### Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited ABN 38 000 827 798 (A Company not for gain Limited by Guarantee)

Financial report

For the year ended

31 December 2019

#### Directors' report

Your directors present their report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### **Directors**

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

H J Graham (resigned 30 May 2019)
F V Whimpey
M L Lucas
D Brunner
M E Waldy (resigned 30 May 2019)
A Janssen
M Thomas (appointed 30 May 2019)
S Young (appointed 30 May 2019)

#### **Principal activities**

During the year the principal continuing activity of the company was to raise funds, obtain goods and remit net funds exclusively and in total for the international program and services of Mission Without Borders International (MWBI).

The task of the company in Australia is to provide education and information services to inform the public of conditions in countries where MWBI works and to inspire people to support the work of MWBI.

#### Long and short term objectives

Mission Without Borders is an international network of Christians who journey with the poor and marginalized, bringing practical and spiritual support with hope of a better future, enabling and encouraging people to lift themselves out of poverty, always sharing the hope that is found in Jesus Christ.

#### Strategic Planning

Rolling Strategic Planning for the Mission and the charity begins in March each year. The resulting three to five year plan setting objectives for the charity, then lays the foundation for the following year's Annual Plan and Budget for approval by the directors. We seek to work with local churches and where possible government and local government agencies, whose views and those of our beneficiaries, in turn influence future planning. During the year the directors receive a monthly report which includes a comparison of actual results with the budget, as well as regular reports on the charity's activities.

#### **Directors' report (continued)**

#### **Dividends**

Under the constitution of the company, it is prohibited from paying dividends to members.

#### **Review of operations**

The total revenue amounted to \$1,474,304 (2018: \$2,624,790). The operating surplus was \$956,576 (2018: \$2,101,201).

#### Significant changes in the state of affairs

During the year there was a significant decrease in income due to the discontinuance of the Gifts-in-kind program. Gifts-in-kind income reduced from \$861,675 in 2018 to \$4,041 in 2019. No other significant changes in the state of affairs of the company occurred during the financial year.

#### Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

Since the year end the *COVID-19* pandemic has arisen that could significantly impact the operations and results of the of the company in future periods.

#### Likely developments

The directors expect sustained support for their fundraising activities.

#### **Environmental regulation**

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

#### Information on directors

H J Graham Independent non-executive director.

#### Experience and expertise

Independent non-executive director since September 2002. President of Mission Without Borders International, lawyer in London from 1976 to 1994 before entering the ministry as Vicar of an Anglican Church.

#### Special responsibilities

Chairman of the Board until 30 May 2019.

M Thomas Independent non-executive director.

#### Experience and expertise

Independent non-executive director since May 2019.

#### Special responsibilities

Chairman of the Board since 30 May 2019.

F V Whimpey Independent non-executive director.

#### Experience and expertise

Independent non-executive director since July 2014.

#### Special responsibilities

Deputy Chair.

#### **Directors' report (continued)**

M L Lucas Independent non-executive director.

#### Experience and expertise

Independent non-executive director since February 2015.

#### Special responsibilities

None.

**D** Brunner Independent non-executive director.

#### Experience and expertise

Independent non-executive director since May 2017.

#### Special responsibilities

None.

M E Waldy Independent non-executive director.

#### Experience and expertise

Independent non-executive director from May 2018 until 30 May 2019.

#### Special responsibilities

None.

A Janssen Independent non-executive director.

#### Experience and expertise

Independent non-executive director since May 2018.

#### Special responsibilities

None.

S Young Independent non-executive director.

#### Experience and expertise

Independent non-executive director since May 2019.

#### Special responsibilities

None.

#### Company secretary

Mr D T Turner was appointed Secretary in 2016. Mrs J.I. Karmas resigned as company secretary in 2019.

Meetings of directors

The numbers of meetings of the company's board of directors held during the year ended 31 December 2019, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full meeting	Full meetings of directors		
	A	В		
	4	- 4		
H J Graham (resigned 30 May 2019)	1			
F V Whimpey	1	<b>1</b>		
M.L. Lucas	-	1		
D Brunner	1	1		
M E Waldy (resigned 30 May 2019)	1	1		
A Janssen	1	1		
M Thomas (appointed 30 May 2019)		-		
S Young (appointed 30 May 2019)	-8	-		

A = Number of meetings attended

 ${\sf B}={\sf Number}$  of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year

#### Insurance of officers

During the financial year, Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited did not pay any premium to insure the directors and officers of the company.

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At the 31 December 2019, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$120 (2018; \$120).

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profils Commission Act 2012 is set out on page 5.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

F V Whimpey

Director

A Jansser Director

Sydney Dated this 3/s/ day of March 2020

Day N-Whampey



**Auditors' Independence Declaration** 

As lead auditor for the audit of Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Act 2012 (ACNC Act) in relation to the audit; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

THOMAS DAVIS & CO.

