United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited A Company Limited by Guarantee ABN 15 051 984 402
Financial Report
For the year ended 31 December 2019

United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited Directors' Report

In respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2019, the directors submit the following report made out in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Directors

The names of the directors of the company in office at any time during the financial year and at the date of this report are:

lan Worby
Cameron Young
Peter Irvine
Graham McLennan
Russell Huskisson
Phillip Edwards
Wendy Francis
Neville Cox

Jeannie Trudel

Principal Activity

The Principal activity of the company is promoting the Christian faith through media operations.

The short term objectives of the company are the building of communities of mature Christians through engaging media and resources.

The long term objective of the company is that every Australian has the opportunity to access trusted Christian media and resources that connect faith to life.

Results and Review of Operations

The net surplus/(deficit) for the year was \$1,095,154 The Company continued its normal activities during the period.

Information regarding Directors

lan Forrest Worby Ship captain, former tertiary education broadcast trainer and station manager

Cameron Young Chartered Accountant

Peter Irvine Founder of Gloria Jean's coffee franchise, Entrepreneur and Advertising executive

Graham McLennan Retired Dental Surgeon

Dr Jeannie Trudel
Russell Huskisson
Phillip John Edwards
Wendy Francis
President of Christian Heritage College
Production officer - Business Services
CEO, broadcaster, Programme Director
QLD director, Australian Christian Lobby

Chair of Advertiles Corporation, WorkVentures Pty Ltd, Australian College of Ministries, Focus on the Family Australia, and the Sydney Prayer Breakfast. A

Neville Cox trustee of Christian Super and a director of Excelsia College

Company Structure

The entity is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 31 December 2019, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$90 (2018:\$90).

Auditors

The company's auditors follow the independence requirements of the Australian ethical pronouncements. An extract of the Declaration provided to the Directors is attached.

Dated 26 June 2020

in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Director

Director

United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited ABN 15 051 984 402

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the entity declare that:

- 1 The financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 including:
 - complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including the Australian Accounting interpretations) and the requirements of Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Regulation 2013; and
 - b. giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of the performance and cashflows for the year ended on that date of the entity.
- 2 In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with the requirements of subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and not for Profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Director

Director

Dated 26 June 2020

Auditors Independence Declaration

To the Directors

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2019 there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Tyndale KSG Pty Limited

Lawrence R Green FCA

Director

Dated 26 June 2020

Suite 28, 19-21 Central Road, Miranda NSW 2228



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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To: The Members of United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited, which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019, and the Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity Accumulated Funds and Reserves and the Statement of CashFlows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the Directors' Declaration of the entity.

In our opinion the financial report of United Christian Broadcasters 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 registered entity's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the registered entity in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation of the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and the needs of the members. The responsible entities' responsibility also includes such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial report, the responsible entities are responsible for assessing the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible entities either intend to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the 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 the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by responsible entities.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of responsible entities' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and
 events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

Tyndale KSG Pty Limited Authorised Audit Company

Dated: 26 June 2020

Sydney

Lawrence R Green FCA, Director

United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Inventories	2	1,723,739 219,375	1,742,751 209,555
Accounts Receivable	3 _	292,011	269,044
Total Current Assets	-	2,235,126	2,221,350
Non-Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipment Other	4 5	7,312,096 68,885	1,602,443 181,534
Total Non-Current Assets	-	7,380,981	1,783,977
Total Assets	-	9,616,107	4,005,326
Current Liabilities			
Payables	6	422,729	229,237
Interest Bearing Liabilities Provisions	7 8	- 0 400,344	17,298 553,817
Total Current Liabilities	-	823,073	800,353
Non- Current Liabilities			
Interest Bearing Liabilities Provisions	7 8	4,500,000 152,423	- 159,517
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	4,652,423	159,517
Total Liabilities	-	5,475,496	959,870
Net Assets	=	4,140,610	3,045,456
Accumulated Funds and Reserves			
Accumulated Funds Reserves		3,655,779 484,832	2,560,624 484,832
Total Funds and Reserves	-	4,140,611	3,045,456

