

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Page
Statement of Comprehensive Income	1
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Changes in Equity	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6
Auditors Independence Declaration	18
Directors' Declaration	19
Independent Audit Report	20

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Income		
Dividends received	110,168	128,274
Donations	273,778	69,300
Grants and contract income - Commonwealth Government	468,936	467,409
Grants and contract income - Local Government	322,139	379,072
Grants and contract income - State Government	1,725,959	1,097,827
Green army administration	1,664	4,873,071
Green army project support	-	959,901
Green army team allowance	-	7,569,950
Green army trainee allowance	-	6,917,722
Interest income	18,744	63,015
Management fee	360,909	688,229
Members' fees	24,980	29,257
Nursery supplies	8,488	25,847
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	6,750	-
Project sponsorship	4,315,356	4,918,812
Rent received	37,295	-
Sundry receipts	40,510	26,986
Training income	748	4,867
Volunteer contributions	443,067	398,342
	8,159,491	28,617,881
Expenses		
Accounting fees	775	11,465
Advertising	7,509	6,321
Audit fees	42,200	29,785
Bank fees	7,946	14,894
Consultant's fees	129,920	139,011
Depreciation expense	100,821	173,424
Electricity, gas and heating	101,681	147,693
Forgiveness of debtor owing from ANT	136,908	620,943
Forgiveness of loan to CVNZ	-	500,000
Impairment of shares in related entity	189,691	-
Insurance	138,693	164,586
Legal fees	22,007	1,100
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	7,313
Membership expenses	2,306	714
Minor equipment	146,476	383,587
Motor vehicle expenses	1,101,543	2,321,609
Office and administration expenses	52,162	74,123
Postage	10,647	26,463
Printing and stationery	7,561	16,309

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 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Rent	400,946	577,880
Repairs and maintenance	31,932	40,126
Seminars, conferences and staff training	43,287	201,242
Subscriptions	238,355	-
Sundry expenses	27,609	12,378
Superannuation contributions	477,877	889,319
Task expenses	1,521,242	1,951,423
Telephone and fax	197,052	415,655
Travel	182,795	224,832
Uniforms	7,825	101,135
Wages	5,191,938	16,106,889
Workers compensation	132,341	528,466
	<u>10,652,045</u>	<u>25,688,685</u>
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	(2,492,554)	2,929,196
Unrealised loss on revaluation of property	-	(929,895)
	<u>(2,492,554)</u>	<u>1,999,301</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year Before Income Tax	(2,492,554)	1,999,301
Income tax expense	-	-
	<u>(2,492,554)</u>	<u>1,999,301</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(2,492,554)	1,999,301
Other comprehensive income		
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of share investments	76,295	(37,067)
	<u>76,295</u>	<u>(37,067)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,416,259)	1,962,234

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	2,876,279	3,852,074
Trade and other receivables	3	945,867	816,451
Inventories	4	-	20,618
Investments	5	1,437,288	3,550,684
Other assets	6	210,678	509,708
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5,470,112	8,749,535
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	4,190,831	4,169,974
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4,190,831	4,169,974
TOTAL ASSETS		9,660,943	12,919,509
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	332,330	502,622
Income in advance	9	3,071,760	2,966,151
Provisions	10	232,805	896,609
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,636,895	4,365,382
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	10	182,163	295,983
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		182,163	295,983
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,819,058	4,661,365
NET ASSETS		5,841,885	8,258,144
EQUITY			
Issued capital		5	5
Retained earnings		5,662,597	8,155,151
Reserves	11	179,283	102,988
TOTAL EQUITY		5,841,885	8,258,144

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 2019

2019

	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings	Insurance Excess Reserve	Financial Asset Reserve	Green Army Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 29 June 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

2018

	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings	Insurance Excess Reserve	Financial Asset Reserve	Green Army Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	5	6,055,850	20,000	120,055	100,000	6,295,910
Surplus attributable to members of the entity	-	1,999,301	-	-	-	1,999,301
Transfer from reserve	-	100,000	-	-	(100,000)	-
Net loss on revaluation of share investments	-	-	-	(37,067)	-	(37,067)
Balance at 28 June 2018	5	8,155,151	20,000	82,988	-	8,258,144

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 2019

	2019	2018
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from government and community	8,477,848	22,399,193
Payments to suppliers and employees	(11,465,758)	(27,472,817)
Dividends received	110,168	127,427
Interest received	18,395	63,015
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>(2,859,347)</u>	<u>(4,883,182)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	5,990	28,894
Proceeds from/(payments for) held-to-maturity financial assets	2,000,000	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(122,438)	(41,580)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>1,883,552</u>	<u>(12,686)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(975,795)	(4,895,868)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>3,852,074</u>	<u>8,747,942</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	2 <u><u>2,876,279</u></u>	<u><u>3,852,074</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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.