Ilvamors Danis & Co.

J G Ryan

Partner

**Chartered Accountants** 

Sydney 3) March 2020



# Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	2	1,474,304	2,624,790
Employee benefits expense Depreciation expense Other expenses from ordinary activities	3	(323,490) (1,841) (192,397)	(308,239) (1,311) (214,039)
Operating surplus	3	956,576	2,101,201
Fund transfers Goods in kind transfers		(966,175) (4,041) (970,216)	(1,206,820) (869,103) (2,075,923)
Profit / (loss) before income tax	3	(13,640)	25,278
Income tax expense Profit / (loss) for the year	1(e)	(13,640)	25,278
Other comprehensive income		*	
Total comprehensive income for the year		(13,640)	25,278
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		(13,640)	25,278

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

# Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	82,949	111,835
Trade and other receivables	5	16,502	16,570
Other	6	8,500	8,500
Total current assets		107,951	136,905
Non-current assets	_		
Property, plant and equipment	7	7,164	4,121
Right-of-use asset	8	43,020	4.404
Total non-current assets		50,184_	4,121
Total consts		158,135	141,026
Total assets		130,133	141,020
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	30,085	30,109
Provisions	9	19,746	31,993
Lease liabilities	17	34,632	•
Total current liabilities		84,463	62,102
			( <del></del>
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	10	<b>:=</b> :	? <del>=</del> ;
Lease liabilities	17	8,388	·
Total current liabilities		8,388	
		3	
Total liabilities		92,851	62,102
Net assets		65,284	78,924
Members' funds	4.0	04.704	70.464
Retained profits	12	64,784	78,424
Restricted Funds	12	500	500
Total members' funds		65,284	78,924

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

### Statement of changes in members' funds For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	\$	\$
Total members' funds at the beginning of the			
financial year		78,924	53,646
Profit / (loss) for the year		(13,640)	25,278
Total other comprehensive income for the			
year			<del>2</del>
Total members' funds at the end of the			
financial year		65,284_	78,924

The above statement of changes in members' funds should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from donations		1,469,051	1,753,854
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)	;	(528,090) 940,961	<u>(509,489)</u> 1,244,365
Transfers to MWBI Interest received Other income		(966,175) 1,212	(1,206,820) 1,267 566
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	21	(24,002)	39,378
Cash flows from investing activities  Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments for plant and equipment	nent	- (4,884)	460 (4,432)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities		(4,884)	(3,972)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of	f	(28,886)	35,406
the financial year  Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the		111,835	76,429
financial year	4	82,949	111,835

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

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### (a) Basis of preparation

Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited adopts the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act). The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on the historical cost convention.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on <u>31</u> March 2020.

#### (b) Company details

This financial report covers Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited as an individual entity. The financial report is presented in the Australian currency.

Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited 49/8 Avenue of Americas Newington NSW 2127

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (c) Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the company's operations are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the company.

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### (d) Revenue recognition

The company has applied AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) and AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058) using the cumulative effective method of initially applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 January 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be presented under AASB 118: Revenue and AASB 1004: Contributions.

On the application of these standards there were no adjustments required to be made to the opening balance of equity.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of taxes paid. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

#### (i) Donations

When the company receives donations, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficient specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15. When both these conditions are satisfied the company identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant, recognises a contract liability for these obligations and recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations the company either recognises the asset received in accordance with the requirements of other applicable accounting standards, recognises related amounts or recognises income immediately in profit and loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (d) Revenue recognition (continued)

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the company recognises income in profit and loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Donations are normally recognised as revenue on receipt.

(ii) Interest Interest is recognised when received.

#### (iii) Gifts in-kind

Donations of goods are recognised upon receipt of the goods and are recognised at fair value. These in-kind donations are then expensed at the same value when transferred overseas.

#### (e) Leases

Leases are recognised under Accounting Standard AASB 16: Leases. Applicable leases whether finance or operating in nature are to be recognised on the statement of financial position as liabilities with corresponding right-of-use assets. These leases are measured at their net present values and include future lease payments under an option where that option is reasonably expected to be taken up. The leases are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. For operating leases that do not need to meet the requirements under this standard being leases that are less than 12 months or of minor values, and where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, these are recognised as expenses over the term of the lease.

The company has adopted AASB 16: Leases retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at 1 January 2019. In accordance with AASB 16 the comparatives for the 2018 period have not been restated.

The company has recognised a lease liability and right-of-use asset for all leases (with the exception of short-term and low-value asset leases) which are recognised as operating leases under AASB 117: Leases where the company is the lessee.

The lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payment. The company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019 was used to discount the lease payments.

