Althea Projects Incorporated

ABN: 47 280 156 982

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Althea Projects Incorporated

ABN: 47 280 156 982

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Althea Projects Incorporated

ABN: 47 280 156 982

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue	3	**4,530,184**	3,739,107
Employee benefits expense		**(2,992,252)**	(2,367,234)
Depreciation		**(165,643)**	(148,042)
Other expenses	4	**(1,235,621)**	(966,515)
Profit before income tax		**136,668**	257,316
Income tax expense	2(b)	**-**	-
Profit for the year		**136,668**	257,316
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**136,668**	257,316

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Althea Projects Incorporated

ABN: 47 280 156 982

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**1,293,350**	1,090,371
Trade and other receivables	6	**61,947**	56,427
Other financial assets	7	**868,459**	844,280
Prepayments		**53,510**	46,643
Other assets		**9,091**	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**2,286,357**	2,037,721
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	**253,624**	232,485
Right-of-use assets	9	**634,175**	103,788
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**887,799**	336,273
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,174,156**	2,373,994
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	**499,941**	419,793
Lease liabilities	9	**102,065**	83,971
Employee benefits	11	**263,724**	210,568
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**865,730**	714,332
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	9	**533,723**	22,266
Employee benefits	11	**28,960**	28,320
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**562,683**	50,586
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,428,413**	764,918
NET ASSETS		**1,745,743**	1,609,076
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		**1,745,743**	1,609,076
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,745,743**	1,609,076

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Althea Projects Incorporated

ABN: 47 280 156 982

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2021

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2020	**1,609,076**	**1,609,076**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**136,668**	**136,668**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**1,745,743**	**1,745,743**

2020

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019	1,351,759	1,351,759
Profit/(loss) for the year	257,316	257,316
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,609,076	1,609,076

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Althea Projects Incorporated

ABN: 47 280 156 982

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		**4,455,001**	3,862,571
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(4,080,142)**	(3,264,695)
Dividends received		**33,892**	30,666
Interest received		**1,254**	3,965
Interest paid		**(3,922)**	(5,621)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		**406,083**	626,886
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(97,121)**	(135,427)
Purchases of investments		**(15,486)**	(15,333)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(112,607)**	(150,760)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of lease liabilities		**(90,497)**	(99,364)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(90,497)**	(99,364)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**202,979**	376,762
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,090,371**	713,609
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	**1,293,350**	1,090,371

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

The financial report covers Althea Projects Incorporated as an individual entity. Althea Projects Incorporated is a not-for-profit Entity, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The principal activities of the Entity for the year ended 30 June 2021 were to strengthen and support famillies so children and young people can reach their full potential. This is achieved by delivering and supporting various projects and initiatives to support families across the community.

The functional and presentation currency of Althea Projects Incorporated is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the opinion of the Management committee the Entity is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies*, *Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

The Entity is preparing special purpose financial statements as the Management committee is of the opinion that the Entity is not a reporting entity as users may obtain the financial information they require upon request.

The financial statements and material accounting policies all comply with the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer

2. Identify the performance obligations

3. Determine the transaction price

4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations

5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

Grant income

Amount arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received. The Entity considers whether there are any related liabilty or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilites have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

(b) Income Tax

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

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the cost model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Entity, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Land and buildings	2.5% - 4%
Plant and Equipment	10% - 50%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	10% - 20%
Motor Vehicles	14% - 25%
Computer Equipment	17% - 50%
Leasehold improvements	14%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(e) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Entity classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Entity changes its business model for managing financial assets.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Entity's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss (refer to hedging accounting policy for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.)

The Entity's financial assets measured at FVTPL comprise equity holdings in unlisted companies in the statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Entity has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Entity renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Entity measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Entity comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Entity determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(h) Leases

Lease assessment at contract inception

At inception of a contract, the Entity assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Entity has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Entity has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Right-of-use asset

At the lease commencement, the Entity recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Entity believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Entity's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Entity's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Leases

Adoption of short term leases or low value asset exception

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Entity has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Entity recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(i) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Entity'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 wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

3 Revenue

	2021	2020
	$	$
Interest received	**1,254**	3,965
Recoupments	**19,347**	20,563
Project income	**38,143**	33,126
Fundraising income	**57,559**	47,620
Donation and gift income	**22,719**	23,806
Other income	**255,705**	75,660
Unrealised gains (loss)	**8,693**	9,825
Dividends received	**33,892**	30,666
Donations	**3,403**	2,591
Grants	**4,089,468**	3,491,286
	4,530,184	3,739,107

