

# **Rural Aid Limited**

ABN 29 605 783 597

## **Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

# Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

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# Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

## Directors' Report 30 June 2018

The directors present their report on Rural Aid Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

### General information

#### Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

<b>Names</b>	<b>Position</b>
Charles Alder	Director
Tracy Alder	Director
Sandra Lynch	Director
Mark Creswell	Director
Zelina Turner	Director

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

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of Rural Aid Limited during the financial year was to provide a holistic program to rural Australia through understanding the needs of the Australian primary producers and aim to lend a helping hand when times are tough.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

#### Members' guarantee

Rural Aid Limited is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$ 10 for members.

At 30 June 2018 the collective liability of members was \$ 50 (2017: \$ 50).

#### Operating results and review of operations for the year

##### Operating results

The surplus of the Company for the year amounted to \$ 758,581 (2017: Deficit of \$ 50,305).

##### Other items

##### Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

##### Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

## Directors' Report

30 June 2018

### Other items

#### Other items

### Environmental issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

### Auditors independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

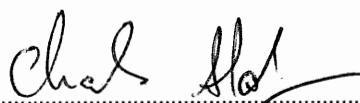
### Future developments

The Company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations.

### Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

Indemnities have been given or insurance premiums were paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer of Rural Aid Limited. No insurance was paid or indemnification have been given to the auditor of the Company.

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

Director:   
.....  
Charles Alder

Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of March 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDIT SERVICES

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## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

## Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 60-40 of the Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Responsible Persons of Rural Aid Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60-40 of 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT SERVICES**  
**Chartered Accountants**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Jiahui Thum'.

**Jiahui Thum**  
**Director**

Brisbane, QLD  
Date: 27<sup>th</sup> March 2019

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	42,939	57,530
Other income	4	2,199,588	893,698
Employee benefits expense	5	(511,606)	(354,744)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(25,618)	(21,696)
Program Costs		(881,787)	(584,152)
Administration Costs		(65,896)	(40,941)
<b>Surplus/ (Deficit) before income tax</b>		<b>757,620</b>	<b>(50,305)</b>
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year</b>		<b>757,620</b>	<b>(50,305)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of income tax</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year</b>		<b>757,620</b>	<b>(50,305)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	680,646	50,495
Trade and other receivables	7	131,560	53,899
Inventories	8	28,395	4,794
Other assets	10	17,160	93
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>857,761</u>	109,281
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	217,558	82,795
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>217,558</u>	82,795
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,075,319</u>	192,076
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	167,256	88,156
Employee benefits	12	69,853	25,871
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>237,109</u>	114,027
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	12	3,304	763
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>3,304</u>	763
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>240,413</u>	114,790
NET ASSETS		<u>834,906</u>	77,286
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>834,906</u>	77,286
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>834,906</u>	77,286

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2018

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2017</b>	<u>77,286</u>	<u>77,286</u>
Surplus for the year	<u>757,620</u>	<u>757,620</u>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>	<u><u>834,906</u></u>	<u><u>834,906</u></u>

2017

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2016</b>	<u>127,591</u>	<u>127,591</u>
Deficit for the year	<u>(50,305)</u>	<u>(50,305)</u>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2017</b>	<u><u>77,286</u></u>	<u><u>77,286</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	2018	2017
Note	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Receipts from donations, bequests and raffles	1,915,774	917,492
Payments to suppliers and employees	(1,417,234)	(886,622)
Interest paid	(2,906)	(4)
Commonwealth, State and Local Government Grants	294,898	29,907
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>790,532</u>	<u>60,773</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	<u>(160,381)</u>	(21,738)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>(160,381)</u>	(21,738)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	630,151	39,035
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>50,495</u>	<u>11,460</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6 <u><u>680,646</u></u>	<u><u>50,495</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The financial report covers Rural Aid Limited as an individual entity. Rural Aid Limited is a not-for-profit Company, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Rural Aid Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by those charged with governance on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2019.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

### 1 Basis of Preparation

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

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Income Tax

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

#### (b) Leases

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

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

#### (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 Company 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 and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

#### Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(c) Revenue and other income (Continued)**

###### **Grant revenue**

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Company 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 Company 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.

Rural Aid Limited receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties 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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

###### **Other income**

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

##### **(d) 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.

##### **(e) 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.

###### **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 asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(e) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)**

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

<b>Fixed asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation rate</b>
Plant and Equipment	5% to 20%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	5% to 50%
Motor Vehicles	20%
Office Equipment	7% to 50%

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.

##### **(f) Financial instruments**

For comparative year

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company 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**

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(f) Financial instruments (Continued)**

###### **Financial assets**

###### *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

###### *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets:

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the Company to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition or
- which are derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

The Company has no such balance during the year.

Assets included within this category are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss arising from derivative financial instruments is based on changes in fair value, which is determined by direct reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

###### *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company's management to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(f) Financial instruments (Continued)**

###### **Financial assets**

The Company has no such balance during the year.

###### *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets or which have been designated in this category. The Company's available-for-sale financial assets comprise listed securities.

The Company has no such balance during the year.

All available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are only recognised in profit or loss when they are sold or when the investment is impaired.

In the case of impairment or sale, any gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit or loss.