The above Statement should be read with the accompanying Notes

United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2019

Revenues from Ordinary Activities	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Vision Radio Network, Tour & Publications income Donations and Development Income Bequests Interest Received - Other Product Sales Other Income		681,821 7,881,818 23,126 4,966 828,761 147,835	739,908 6,465,576 181,949 11,976 878,400 85,432
Surplus/(Deficit) on sale of non-current assets Total Income	11 _	9,568,678	8,499 8,371,739
Expenses from Ordinary Activities			
Cost of Sales Operational Costs Finance Marketing and Development Content, Communication and Publications Staffing Auditors Remuneration Other Costs Depreciation and amortisation	_	422,665 1,388,537 182,736 479,983 1,824,067 3,774,114 9,250 91,811 300,363	460,548 1,078,964 79,665 378,416 1,712,393 4,114,673 9,000 180,103 295,705
Total Expenses	11 _	8,473,524	8,309,466
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	_	1,095,154	62,274

The above Statement should be read with the accompanying Notes

United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited Statement of Changes Equity, Accumulated Funds and Reserves For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Accumulated Funds			
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		1,095,154	62,274
Balance at the Beginning of the Year Other Comprehensive Income Transfer from/(to) Asset Revaluation Reserve	_	2,560,624	2,498,351
Balance at the End of the Year		3,655,779	2,560,624
<u>Reserves</u>			
Asset Revaluation Reserve			
Balance at the Beginning of the Year Transfer from/(to) Accumulated Funds	_	484,832	484,832
Balance at the End of the Year	_	484,832	484,832
Total Funds and Reserves	_	4,140,611	3,045,456

The above Statement should be read with the accompanying Notes

United Christian Broadcasters Australia Limited Statement of Cashflows For the year ended 31 December 2019

Funds from Operations		2019 \$	2018 \$
Vision Radio Network, Tour & Public Donations and Development Income Bequests Interest Received - Other Product Sales Other Income Other Payments to Staff and Supplications.	е	790,318 7,881,818 23,126 4,966 811,137 147,835 (8,244,566)	725,548 6,465,576 181,949 11,976 847,342 85,432 (8,004,345)
Funds from/(used in) Op	erations (Note 13)	1,414,633	313,478
Funds from/(applied to) Investing Activ	ities		
Payments for Property Plant and Ed Payments for Other Non-current ass (Increase)/Decrease in other receive Net proceeds from disposal of plant Net proceeds from sale of licences Increase in borrowings Decrease/(Increase) in GST payable Repayment of Other Payables	sets able & equipment e/recoverable	(5,873,381) (23,986) 0 351 - 4,500,000 (21,870) 2,539 (1,416,346)	(174,230) (82,258) 3,417 8,500 7,500 - 1,481 (839)
Funds from/(applied to) Financing Activ	-	(1,110,010)	(200, 120)
Increase/(Decrease) in Deposits he Net Proceeds/(repayments) from/(to	ld b) borrowings	0 (17,299) (17,299)	(1,020) (41,517) (42,537)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash		(19,011)	34,512
Cash at the beginning of the year	(Note 2)	1,742,751	1,708,239
Cash at the end of the year (Note 2)		1,723,739	1,742,751

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

UCB applies Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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. The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and 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 stated otherwise.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The significant accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the statements are as follows:

a) Revenues

UCB recognises donations and bequests when received. Donated goods in kind are recognised when legal title transfers to it at fair value or where the item is proposed to be resold then it is recognised at estimated sale value after sale costs. Revenue recognition with respect to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at reporting date and where the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably then revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

b) Income Tax

No income tax is payable as UCB is a not for profit entity and recognised by the Australian Taxation Office as an Income Tax Exempt entity. UCB is registered with the ACNC as a Charity. A Deductible Gift Fund is operated - refer Note 16.

c) Property Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair values are indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Property is carried at deemed cost.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation over the expected useful life of the item using the straight line method, and impairment losses. Rates applied are:

Office refurbishments 20% 33.33%

Vehicles 15%

Technical equipment and relays 15%

Studio etc 20%

Furniture and fittings 20%

Computers and equipment 20% 25% 33.33%

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Plant and equipment that has been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, is valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

d) AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. AASB9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. The new standard makes potentially major changes to the previous guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for impairment of financial assets.

When adopting AASB 9, the entity has applied transitional relief and opted not to restate prior years.

The Group has assessed there to be no significant impact on its balance sheet or equity on applying the classification, measurement and impairment requirements of AASB 9.

