Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	$	$
Income		
Dividends received	**100,663**	110,168
Donations	**201,495**	273,778
Government COVID-19 assistance	**470,000**	-
Grants and contract income - Commonwealth Government	**914,738**	468,936
Grants and contract income - Local Government	**1,133,971**	322,139
Grants and contract income - State Government	**1,087,372**	1,725,959
Green army administration	**-**	1,664
Interest income	**2,422**	18,744
Management fee	**185,848**	360,909
Members' fees	**11,465**	24,980
Nursery supplies	**20,380**	8,488
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	**-**	6,750
Project sponsorship	**2,855,779**	4,315,356
Rent received	**91,149**	37,295
Sundry receipts	**14,938**	40,510
Training income	**527**	748
Volunteer contributions	**172,435**	443,067
	7,263,182	8,159,491
Expenses		
Accounting fees	**5,710**	775
Advertising	**5,734**	7,509
Audit fees	**31,000**	42,200
Bank fees	**7,190**	7,946
Consultant's fees	**114,440**	129,920
Depreciation expense	**362,391**	100,821
Electricity, gas and heating	**45,738**	101,681
Forgiveness of debtor owing from ANT	**-**	136,908
Impairment of shares in related entity	**-**	189,691
Insurance	**131,393**	138,693
Interest expense	**26,807**	-
Legal fees	**10,220**	22,007
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	**18,525**	-
Membership expenses	**20,616**	2,306
Minor equipment	**167,612**	146,476
Motor vehicle expenses	**653,807**	1,101,543
Office and administration expenses	**27,279**	52,162
Postage	**5,156**	10,647
Printing and stationery	**5,736**	7,561

The Company has initially applied AASB 15, 16 and 1058 using the cumulative catch-up method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, 117, 118 and 1004 and related interpretations. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	$	$
Rent	**241,737**	400,946
Repairs and maintenance	**26,377**	31,932
Seminars, conferences and staff training	**45,248**	43,287
Subscriptions	**220,493**	238,355
Subcontracting	**195,416**	-
Security costs	**12,098**	-
Sundry expenses	**18,452**	27,609
Superannuation contributions	**362,873**	477,877
Task expenses	**1,495,894**	1,521,242
Telephone and fax	**136,088**	197,052
Travel	**128,526**	182,795
Uniforms	**7,343**	7,825
Wages	**4,436,713**	5,191,938
Workers compensation	**145,203**	132,341
	9,111,815	10,652,045
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year Before Income Tax	**(1,848,633)**	(2,492,554)
Income tax expense	**-**	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**(1,848,633)**	(2,492,554)
Other comprehensive income		
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of share investments	**(246,131)**	76,295
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(2,094,764)**	(2,416,259)

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**3,640,469**	2,876,279
Trade and other receivables	5	**457,116**	945,867
Investments	6	**1,191,157**	1,437,288
Other assets	7	**458,837**	210,678
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**5,747,579**	5,470,112
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	**4,540,230**	4,190,831
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**4,540,230**	4,190,831
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,287,809**	9,660,943
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	**665,864**	332,330
Income in advance	11	**3,936,352**	3,071,760
Lease liabilities	12	**216,656**	-
Provisions	13	**408,031**	232,805
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**5,226,903**	3,636,895
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	12	**208,370**	-
Provisions	13	**54,898**	182,163
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**263,268**	182,163
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**5,490,171**	3,819,058
NET ASSETS		**4,797,638**	5,841,885
EQUITY			
Issued capital		**5**	5
Retained earnings		**4,884,481**	5,682,597
Reserves	14	**(86,848)**	159,283
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,797,638**	5,841,885

The Company has initially applied AASB 15, 16 and 1058 using the cumulative catch-up method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, 117, 118 and 1004 and related interpretations. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2020

