

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

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For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

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VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Directors' Report For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their report on Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited for the period ended 30 June 2017.

1. General information

Directors

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

| Names | Position | Appointed/Resigned |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Mathew Franklin | Chair | 1 June 2015 |
| Jane Hayden | Deputy Chair | 1 June 2015 / 28 February 2017 |
| George Brenan | Secretary | 1 June 2015 |
| Cameron Lynch | Treasurer | 1 June 2015 / 22 November 2016 |
| Jack Dan | | 1 June 2015 |
| Lynnette Grayson | | 1 June 2015 / 22 November 2016 |
| Shivani Gounder | | 22 August 2017 |
| Sajid Hassan | | 1 June 2015 / 22 August 2017 |
| John Lewis | Treasurer | 1 June 2015 |
| John McKee | | 22 August 2017 |
| Sarah Peascod | | 1 June 2015 |
| Wendy Prowse | | 1 June 2015 / 20 June 2017 |
| Stipe Vuleta | | 22 November 2016 |

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited during the financial year were:

- To provide access to reliable information and be a key enabler of volunteering services.
- To be an active link between people, government and non-government organisations.
- To foster community networks and undertake research, advocacy, projects and public education programs and events.

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating results

The profit of the Company amounted to **\$28,265** (2016: \$209,167).

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

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Directors' Report For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

3. Other items

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs during the 12 months to 30 June 2017.

Matters or circumstances arising after the end of the year

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

Environmental matters

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

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 11 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

| | Directors' Meetings | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Number eligible to attend | Number attended |
| Mathew Franklin | 11 | 7 |
| Jane Hayden | 7 | 6 |
| George Brenan | 11 | 10 |
| Cameron Lynch | 4 | 4 |
| Jack Dan | 11 | 10 |
| Lynnette Grayson | 4 | 2 |
| Sajid Hassan | 11 | 8 |
| John Lewis | 11 | 9 |
| Sarah Peascod | 11 | 9 |
| Wendy Prowse | 10 | 7 |
| Stipe Vuleta | 7 | 4 |

Contributions on winding up

In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of \$40 each. Honorary members are not required to contribute.

The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$7,280 based on 182 current ordinary members.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

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Directors' Report
For the Period Ended 30 June 2017


Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

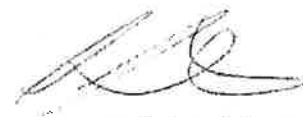
No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited.

Auditor's Independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, for the period ended 30 June 2017 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

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

Director: 
Mathew Franklin

Director: 
John Lewis

²⁶
Dated: September 2017

RSM Australia Partners

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commissions Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Canberra, ACT
Dated: 26 September 2017

RSM Australia Partners

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rodney Miller', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

RODNEY MILLER
Partner

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Period Ended 30 June 2017**

| | | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|------|---------------|----------------|
| | Note | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue and other income | 4 | 1,272,345 | 2,096,924 |
| Administration expenses | | (122,663) | (223,114) |
| Conference and event expenses | | (18,674) | (315,200) |
| Depreciation | | (6,470) | (3,721) |
| Employee costs | | (801,609) | (860,596) |
| Interest expenses | | - | (110) |
| Marketing expenses | | (9,406) | (37,132) |
| Occupancy costs | 5 | (226,245) | (227,699) |
| Other expenses | | (59,013) | (220,185) |
| Profit attributable to members of the entity | | 28,265 | 209,167 |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 28,265 | 209,167 |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2017

| | Note | 2017 \$ | 2016 \$ |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | 642,769 | 700,770 |
| Trade and other receivables | 7 | 9,983 | 7,800 |
| Other assets | 9 | 13,950 | 20,113 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | | 666,702 | 728,683 |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 8 | 20,160 | 17,909 |
| TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | 20,160 | 17,909 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 686,862 | 746,592 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 10 | 72,830 | 104,581 |
| Employee benefits | 12 | 31,979 | 27,242 |
| Other financial liabilities | 11 | 49,942 | 111,276 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | | 154,751 | 243,100 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Employee benefits | 12 | 6,352 | 5,999 |
| TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | 6,352 | 5,999 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 161,103 | 249,098 |
| NET ASSETS | | 525,759 | 497,494 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Retained earnings | | 525,759 | 497,494 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | 525,759 | 497,494 |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

| | Note | Retained Earnings \$ | Total \$ |
|--|------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 2016 | | | |
| Balance at 1 July 2015 | | 288,327 | 288,327 |
| Profit attributable to members of the entity | | 209,167 | 209,167 |
| Balance at 30 June 2016 | | 497,494 | 497,494 |
| 2017 | | | |
| Balance at 30 June 2016 | | 497,494 | 497,494 |
| Profit attributable to members of the entity | | 28,265 | 28,265 |
| Balance at 30 June 2017 | | 525,759 | 525,759 |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Statement of Cash Flows**For the Period Ended 30 June 2017**