Losses recognised in the prior period statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income resulting from the impairment of debt securities are reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if the subsequent increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

###### **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Although the Company uses derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency and interest rate risk, it does not hedge account for these transactions.

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

###### **Impairment of Financial Assets**

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

###### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(f) Financial instruments (Continued)**

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

For current year

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company 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 Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing 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 Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(f) Financial instruments (Continued)**

###### **Financial assets**

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.

###### *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
- debt investments measured at FVOCI

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company 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 Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

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.



## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(f) Financial instruments (Continued)**

###### **Financial liabilities**

Where the Company 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 Company 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 Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

##### **(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) 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 wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

##### **(i) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards**

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2018, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

##### Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

During the year, there is no indicator of impairment. Hence, no assessment is required.

##### Key estimates - provisions

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

##### Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

#### 4 Revenue and Other Income

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- sale of goods	42,939	57,530
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>42,939</b>	<b>57,530</b>
Other Income		
- donations	2,104,123	863,698
- grants	95,465	30,000
<b>Total Revenue and Other Income</b>	<b>2,199,588</b>	<b>893,698</b>
	<b>2,242,527</b>	<b>951,228</b>

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 5 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Other expenses:		
Depreciation expenses	25,618	21,696
Employee benefits expense	511,606	354,744
	<u>54,545</u>	<u>73,993</u>
Rental expense on operating leases:		
- Minimum lease payments	<u>54,545</u>	73,993

#### 6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	680,646	50,495
	<u>680,646</u>	<u>50,495</u>

#### 7 Trade and Other Receivables

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	31,361	73
	<u>31,361</u>	<u>73</u>
GST receivable	100,199	53,826
	<u>131,560</u>	<u>53,899</u>
<b>Total current trade and other receivables</b>	<u>131,560</u>	<u>53,899</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.

#### 8 Inventories

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Finished goods	28,395	4,794
	<u>28,395</u>	<u>4,794</u>

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 9 Property, plant and equipment

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment		
At cost	23,541	15,286
Accumulated depreciation	(7,552)	(4,166)
Total plant and equipment	<u>15,989</u>	11,120
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	14,908	14,281
Accumulated depreciation	(7,124)	(4,597)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	<u>7,784</u>	9,684
Motor vehicles		
At cost	191,381	49,335
Accumulated depreciation	(24,301)	(13,024)
Total motor vehicles	<u>167,080</u>	36,311
Office equipment		
At cost	47,298	37,845
Accumulated depreciation	(20,593)	(12,165)
Total office equipment	<u>26,705</u>	25,680
Total plant and equipment	<u>217,558</u>	82,795
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<u><u>217,558</u></u>	<u>82,795</u>

#### (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Plant and Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Year ended 30 June 2018</b>					
Balance at the beginning of year	11,120	9,684	36,311	25,680	82,795
Additions	8,255	627	142,046	9,453	160,381
Depreciation expenses	(3,386)	(2,527)	(11,277)	(8,428)	(25,618)
Balance at the end of year	<u>15,989</u>	<u>7,784</u>	<u>167,080</u>	<u>26,705</u>	<u>217,558</u>

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 10 Other Assets

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	17,160	93

#### 11 Trade and Other Payables

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current		
Trade payables	43,726	8,953
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	123,530	79,203
	167,256	88,156

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.

#### 12 Employee Benefits

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current liabilities		
Annual and sick leave	69,853	25,871
	69,853	25,871
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	3,304	763

#### 13 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$ 10 each towards meeting any outstanding and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2018 the number of members was 5 (2017: 5).

#### 14 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$ 110,000 (2017: \$ 110,000).

#### 15 Contingencies

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2018 (30 June 2017: None).

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 16 Related Parties

**(a) The Company's main related parties are as follows:**

Key management personnel - refer to Note 14.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

**(b) Transactions with related parties**

There are no other transactions noted with related parties.

**(c) Loans to/from related parties**

There are no loans to or from related parties noted.

#### 18 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2019 by those charged with governance.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

#### 19 Statutory Information

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

Rural Aid Limited  
8 Colebard St E  
Acacia Ridge QLD 4110

## Rural Aid Limited

ABN 29 605 783 597

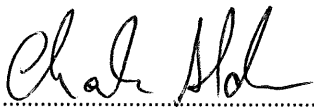
### Responsible Persons' Declaration

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 .....



Charles Alder

Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of March 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDIT SERVICES

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Level 1, Suite 1a  
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Brisbane QLD 4000

**Rural Aid Limited**  
ABN 29 605 783 597

## Independent Audit Report to the members of Rural Aid Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Rural Aid Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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 financial report of Rural Aid Limited has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Registered Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (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.

#### Responsibilities of Responsible Entities for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of the Registered Entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial report, the responsible entities are responsible for assessing the Registered Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible entities either intends to liquidate the Registered Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Registered Entity's financial reporting process.

#### **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 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 the 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 Registered Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible entities.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities' 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 Registered Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report 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 Registered Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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 those charged with governance 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.

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDIT SERVICES Chartered Accountants**



**Jiahui Thum  
Director**

Brisbane, QLD  
Date: 27<sup>th</sup> March 2019