	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings	Insurance Excess Reserve	Financial Asset Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019	**5**	**5,682,597**	**-**	**159,283**	**5,841,885**
Deficit attributable to members of the entity	**-**	**(1,848,633)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,848,633)**
Adoption of AASB 15	**-**	**1,050,517**	**-**	**-**	**1,050,517**
Net loss on revaluation of share investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(246,131)**	**(246,131)**
Balance at 30 June 2020	**5**	**4,884,481**	**-**	**(86,848)**	**4,797,638**

2019

	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings	Insurance Excess Reserve	Financial Asset Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2018	5	8,155,151	20,000	82,988	8,258,144
Deficit attributable to members of the entity	-	(2,492,554)	-	-	(2,492,554)
Transfer from reserve	-	20,000	(20,000)	-	-
Net gain on revaluation of share investments	-	-	-	76,295	76,295
Balance at 30 June 2019	5	5,682,597	-	159,283	5,841,885

The Company has initially applied AASB 15, 16 and 1058 using the cumulative catch-up method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, 117, 118 and 1004 and related interpretations. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from government and community		**9,574,058**	8,477,848
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(8,609,797)**	(11,465,758)
Dividends received		**102,797**	110,168
Interest received		**2,422**	18,395
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		**1,069,480**	(2,859,347)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**146,475**	5,990
Proceeds from held-to-maturity financial assets		**-**	2,000,000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(223,246)**	(122,438)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(76,771)**	1,883,552
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of lease liabilities		**(228,519)**	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		**(228,519)**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**764,190**	(975,795)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**2,876,279**	3,852,074
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	**3,640,469**	2,876,279

The Company has initially applied AASB 15, 16 and 1058 using the cumulative catch-up method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, 117, 118 and 1004 and related interpretations. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1 Basis of Preparation

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the not-for-profit Company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore a special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the information of the members.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies disclosed below which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes.

These financial statements comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in the Australian Accounting Standards.

2 Change in Accounting Policy

Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Adoption of AASB 15

The Company has adopted AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts* with Customers and AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* for the first time in the current year with a date of initial application of 1 July 2019.

The Company has applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations. All adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 have been taken to retained earnings at 1 July 2019.

The key changes to the Company's accounting policies and the impact on these financial statements from applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 are described below.

Transfer of control to a customer - over time or at a point in time

AASB 15 has specific criteria regarding whether control is transferred over time or at a point in time. The Company has reviewed its contracts and concluded that the criteria for recognition over time is not met in some circumstances. In such cases, revenue is recognised at the delivery of each separate performance obligation instead of over the duration of the contract using a straight line basis.

Leases - Adoption of AASB 16

The Company has adopted AASB 16 *Leases* using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method from 1 July 2019 and therefore the comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2019 has not been restated and has been prepared in accordance with AASB 117 *Leases* and associated Accounting Interpretations.

Impact of adoption of AASB 16

The impact of adopting AASB 16 is described below:

Company as a lessee

Under AASB 117, the Company assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the Company or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets).

2 Change in Accounting Policy

Leases - Adoption of AASB 16

Impact of adoption of AASB 16

The Company has elected to use the exception to lease accounting for short-term leases (for building leases only) and leases of low value assets, and the lease expense relating to these leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis.

Practical expedients used on transition

AASB 16 includes a number of practical expedients which can be used on transition, the Company has used the following expedients:

- contracts which had previously been assessed as not containing leases under AASB 117 were not re-assessed on transition to AASB 16;
- lease liabilities have been discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019;
- right-of-use assets at 1 July 2019 have been measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments;
- a single discount rate was applied to all leases with similar characteristics;
- the right-of-use asset was adjusted by the existing onerous lease provision (where relevant) at 30 June 2020 rather than perform impairment testing of the right-of-use asset;
- excluded leases with an expiry date prior to 30 June 2020 from the statement of financial position and lease expenses for these leases have been recorded on a straight-line basis over the remaining term;
- used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;

Financial statement impact of adoption of AASB 16

The Company has recognised right-of-use assets of $653,544 and lease liabilities of $653,544 at 1 July 2019, for leases previously classified as operating leases.

