434)</u>	<u>(49,813)</u>
	-	-
Computer Equipment	6,882	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(879)</u>	<u>-</u>
	6,003	-
	<u>6,003</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 6. Non-current assets - intangibles

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Intangible Assets - platform and call it out app	<u>122,308</u>	<u>-</u>

The National Justice Project Ltd
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 7. Current liabilities - Trade and Other Payables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade payables	16,574	74
GST	(13,634)	76,589
Other payables	36,724	19,075
	<u>39,664</u>	<u>95,738</u>

Note 8. Current liabilities - Unearned income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Unearned Income - Grants	<u>493,679</u>	<u>566,935</u>

Note 9. Current liabilities - Employee Benefits

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Provision for annual leave	<u>136,358</u>	<u>76,314</u>

Note 10. Non-current liabilities - Employee Benefits

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Provision for long service leave	<u>57,588</u>	<u>29,419</u>

Note 11. Cash Flow Information

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

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Surplus for the year	979,596	766,813
Non-cash flows in surplus		
Depreciation	1,500	8,504
Employee entitlements	88,213	38,441
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(49,153)	35,154
Decrease in trade and other payables	(56,074)	(49,605)
(Decrease)/increase in other operating liabilities	<u>(73,257)</u>	<u>205,672</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>890,825</u>	<u>1,004,979</u>

Note 12. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2024.

Note 13. Related Parties

Total remuneration paid to key management personnel was \$165,313 (2023: \$143,615) for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Note 14. Events Occurring after the Reporting Date

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.


The financial report was authorised for issue on 25 November 2024 by the Board of Directors

The National Justice Project Ltd
Directors' declaration
30 June 2024

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of The National Justice Project Ltd (the "Company"), the Directors of the Company declare that:

- The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 15, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
- In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the directors

Signed by:

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STEVEN CASTAN
Chairman

25 November 2024

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The National Justice Project Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of The National Justice Project Ltd (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' Declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of The National Justice Project Ltd is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act)*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of The National Justice Project Ltd in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibility of Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *ACNC Act* and the needs of the members. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control 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.

Responsibility of Directors for the Financial Report (*continued*)

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Company either intend to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

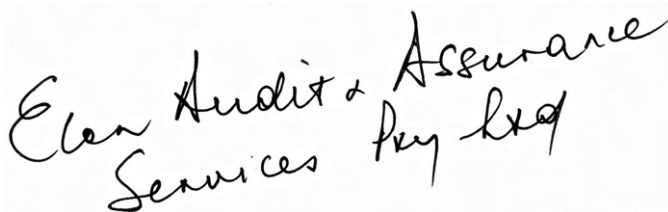
As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by responsible entities.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Company's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report (*continued*)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



ECON AUDIT AND ASSURANCE SERVICES PTY LTD



GEORGE VENARDOS
Director

Dated in Sydney this 25th day of November 2024