The right-of-use asset was measured and recognised in the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2019 by taking into consideration the lease liability and any prepaid or accrued lease payment recognised as at 1 January 2019.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (f) Income tax

No provision is made for income tax as the company is exempt from income tax pursuant to section 50-5, item 1.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

#### (g) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

#### (h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### (i) Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at fair value. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off.

The application of AASB 9 has resulted in the need to review the lifetime expected credit loss when assessing any provision for doubtful debts, which is not considered to have any material effect.

#### (i) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by totalling future contractual cash flows.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (k) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at cost less subsequent depreciation for buildings. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	10 years

Residual values and useful lives of the assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of an asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1 (g)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### (I) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### (m) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred:

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date. Borrowing costs are expensed.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (n) Employee benefits

#### (i) Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled. The company's obligations for short-term benefits constitute annual leave which is recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position and are expected to be paid within the next 12 months.

The company classifies employees' long service leave as short-term benefits when these entitlements have vested based on length of service. The amounts are measued at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid if the obligation was settled at balance date and are shown as current provisions in the statement of financial position.

#### (ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The company classifies employees' long service leave as other long-term benefits when these entitlements have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service. These benefits are shown as non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The amount expected to be paid to employees for their pro-rata entitlement to long service leave has been measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made to employees. This incorporates anticipated future wage levels, duration of service and historical information in regarding probability of leave being taken.

#### (iii) Retirement benefit obligations

The company pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 9.50% of the employee's ordinary earnings) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions paid by the company on behalf of employees are recognised as an expense when they become payable. All obligations for unpaid superannuation contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are shown as current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (o) Financial instruments

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself either purchase or sell the asset (trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Trade receivables are initially measured at transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing components.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (o) Financial instruments (continued)

#### **Impairment**

As per AASB 9 an expected credit loss model is applied, and not an incurred credit loss model as per the previous applicable standard (AASB 139). To reflect changes in credit risk, this expected credit loss model requires the company to account for expected credit losses since initial recognition.

AASB 9 also determines that a loss allowance for expected credit loss be recognised on debt investments subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables, contract assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts as the impairment provision would apply to them.

If the credit risk on a financial instrument did not show significant change since initial recognition, an expected credit loss amount equal to the 12 month expected credit loss is used. However, a loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the instrument is an acquired credit-impaired financial asset.

The company has adopted the simple approach under AASB 9 in relation to trade receivables, as the loss allowance is measured at the lifetime expected credit loss.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party, and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (p) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO).

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

Cash flows are presented on the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### (r) Comparative figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation of the current year.

#### (s) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and internally within the company.

#### (t) New and Amended Accounting Policies

The company has considered all new and amended accounting standards effective from 1 January, 2019 which have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Note 2 Revenue		
From continuing operations		
Donations	1,473,092	2,622,957
Interest	1,212	1,267
Other Income		566
	1,474,304	2,624,790

During the year there was a significant decrease in income due to the discontinuance of the Gifts-in-kind program. Gifts-in-kind income reduced from \$861,675 in 2018 to \$4,041 in 2019).

#### Note 3 Expenses

# Profit / (loss) before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

Depreciation		
Furniture and fittings	85	476
Computer equipment	870	371
Leasehold improvements	886	464_
Total depreciation	1,841	1,311
Rental expense relating to operating leases		
Minimum lease payments	<b>2</b> /	49,454
Defined contribution superannuation expense	50,820	34,198

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Note 4 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	32,949	61,247
Cash on deposit	50,000	50,588
·	82,949	111,835

#### (a) Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows.

#### (b) Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank is bearing floating interest rate of 0.35% (2018 - 0.35%). Cash on hand is non-interest bearing.

#### (c) Cash on deposit

The deposits are bearing fixed interest rates of 1.60% and 2.35% - (2018: 2.30%). The deposits have maturities of 12 months or less.

#### Note 5 Current assets - Trade and other receivables

Other receivable	5,643	6,795
Prepayments	10,859	9,775
	16,502	16,570_
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 6 Current assets - Other		
Deposits	8,500	8,500
	8,500	8,500

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note

#### 7 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improve- ments	Furniture and fittings	Computer equip- ment	
	\$	\$	\$	Total \$
Year ended 31 December 2019				
Opening net book amount Additions	3,968	85	68 4,884	4,121 4,884
Disposals Depreciation charge	(886)	(85)	(870)	(1,841)
Closing net book amount	3,082	rei	4,082	7,164
As at 31 December 2019 Cost Accumulated depreciation /	4,432	14,168	20,962	39,562
amortisation  Net carrying amount	(1,350) 3,082	(14,168)	(16,880) 4,082	(32,398) 7,164

#### Note 8 Right-of-use asset

The company's lease relates to leased premises which is recognised under AASB 16 in the statement of financial position.