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities at 1 July 2019 was 4.60% for buildings, and 7.95% for IT equipment. The incremental borrowing rate is based on the borrowing rate advertised by the Company's banker at 1 July 2019.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(b) Leases

For comparative year

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.

For current year

At inception of a contract, the Company 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 Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company 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.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company 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.

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 Company'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 Company'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.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Leases

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company 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 Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings are measured at Directors' valuation with reference to independent valuations and other market information available with effect to 30 June 2018.

Plant and equipment, including motor vehicles, are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment, except for freehold land is depreciated using the straight-line method or the diminishing value method from the date that management determine that the asset is available for use.

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

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5% to 20%
Plant and Equipment	6.67% to 100%
Motor vehicles	10% to 36%

(d) Financial instruments

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)

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

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.

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.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments

The Company has a number of strategic investments in listed and unlisted entities over which are they do not have significant influence nor control. The Company has made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes.

These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI.

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 Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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.

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.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

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.

(e) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance sheet date. Employee benefits for annual leave are treated as current liabilities and are measured at their nominal values. For the comparative financial year, Employee benefits for long service leave were recognised for all employees of the Company are measured at their nominal values. Where long service leave is expected to be settled within one year it is recorded under current liabilities. All other long service leave is recorded under non-current liabilities. For the current financial year, Employee benefits payable later than one year 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 not satisfy vesting requirements. These cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms of maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

Contributions are made by the Company to superannuation funds on behalf of employees and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(f) Income Tax

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

(g) 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.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(h) Comparative Amounts

Comparatives figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year when required by accounting standards or as a result of change in accounting policy.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(i) 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 Company 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

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Grant income

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied.

The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but may include revegetation, habitat planting, riparian restorations and threatened species management.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Revenue recognition policy for contracts which are either not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations (AASB 1058).

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

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

Gain on disposal of non-current assets

When a non-current asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	$	$
Cash at bank and on hand	**137,752**	908,780
Short-term bank deposits	**3,502,717**	1,967,499
	3,640,469	2,876,279

5 Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
Trade receivables	**392,924**	782,542
Imputation credits refundable	**21,735**	23,869
GST receivable	**23,981**	-
Other receivables	**18,476**	139,456
	457,116	945,867

6 Investments

	2020	2019
Shares in related entities - Australian Nature Tours	**189,691**	189,691
Less provision for impairment	**(189,691)**	(189,691)
	-	-
Shares in listed corporations - at market value	**1,191,157**	1,437,288

7 Other assets

	2020	2019
Prepayments	**349,571**	54,305
Accrued income	**87,688**	137,503
Rental bonds held	**21,578**	18,870
	458,837	210,678

8 Property, plant and equipment

	2020	2019
	$	$
Land and buildings		
At Directors' valuation (2018)	**3,898,196**	4,028,196
At cost	**10,000**	10,000
Accumulated depreciation	**(79,368)**	(58,082)
Total land and buildings	**3,828,828**	3,980,114
Plant and equipment		
At cost	**861,262**	673,015
Accumulated depreciation	**(607,928)**	(516,017)
Total plant and equipment	**253,334**	156,998
Motor vehicles		
At cost	**279,520**	310,172
Accumulated depreciation	**(236,396)**	(256,453)
Total motor vehicles	**43,124**	53,719
Right-of-use assets		
At initial recognition	**653,544**	-
Accumulated depreciation	**(238,600)**	-
Total right-of-use assets	**414,944**	-
Total property, plant and equipment	**4,540,230**	4,190,831

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Right-of-use assets	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at the beginning of year	3,980,114	156,998	53,719	-	4,190,831
Additions	-	188,246	35,000	-	223,246
Adoption of AASB 16	-	-	-	653,544	653,544
Disposals - written down value	(130,000)	-	(35,000)	-	(165,000)
Depreciation expense	(21,286)	(91,910)	(10,595)	(238,600)	(362,391)
Balance at the end of the year	3,828,828	253,334	43,124	414,944	4,540,230

9 Leases

The Company has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and related Interpretations.