4 Other Expenses

	2021	2020
	$	$
Accounting fees	**14,972**	16,611
Advertising	**26,658**	28,934
Cleaning	**45,337**	29,607
Client support costs	**56,640**	57,836
Computer costs	**121,045**	98,173
Consultancy fees	**20,744**	1,572
Emergency relief payment	**452,856**	339,673
Employment support and supervision	**15,329**	8,238
Fringe benefits tax	**1,585**	3,170
Insurance	**37,637**	40,592
Interest expense	**3,922**	5,621
Meal preparation expenses	**32,038**	1,338
Motor vehicle expenses	**25,202**	23,833
Other expenses	**82,802**	55,221
Portable LSL levy	**18,401**	-
Postage	**788**	794
Printing and stationery	**21,264**	19,380
Projects expense	**25,662**	24,383
Rates and taxes	**35,856**	32,547
Relocation expenses	**35,996**	2,030
Rent	**25,679**	13,061
Repairs and maintenance	**36,150**	53,156
Telephone	**22,770**	23,293
Travel	**40,561**	49,730
Utilities	**35,727**	37,723
	1,235,621	966,515

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021	2020
	$	$
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,293,350**	1,090,371
	1,293,350	1,090,371

6 Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	$	$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	**61,947**	6,427
Cash flow boost accrual	**-**	50,000
	61,947	56,427

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.

7 Other Financial Assets

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

	2021	2020
	$	$
CURRENT		
Other financial assets		
Shares in unlisted public companies	**868,459**	844,280
	868,459	844,280

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

8 Property, plant and equipment

	2021	2020
	$	$
Buildings		
At cost	**509,027**	509,027
Accumulated depreciation	**(432,445)**	(419,720)
Total buildings	**76,582**	89,307
Plant and equipment		
At cost	**220,054**	239,340
Accumulated depreciation	**(197,869)**	(211,987)
Total plant and equipment	**22,185**	27,353
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	**56,171**	64,866
Accumulated depreciation	**(43,949)**	(48,996)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	**12,222**	15,870
Motor vehicles		
At cost	**128,392**	128,392
Accumulated depreciation	**(101,936)**	(75,678)
Total motor vehicles	**26,456**	52,714
Computer equipment		
At cost	**55,910**	53,131
Accumulated depreciation	**(23,576)**	(5,890)
Total computer equipment	**32,334**	47,241
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	**84,841**	-
Accumulated amortisation	**(996)**	-
Total leasehold improvements	**83,845**	-
Total property, plant and equipment	**253,624**	232,485

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

9 Leases

Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2021			
Balance at beginning of year	**58,599**	**45,189**	**103,788**
Depreciation	**(65,980)**	**(23,680)**	**(89,660)**
Additions	**620,047**	**-**	**620,047**
Balance at end of year	**612,666**	**21,509**	**634,175**

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2020			
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	-
Depreciation	(78,132)	(23,681)	(101,813)
Additions	136,731	68,870	205,601
Balance at end of year	58,599	45,189	103,788

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual discounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total discounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	$	$	$	$	$
2021					
Lease liabilities	**102,065**	**443,640**	**90,083**	**635,788**	**635,788**
2020					
Lease liabilities	83,971	22,266	-	106,237	106,237

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

10 Trade and Other Payables

	2021	2020
	$	$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	**76,100**	27,545
GST payable	**69,305**	75,770
PAYG payable	**69,478**	27,657
Accrued expenses	**6,000**	3,600
Superannuation liability	**25,152**	23,374
Payroll accrual	**68,166**	42,173
Unexpended government funds	**185,739**	219,673
	499,941	419,793

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

11 Employee Benefits

	2021	2020
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Long service leave	**53,885**	38,200
Annual leave	**209,839**	172,368
	263,724	210,568

	2021	2020
	$	$
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	**28,960**	28,320
	28,960	28,320

12 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Management committee, the Entity did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020:None) other than the below.

On 2 November 2021, the Entity received a letter from a legal firm requiring it to confirm whether the Entity considers itself a proper respondent to a personal injury claim that occurred in January 1996. The information usually required by AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the Entity.

13 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The financial report was authorised for issue on the date that the responsible persons' declaration was signed by the board of directors.

Other than the contingency detailed in Note 12, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Entity in future financial years.

14 Statutory Information

The principal place of business of the entity is:

Althea Projects Incorporated
Unit 1
5-11 Fleming Street
Aitkenvale QLD 4814

Althea Projects Incorporated

ABN: 47 280 156 982

Responsible Persons' Declaration

The responsible persons declare that in the responsible persons' opinion:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and

- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.*

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013.*

Responsible person ....

Dated 16 November 2021.

JESSUPS

TOWNSVILLE
1/211 Sturt Street Townsville QLD 4810
PO Box 1269 Townsville QLD 4810
T: +61 7 4755 3330

CAIRNS
320 Sheridan Street Cairns QLD 4870
PO Box 7817 Cairns QLD 4870
T: +61 7 40377 050

www.jessupsnq.com.au
info@jessupsnq.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ALTHEA PROJECTS INCORPORATED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Althea Projects Incorporated (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the responsible persons' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the registered entity is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act), including:

- giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- 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 registered entity in accordance with the ACNC Act and 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the registered entity's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

JESSUPS

Responsibilities of the Committee for the Financial Report

The committee members of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The committees' responsibility also includes such internal control as the committee members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the committee members are responsible for assessing the registered entity'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 committee members either intend to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Jessups

Paul Sapelli
Partner

Level 1, 211 Sturt Street, Townsville, QLD 4810

Dated: 16 November 2021