(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) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and are net of any rebates and discounts received.

(c) Investments

Shares in listed corporations are carried at fair value at the year end date. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and recorded in the financial asset reserve. The accumulated gains and losses recorded in the financial asset reserve are only recognised in profit and loss when the investment is sold or impaired.

Shares in related entities are recorded at cost.

(d) 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	15.6% to 36%

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) 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 comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

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

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

- 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 some derivatives which are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

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 investment in Australian Nature Tours is reported at cost less any impairment charges, as its fair value cannot currently be reliably estimated.

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

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

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.

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.

Available-for-sale financial assets

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

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).

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

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)

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 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.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

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.

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.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

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.

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.

(f) Employee benefits

All employees are entitled to 13 weeks of long service leave after 10 years of service. Provision for long service leave is made on a pro rata basis for all employees who have completed 7 or more years service. The entitlement becomes payable on a pro rata basis upon completion of 7 years service. The provision for annual leave and the portion of the provision for long service leave that is expected to be used in the next financial year are included in the Statement of Financial Position under current liabilities.

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

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Revenue and other income

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

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

Members' fees are included as income in the year of receipt.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(h) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

(i) 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*.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	908,780	860,757
Short-term bank deposits	1,967,499	2,991,317
	<u>2,876,279</u>	<u>3,852,074</u>

3 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	782,542	797,801
Imputation credits refundable	23,869	18,650
Other receivables	139,456	-
	<u>945,867</u>	<u>816,451</u>

4 Inventories

Uniforms - at cost	-	20,618
	<u>-</u>	<u>20,618</u>

5 Investments

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	1,437,288	1,360,993
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	2,000,000
	<u>1,437,288</u>	<u>3,550,684</u>

6 Other assets

Prepayments	54,305	198,051
Accrued income	137,503	254,980
Rental bonds held	18,870	56,677
	<u>210,678</u>	<u>509,708</u>

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

7 Property, plant and equipment

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Land and buildings		
At Directors' valuation (2018)	4,028,196	4,028,196
At cost	10,000	10,000
Accumulated depreciation	(58,082)	(36,619)
Total land and buildings	3,980,114	4,001,577
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment	673,015	1,310,605
Accumulated depreciation	(516,017)	(1,184,598)
Total plant and equipment	156,998	126,007
Motor vehicles		
At cost	310,172	369,845
Accumulated depreciation	(256,453)	(327,455)
Total motor vehicles	53,719	42,390
Total property, plant and equipment	4,190,831	4,169,974

(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	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of year	4,001,577	126,007	42,390	4,169,974
Additions	-	101,454	20,984	122,438
Disposals - written down value	-	-	(760)	(760)
Depreciation expense	(21,463)	(70,463)	(8,895)	(100,821)
Balance at the end of the year	3,980,114	156,998	53,719	4,190,831

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

8 Trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade payables	213,987	276,273
Accrued expenses	76,399	139,380
GST payable	44,058	84,381
Other payables	(2,114)	2,588
	<u>332,330</u>	<u>502,622</u>

9 Income in advance

Income in advance	3,071,760	2,966,151
	<u>3,071,760</u>	<u>2,966,151</u>

10 Provisions

CURRENT

Annual leave	222,805	397,488
Long service leave	10,000	100,753
Provision for Green Army expenses	-	398,368
	<u>232,805</u>	<u>896,609</u>

NON CURRENT

Long service leave	182,163	295,983
	<u>182,163</u>	<u>295,983</u>

11 Reserves

Insurance excess reserve

The Insurance Excess Reserve has 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

Change in the fair value of available for 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.

Green Army reserve

The Green Army reserve has been created to provide for Green Army wind up expenses that are to be funded by the Company.

12 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each voting member is required to contribute a maximum of \$ 50 each towards meeting any outstanding and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2019 the number of members was 114.

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

13 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2019 (28 June 2018: 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).

14 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

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

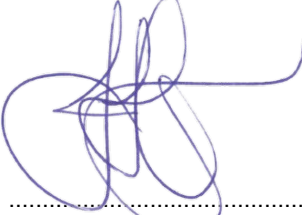
Auditors Independence Declaration To the Directors of Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, 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

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PPT Audit Pty Ltd


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Jason D. Hargreaves
Director

20 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat

18 October 2019

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 1 of the financial statements.

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 17, 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 1; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2019 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

Mr David Clark

Director

Mr Phil Harrison

Dated 21 October 2019

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 2019, 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 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 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 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.

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.

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Jason D. Hargreaves
Director

20 Lydiard Street South, Ballarat

22 October 2019