Company as a lessee

The Company has leases over a range of assets including buildings, vehicles and IT equipment.

Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions are provided below.

The buildings relate to the leases of 333 Bennetts Road Brisbane, 407 Yarra Street Geelong and 120 Rosslyn Street Melbourne.

The vehicles relate to the leases of multiple motor vehicles with Toyota Fleet Management.

The IT equipment relates to photocopiers leases with Viatek.

Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	IT Equipment	Total
	$	$	$	$
Initial recognition on adoption of AASB 16	206,390	429,633	17,521	653,544
Depreciation charge	(65,323)	(165,045)	(8,232)	(238,600)
Balance at end of year	141,067	264,588	9,289	414,944

Lease liabilities

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

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	$	$	$	$	$
2020					
Lease liabilities	239,607	182,598	-	422,205	425,026

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income relating to leases that have been capitalised under AASB 16 are shown below:

	2020
	$
Interest Expense	26,807
Depreciation	238,600
	265,407

10 Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	$	$
Trade payables	**548,126**	213,987
Accrued expenses	**117,738**	76,399
GST payable	**-**	44,058
Other payables	**-**	(2,114)
	665,864	332,330

11 Income in advance

	2020	2019
Income in advance	**3,936,352**	3,071,760
	3,936,352	3,071,760

12 Other liabilities

	2020	2019
CURRENT		
Lease liabilities - right-of-use assets	**216,656**	-
	216,656	-
NON-CURRENT		
Lease liabilities - right-of-use assets	**208,370**	-
	208,370	-

13 Provisions

	2020	2019
CURRENT		
Annual leave	**189,339**	222,805
Long service leave	**218,692**	10,000
	408,031	232,805
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	**54,898**	182,163
	54,898	182,163

14 Reserves

Insurance excess reserve

The Insurance Excess Reserve had been created to provide for the excess payable in the event of a claim on the Company's public liability insurance policy.

Financial asset reserve

Changes in the fair value of share investments are recognised in other comprehensive income - financial asset reserve. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investment or when an impairment arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

15 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 voting member is required to contribute a maximum of $ 50 each towards meeting any outstanding and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2020 the number of voting members was 7.

16 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019: The company's bankers have provided a bank guarantee of $11,000 in favour of GAJ Nominees Pty Ltd in relation to the lease of the office situated at Shop 7A, 69 Mitchell Street, DARWIN, NT).

17 Company Details

The registered office of the Company is:

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd
20 Lydiard Street South
BALLARAT VIC 3350

The principal place of business is:

728 Barkly Street
BALLARAT VIC 3350

PPT
AUDIT

20 Lydiard Street South
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Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Auditors Independence Declaration To the Directors of Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* and 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.

PPT Audit Pty Ltd
....
PPT Audit Pty Ltd

....
Jason D. Hargreaves
Director

20 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat

5 November 2020

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Directors' Declaration

The directors have determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that these special purpose financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 3 of the financial statements.

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 18, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, and:

   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 3; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date.

2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director .... David Clark

Director .... 16 November 2020 Hazell Honour

Dated 16 November 2020

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Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Independent Audit Report to the Members of Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of 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 directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company presents fairly, in all material respects, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 3 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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001* and *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commissions Act 2012*, which has been given to the Directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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 to assist the Company to meet the requirements of *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and the Directors for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. Management's responsibility also includes such internal control as management determines 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company’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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, 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 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 the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PPT Audit Pty Ltd
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PPT Audit Pty Ltd

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Jason D. Hargreaves
Director

20 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat

18 November 2020