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Note | \$ | \$ |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Receipts from customers | 1,146,489 | 2,014,785 |
| Payments to suppliers and employees | (1,208,540) | (1,838,395) |
| Interest received | 12,771 | 12,748 |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities | 16 <u>(49,280)</u> | <u>189,138</u> |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Payments for plant and equipment | <u>(8,721)</u> | (16,558) |
| Net cash provided by/(used) by investing activities | <u>(8,721)</u> | <u>(16,558)</u> |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held | <u>(58,001)</u> | 172,580 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year | 6 <u><u>642,769</u></u> | <u><u>700,770</u></u> |

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

The financial report covers Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited as an individual entity. Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 26 September 2017.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited is a not-for-profit entity for the purposes of the accounting standards and preparing the financial statements.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

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

(b) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sales revenue

Event income, management fees and subscriptions are recognised when received or receivable.

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Donations in kind

Donations in kind are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined. They are recognised concurrently as an expense of the same amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income at their fair value 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.

Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

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

(c) Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

(d) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

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.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(e) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment of losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

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

| Fixed asset class | Depreciation rate |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Plant and Equipment | 20% - 33% |

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets 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 asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

(h) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(i) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

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 most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is considered immaterial.

Significant receivables are considered for impairment on an individual asset basis when they are past due at the reporting date or when objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the entity 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

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.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

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.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible, with original maturities of three months or less, to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(k) Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

(l) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date regardless of the classification of the liability for measurement purposes under AASB 119.

Other long-term employee benefits

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits using the projected unit credit method. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(m) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The company will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the company.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 Contributions and clarifies the treatment of the receipt of income by not-for-profit entities. Income received where there is an associated performance obligation should be recognised in line with the principles of AASB 15, whereas donations with no future obligation may be recognised immediately. In cases where assets or services that were received below market value, such assets or services should be recognised at fair value. When an entity receives volunteer services and can reliably measure the fair value of those services, the entity may elect to recognise the services as an asset (provided the relevant asset recognition criteria are met) or an expense. Local governments, government departments, general government sectors (GGSS) and whole of governments are required to recognise volunteer services if they would have been purchased if not provided voluntarily and the fair value of those services can be measured reliably. The company will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the company.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - fair value of financial instruments

The Company has certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Where fair value has not able to be determined based on quoted price, a valuation model has been used. The inputs to these models are observable, where possible, however these techniques involve significant estimates and therefore fair value of the instruments could be affected by changes in these assumptions and inputs.

Key estimates - receivables

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

Key estimates – useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Key estimates – employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

4 Revenue and Other Income

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue and other income | | |
| - Grant income | 955,917 | 1,124,417 |
| - Donations | 10,000 | 410 |
| - Donations in kind | 180,785 | 178,730 |
| - Event income | 1,893 | 636,912 |
| - Interest received | 16,683 | 12,932 |
| - Management fees | 16,800 | 33,605 |
| - Member subscriptions | 43,918 | 42,744 |
| - Sales income | - | 3,015 |
| - Sponsorship income | 26,136 | 17,386 |
| - Training income | 12,507 | 13,300 |
| - Other income | 3,888 | 33,473 |
| - Sale of non-current asset | 3,818 | - |
| Total Revenue | 1,272,345 | 2,096,924 |

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

5 Surplus from Ordinary Activities

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Office rental expense | 199,157 | 201,625 |
| Other occupancy costs | 27,087 | 26,074 |
| Total Occupancy costs | 226,244 | 227,699 |

6 Cash and cash equivalents

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash on hand | 337 | 681 |
| Cash at bank | 242,432 | 544,789 |
| Short-term bank deposits | 400,000 | 155,300 |
| | 642,769 | 700,770 |

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 642,769 | 700,770 |
| Balance as per statement of cash flows | 642,769 | 700,770 |

7 Trade and other receivables

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| CURRENT | | |
| Trade receivables | 6,072 | 7,659 |
| Accrued income | 3,911 | 141 |
| Total current trade and other receivables | 9,983 | 7,800 |