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instruments. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs on trade date.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

The purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- •financial assets at fair value (FVTPL)
- Toans and receivables
- theld-to-maturity investments (HTM)
- available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)

The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognised in the profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial asset, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs or finance income, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

(iii) Financial assets held at fair value

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for selling in the short term or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these assets are recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

We may use derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps to hedge risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

Any gains or losses on remeasuring forward exchange contracts to fair value that are not in a designated hedging relationship are recognised directly in the income statement in the period in which they occur within other expenses or other income.

(iv) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The entity's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed in groups. The impairment loss estimate is then based on historical default rates for each identified group.

(v) Held to maturity investments

These investments are non-derivative financial assets, have fixed maturities, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. Any held to maturity investments held by the entity are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(vi) Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets include any non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories.

Available for sale financial assets are reflected at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from (vii) **Financial liabilities**

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently recognised at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation. The entity's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

e) AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

This new standard also first applies to the entity for the year ended 31 December 2019. AASB15 outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue from contracts with customers and replaces AASB 111. AASB 118 and Interpretations 13,15,18 and 131. The core principle is that an entity recognises revenue so as to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities also applies to the entity for the first time for the year ended 31 December 2019 clarifying the income recognition requirements applying to not-for-profit entities in conjunction with AASB 15 establishing principles applying to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a no-for-profit entity to further its objectives and the receipt of volunteer services. A deferral of adoption of this standard has been implemented by the entity for peppercorn arrangements as permitted under AASB

f) Initial application of AASB 16: Leases

It is noted that the new accounting standard on Leases AASB 16, which first applies to the entity for the year ended 31 December 2019, has not resulted in any significant additional income statement changes arising from any leases as the quantum of leases entered into is not significant.

g) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

h) Impairment of Assets

Intangible Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its reciveable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within Interest Bearing Liabilities in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

j) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Current entitlements in excess of ten years service are reflected as current liabilities.

k) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on weighted average basis and include direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

l) Broadcast Rights

Broadcast rights are carried at the lower of cost less amortisation and net recoverable amount. Cost comprises acquisition of broadcast rights. UCB amortisation policy amortises the costs of broadcast rights over the rights period of the contract or licence. Where the licence period is extended UCB reassesses the expected useful life of the rights and adjusts amortisation accordingly.

		2019	2018
Note 2	Cash and cash eqivalents - current	\$	\$
	Cash on Hand	486	565
	Debit Card Accounts	6,068	5,493
	Commercial Account	87,938	24,902
	DGR Development Account	749,130	56,454
	NZ Currency account	-	-
	Station Trust account Other Station interest bearing accounts	260,828	203,367 9,358
	Station Maintenance account	48,983	47,935
	Operating Accounts	153,341	70,750
	Term Deposits	25,000	53,625
	Other accounts and holding accounts	391,965	1,270,302
		1,723,739	1,742,751
Note 3	Receivables - Current		
	Deposits held	82,170	82,170
	Prepayments	51,366	46,022
	Trade accounts inc Bartercard etc	85,961	79,780
	Other Receivables Trade Debtors	- 72,513	- 61,071
	Trade Debtors	292,011	269,044
		202,011	200,011
Note 4	Land and Buildings - cost	6,953,263	1,121,575
	Leasehold Improvements - cost	6,745	6,745
		6,960,008	1,128,320
	Office Refurbishment - cost	454,427	454,427
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	(452,837)	(449,727)
	·	1,590	4,700
	Plant Equipment and Vehicles		
	Computers and Electronic Equipment - cost	644,903	625,215
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	(522,991)	(453,954)
	·	121,913	171,262
	Motor Vehicles - cost	125,132	125,132
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	(93,224)	(69,503)
	·	31,908	55,629
	Fixtures and Fittings - cost	73,057	73,057
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	(57,614)	(52,486)
		15,444	20,572
	Satellite and Relay Station Equipment - cost	1,204,392	1,182,387
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	(1,023,158)	(960,427)
	·	181,234	221,960
	Total Property Plant and Equipment	7,312,096	1,602,443
Note 5	Other non-current assets		
	Cost		
	Radio Frequency	1,363,195	1,339,209
	Intellectual Property	12,631	12,631
	Website Development	90,511	90,511
	Software	38,507	38,507
	Less Accumulated Amortisation	(1,435,959)	(1,299,323)
		68,885	181,534