#### Year ended 31 December 2019

Opening net book Initial application Depreciation charge Closing net book	79,416 (36,396) 43,020
As at 31 December 2019 Leased building Accumulated depreciation / amortisation Net carrying amount	79,416 (36,396) 43,020

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Note 9 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables		
Annual leave Trade payables Other payables	11,130 6,035 12,920 30,085	5,212 17,207 7,690 30,109
Note 10 Current liabilities - Provisions		
Employee entitlements (long service leave)	19,746 19,746	31,993 31,993
Note 11 Non-current liabilities - Provisions		
Employee entitlements (long service leave)	7 <u> </u>	
Analysis of provision:		
Opening balance 1 January 2019 Additional provision raised during the year Amounts used Balance 31 December 2019	31,993 2,488 (14,735) 19,746	33,468 1,405 (2,880) 31,993
Note 12 Retained profits		
Movements in retained profits were as follows:		
Balance as at the beginning of the financial year Net profit / (loss) for the year Transfer (to) / from Restricted funds Balance as at the end of the financial year	78,424 (13,640) ————————————————————————————————————	53,146 25,278 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Note 13 Restricted funds		
Balance as at the beginning of the financial year Transfer (to) / from Retained earnings Balance as at the end of the financial year	500	500

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 14 Limited liability

In the event of the company being wound up, the liability of each member (during the time he or she is a member and within one year afterwards) is limited to twenty dollars.

The number of members at the reporting date was 6 (2018: 6).

2019	2018
\$	\$

#### Note 15 Remuneration of auditors

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

#### Assurance services

Audit servi	ces							
Audit and	review of	of	financial	reports	and	other	audit	work
under the	Corporat	ior	ns Act 200	01				

6,000	5.000
0,000	0,000

#### Note 16 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at the end of the financial year.

#### **Note 17 Commitments**

#### Lease commitments: Company as lessee

Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the reporting date and recognised as liabilities, payable:

Within one year

Later than one year but not later than five years

Later than five years

A3,020

Representing:

Non-cancellable leases

A3,020

84,150

The lease under AASB 16: Leases is now capitalised in the 2019 year. The accounting treatment and assumptions used in regards to recognistion and measurement are described in Note 1(e).

The company currently leases office premises under a non-cancellable lease expiring in April 2021. Rent is payable monthly in advance.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 18 Related party transactions

#### (a) Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the company at any time during the financial year are as follows: H J Graham, F V Whimpey, M L Lucas, D Brunner, M E Waldy, A Janssen M Thomas and S Young.

The company is controlled by the Board of Directors. The Board has agreed to exclusively fund the programs and services of MWBI.

#### (b) Key management and personnel compensation

Any person having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel. The key management personnel are all the directors of the company.

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel of the company during the year are as follows:

are as renewe,	2019 \$	2018 \$
Key management personnel compensation	117,705	113,223

#### Note 19 Associated parties

The company is bound by an agreement with MWBI, a non-profit religious corporation, incorporated in the United States of America.

All funds received net of local expenditure are remitted to MWBI, as agreed.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Transfers to MWBI	970,216	2,075,923

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Note 20 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Since the year end the *COVID-19* pandemic has arisen that could have significant adverse impacts on the operations of the company in 2020. The magnitude of any impacts are not known at this stage, but there is a possibility that the issue could put significant pressure on the company's cash flows.

Note 21 Reconciliation of profit / (loss) after income tax to net cash inflow / (outflows) from operating activities

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Profit / (loss) for the year	(13,640)	25,278
Depreciation	1,841	1,311
(Profit) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		(406)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables and prepayments	68	1,830
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(24)	12,840
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(12,247)	(1,475)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	(24,002)	39,378

#### Note 22 Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Total financial assets	4 5	82,949 5,643 88,592	111,835 6,795 118,630
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Total financial liabilities	6	30,085 43,020 73,105	30,109

#### Directors' declaration

#### In the directors' opinion:

- the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 25 are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act), and:
  - (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements;
  - (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (b) 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 dierctors and is signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Chanties and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

F V Whimpey

Director

Director

Sydney

Dated this 3/5/L day of March 2020

Your N. Whimpey



#### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of

#### Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited , which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in members' fund's and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors declaration,

In our opinion, the financial report of Mission Without Borders (Australia) Limited has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December, 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and 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 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.

#### Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company annual report for the year ended 31 December 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



L13, 56 Pitt St Sydney 2000

GPO Box 492 T: (02) 9232 1188

Sydney 2001 F: (02) 9231 6792



#### 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 company 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.

THOMAS D'AVIS & CO.

J.G.RYAN

PARTNER

Chartered Accountants

SYDNEY,

3 / March, 2020