

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity

ACN 629 446 493

Consolidated Financial Statements - 30 June 2023

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
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For the year ended 30 June 2023

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Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Auditor's independence declaration

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Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue			
Revenue	4	931,995	906,102
Expenses			
Advertising		-	(723)
Bank charges		(1,727)	(274)
Consulting and professional fees		(165,022)	(456,013)
Employee benefits expense		(585,951)	(392,267)
Entertainment		(4,315)	(4,814)
Insurance		(11,992)	(3,736)
Office expenses		(18,039)	(7,529)
Other expenses		(26,103)	(21,245)
Subscriptions		(10,744)	(26,885)
Superannuation expense		(58,741)	(38,773)
Travel		(93,857)	(39,900)
Workshop expenses		-	(514)
Deficit before income tax expense		(44,496)	(86,571)
Income tax expense		-	-
Deficit after income tax expense for the year		(44,496)	(86,571)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(44,496)</u>	<u>(86,571)</u>

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

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	102,935	235,269
Trade and other receivables	7	8,671	20,988
Total current assets		<u>111,606</u>	<u>256,257</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	6,884	903
Intangibles	9	30,876	-
Total non-current assets		<u>37,760</u>	<u>903</u>
Total assets		<u>149,366</u>	<u>257,160</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	78,342	167,805
Employee benefits	11	43,966	25,574
Total current liabilities		<u>122,308</u>	<u>193,379</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	11	13,185	5,412
Total non-current liabilities		<u>13,185</u>	<u>5,412</u>
Total liabilities		<u>135,493</u>	<u>198,791</u>
Net assets		<u>13,873</u>	<u>58,369</u>
Equity			
Retained surpluses		<u>13,873</u>	<u>58,369</u>
Total equity		<u>13,873</u>	<u>58,369</u>

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

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Consolidated	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	144,940	144,940
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	(86,571)	(86,571)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(86,571)	(86,571)
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>58,369</u>	<u>58,369</u>
	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Consolidated		
Balance at 1 July 2022	58,369	58,369
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	(44,496)	(44,496)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(44,496)	(44,496)
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>13,873</u>	<u>13,873</u>

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

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Consolidated 2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,038,743	1,069,490
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		<u>(1,132,247)</u>	<u>(981,568)</u>
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		<u>(93,504)</u>	<u>87,922</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for intangibles	9	(30,876)	-
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment		<u>(7,954)</u>	<u>(903)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(38,830)</u>	<u>(903)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash from financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(132,334)	87,019
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>235,269</u>	<u>148,250</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	<u><u>102,935</u></u>	<u><u>235,269</u></u>

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

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

1. General information

The consolidated financial statements cover Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity as a group consisting of Accounting for Nature Limited and the entity it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity's functional and presentation currency.

Accounting for Nature Limited is a not-for-profit entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on _____ 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The group has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and associated regulations as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary of Accounting for Nature Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2023 and the results of the subsidiary for the year then ended. Accounting for Nature Limited and its subsidiary together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'group'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Where the group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The group recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

The group recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the group: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established. Donations are recognised as revenue when received.

Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the group's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the group's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The group has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

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:

Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	3 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 group. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial year are discussed below.

Indefinite life intangible assets

The group tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2. The recoverable amounts of the asset have been determined based on value-in-use calculations or fair value less cost to sell. No impairment is recognised in the current year.

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

4. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<i>Revenue from contract with customers</i>		
Grants and revenue from rendering of services	897,133	902,266
SAC Method Accreditation Review Fee	30,682	3,836
Travel recovery	4,180	-
	<u>931,995</u>	<u>906,102</u>

5. Expenses

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Deficit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Superannuation expense</i>		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	<u>58,741</u>	<u>38,773</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>102,935</u>	<u>235,269</u>

7. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Trade receivables	<u>8,671</u>	<u>20,988</u>

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Computer equipment - at cost	8,545	591
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,825)</u>	<u>-</u>
	6,720	591
Office equipment - at cost	312	312
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(148)</u>	<u>-</u>
	164	312
	<u>6,884</u>	<u>903</u>

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Computer equipment - at cost \$	Office equipment - at cost \$	Total \$
Consolidated			
Balance at 1 July 2022	591	312	903
Additions	7,954	-	7,954
Depreciation expense	(1,825)	(148)	(1,973)
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>6,720</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>6,884</u>

9. Intangibles

	Consolidated 2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Trademarks - at cost	<u>30,876</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
GST payable	32,878	8,002
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	<u>45,464</u>	<u>159,803</u>
	<u>78,342</u>	<u>167,805</u>

11. Employee benefits

	Consolidated 2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Annual leave	<u>43,966</u>	<u>25,574</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Long service leave	<u>13,185</u>	<u>5,412</u>
	<u>57,151</u>	<u>30,986</u>

12. Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required contribute a maximum \$10 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2023, the number of members was 10 (2022: 8)

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

13. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the group is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Aggregate compensation	<u>187,896</u>	<u>191,815</u>

14. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the company:

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<i>Audit services - Nexia Australia</i> Audit of the financial statements	<u>6,500</u>	<u>6,500</u>

15. Contingencies

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2023 (2022: None).

16. Related party transactions

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 17.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel include the Directors and the Chief Executive Officer. All Directors are honorary and as such no payments are made to them. Short term benefits received by key management personnel during the year were \$187,896 (2022: \$189,561). No other benefits were received during the year.

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

17. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiary in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2:

Name	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2023	2022
		%	%
EVA Environmental Data Services Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2023

18. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the group's operations, the results of those operations, or the group's state of affairs in future financial years.

19. Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

Accounting for Nature Limited
Bennelong Office Auites Suite 4
3B Macquarie Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Directors' declaration
For the year ended 30 June 2023

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached consolidated financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and associated regulations;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- 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



2 December 2023

Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Independent auditor's report

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Accounting for Nature Limited and its Controlled Entity
Independent auditor's report

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