		2019	2018
Note 6	Dayahlaa	\$	\$
Note 6	Payables		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	200,310	121,769
	PAYG Withholdings	62,994	61,236
	GST Payable/(Recoverable)	(15,943)	5,926
	Superannuation	62,498	38,471
	Income in Advance	109,497	1,000
	Other Payables	3,374	835
		422,729	229,237
Note 7	Interest Bearing Liabilities	<u> </u>	
	Current		
	Hire Purchase		47.000
	Loans - Vehicle IT & Phone system	- 0	17,298
		(0)	17,298
	Non-Current		
	Loan - Other - unsecured		-
	Loan - Other	4,500,000	-
	Hire Purchase		
	Loans - Vehicle IT & Phone system	-	_
		4,500,000	
Note 8	Provisions		
	Current	400 000	055.050
	Long Service Leave	169,086	255,653
	Annual Leave Provision	231,258	298,165
	Non-Current	480.000	450 545
	Long Service Leave	152,423	159,517

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Note 9 Segment of Operations

The Company is a not for profit company limited by guarantee primarily operating in Australia. UCB is passionately committed to building communities of mature Christians through engaging media and resources.

That every Australian has the opportunity to access trusted Christian media and resources that connect faith to life.

Note 10 Financial Instruments and Risk

The Company has no exposures to currency risk other than small bank accounts detailed in Note 2 which vary from time to time but are generally not significant.

The Company has no exposure to market risks and has no investments in structured financial products. The Company's funds are held as follows:

Australian Banks 1,799,357 1,818,863 Foreign financial institutions 0

The Company maintains a bank overdraft facility of \$0.1m which is drawn upon at times during the year when short term funding needs so require. At balance date the amount of the overdraft was Nil.

If interest rates changed the following would be the resultant effect on income and accumulated funds:

Increase of 1% in interest rates	17,994	18,189
Decrease by 1% in interest rates	(17,994)	(18,189)

Note 11	Operating Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	2019 \$	2018 \$
	Income		
	Deductible Gift Receipts	7,881,818	6,465,576
	Bequests	23,126	181,949
	Interest Received - Other	4,966	11,976
	Expenses		
	Depreciation and amortisation	300,363	295,705
	Employee entitlement provisions	(74,000)	69,811
	Remuneration of the Auditors	, , ,	
	Audit services	9,000	9,000

Note 12 Entity Details

The Registered Office and Principal Place of Business of the company is: 3398 Pacific Highway, Springwood, Queensland

Note 13 Operating Surplus/(Deficit) for the period is reconciled to Funds from Operations as follows:

Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	1,095,154	62,274
Gain on disposal of Fixed Assets	(351)	(8,499)
Depreciation and amortisation	300,363	295,705
Decrease/(Increase in Receivables	(17,624)	(31,058)
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	(9,820)	(75,461)
Decrease/(Increase) in Prepayments	(5,343)	(16,249)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Creditors	78,541	(40,105)
Increase/(Decrease) in Income in Advance	108,497	(14,359)
Increase/(Decrease) in Staff Entitlement Provisions	(160,567)	111,456
Increase/(Decrease) in PAYG and Superannuation	25,785	29,775
Funds from/(used in) Operations	1,414,633	313,478

Note 14 Related Parties

The names of persons who were Directors at any time during the financial year were:

Ian WorbyRussell HuskissonNeville CoxPhillip EdwardsCameron YoungWendy FrancisPeter IrvineJeannie TrudelGraham McLennanPaul Campey

Paul Campey was a director of UCB. During the year Resolve Consulting, in which Mr Campey holds a financial interest, provided consulting services to UCB at an arms length fee of \$12,750 plus disbursements. With the above exception no Director received remuneration during the year.

Note 15 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Any person(s) 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 to be key management personnel.

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Key management personnel compensation	433,996	622,047

2019	2018
\$	\$

Note 16 Deductible Gift Fund

The company operates a deductible gift fund known as the "UCB Australia Development Fund" donations to which are tax deductible to the donor. The movement in the deductible gift account during the year was as follows:

Balance at beginning of the year	56,454	604,383
Donations received	7,881,818	6,465,576
Less expenditure from the fund	(7,189,142)	(7,013,504)
Balance at the end of the year	749,130	56,454