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

8 Property, plant and equipment

| | 2017 \$ | 2016 \$ |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| PLANT AND EQUIPMENT | | |
| Plant and equipment | | |
| At cost | 27,416 | 27,416 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (15,977) | (9,507) |
| Total plant and equipment | 11,439 | 17,909 |
| Motor vehicles | | |
| At cost | - | 17,091 |
| Accumulated depreciation | - | (17,091) |
| Total motor vehicles | - | - |
| Leasehold improvements | | |
| At cost | 8,721 | - |
| Accumulated depreciation | - | - |
| Total leasehold improvements | 8,721 | - |
| Total property, plant and equipment | 20,160 | 17,909 |

(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:

| | Plant and Equipment \$ | Total \$ |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Year ended 30 June 2017 | | |
| Balance at the beginning of year | 17,909 | 17,909 |
| Acquisitions | 8,721 | 8,721 |
| Depreciation expense | (6,470) | (6,470) |
| Balance at the end of the year | 20,160 | 20,160 |
| Year ended 30 June 2016 | | |
| Balance at the beginning of year | 5,072 | 5,072 |
| Acquisitions | 16,558 | 16,558 |
| Depreciation expense | (3,721) | (3,721) |
| Balance at the end of the year | 17,909 | 17,909 |

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

9 Other assets

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| CURRENT | | |
| Prepayments | 13,950 | 20,113 |
| | <u>13,950</u> | <u>20,113</u> |

10 Trade and other payables

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| CURRENT | | |
| Unsecured liabilities | | |
| Trade payables | 23,306 | 78,470 |
| GST payable | 3,693 | (2,411) |
| Other payables | 45,831 | 28,522 |
| | <u>72,830</u> | <u>104,581</u> |

All amounts are short term and the carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

11 Other Liabilities

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| CURRENT | | |
| Funding in advance | 40,328 | 109,935 |
| Memberships received in advance | 9,614 | 1,341 |
| Total | <u>49,942</u> | <u>111,276</u> |

12 Employee Benefits

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Current liabilities | | |
| Employee leave entitlement | 31,979 | 27,242 |
| Total | <u>31,979</u> | <u>27,242</u> |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Long service leave | 6,352 | 5,999 |
| Total | <u>6,352</u> | <u>5,999</u> |

13 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited during the year are as follows:

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Short-term employee benefits | 255,269 | 213,260 |
| Post-employment benefits | 22,624 | 18,064 |
| Total | <u>277,893</u> | <u>231,324</u> |

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

14. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by RSM Australia Pty, the auditor of the company:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Audit services</i> | | |
| Audit of the financial statements | <u>9,250</u> | <u>9,000</u> |

15. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 13.

Transactions with related parties

Volunteering and Contact ACT is a Member of Volunteering Australia Incorporated. The majority of transactions between Volunteering and Contact ACT and Volunteering Australia relate to the provision of administrative and financial support on a fee for service basis. The transactions between the related parties have been conducted on normal commercial terms.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

At the current reporting date an amount of \$612 was outstanding in trade payables, compared with \$3,984 outstanding in trade receivables at the previous reporting date.

16 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Profit for the year | 28,265 | 209,167 |
| Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities | | |
| Non-cash flows in profit: | | |
| - depreciation | 6,470 | 3,721 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries: | | |
| - (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables | (2,183) | 56,485 |
| - (increase)/decrease in prepayments | 6,163 | (14,416) |
| - (increase)/decrease in property, plant and equipment | (8,721) | - |
| - increase/(decrease) in income in advance | (61,334) | (61,482) |
| - increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables | (31,752) | 22,611 |
| - increase/(decrease) in employee benefits | 5,090 | (26,948) |
| Cashflow from operations | <u>(58,001)</u> | <u>189,138</u> |

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2017

17 Economic Dependence

Economic dependence exists where the normal trading activities of a company depends upon a significant volume of business. Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited is dependent on grants from the Commonwealth and ACT governments to carry out its normal activities.

18 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

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

19 Company Details

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

Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited
Level 2, 202 City Walk
Canberra ACT 2601

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

Directors' Declaration

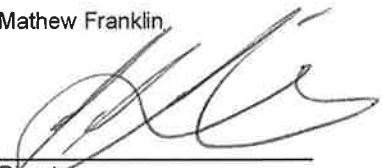
In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Accounting Standards, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.



Director
Mathew Franklin



Director
John Lewis

Dated: ²⁶ September 2017

RSM Australia Partners

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Volunteering and Contact ACT Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, 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 is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commissions Act 2012 (ACNC Act 2012)*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

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 the *ACNC 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 *ACNC 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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

RSM Australia Partners is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not itself a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

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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 materially 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 *ACNC 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 ability of the Company 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.

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 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 this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rodney Miller', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

RODNEY MILLER
Partner

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
Dated: 26 September 2017