Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia

ABN 53 131 329 774

Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue	4	4,514,321	3,948,005
Other income	4	286,958	237,429
Total revenue		**4,801,279**	**4,185,434**
Expenses			
Administration		(258,835)	(544,758)
Contractors and consultants		(1,076,184)	(1,208,066)
Depreciation and amortisation		(225,986)	(164,201)
Employee benefits		(2,667,897)	(2,294,474)
Event and promotion		(107,571)	(336,033)
Finance costs		(19,418)	(17,382)
Lease payments for short-term and low value leases		(75,550)	(62,114)
Net foreign currency losses		(2,440)	(3,462)
Total expenses		**(4,433,881)**	**(4,630,490)**
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		**367,398**	**(445,056)**
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax		**367,398**	**(445,056)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**367,398**	**(445,056)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,704,757	1,015,348
Trade and other receivables	6	1,903,395	1,297,658
Other assets	7	50,957	33,221
Current assets		**3,659,109**	**2,346,227**
Non-current			
Trade and other receivables	6	93,964	92,847
Property, plant and equipment	8	350,373	468,681
Intangible assets	9	55,085	86,077
Non-current assets		**499,422**	**647,605**
Total assets		**4,158,531**	**2,993,832**
Liabilities			
Current			
Trade and other payables	10	786,789	580,424
Employee benefits	11	162,889	122,595
Borrowings	12	6,052	2,402
Other liabilities	13	2,197,352	1,453,672
Current liabilities		**3,153,082**	**2,159,093**
Non-current			
Other liabilities	13	336,719	533,407
Non-current liabilities		**336,719**	**533,407**
Total liabilities		**3,489,801**	**2,692,500**
Net assets		**668,730**	**301,332**
Equity			
Accumulated funds		668,730	301,332
Total equity		**668,730**	**301,332**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Accumulated Funds $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2019		746,388	**746,388**
Deficit for the year		(445,056)	**(445,056)**
Other comprehensive income		-	**-**
Total comprehensive loss		(445,056)	**(445,056)**
Balance at 30 June 2020		301,332	**301,332**
Balance at 1 July 2020		301,332	**301,332**
Surplus for the year		367,398	**367,398**
Other comprehensive income		-	**-**
Total comprehensive income		367,398	**367,398**
Balance at 30 June 2021		668,730	**668,730**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		5,097,565	4,669,093
Receipts from government stimulus		239,000	197,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,570,470)	(4,722,907)
Interest received		-	5,987
Net cash provided by operating activities		**766,095**	**149,173**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(21,541)	(9,115)
Payments for intangible assets		(55,145)	(6,352)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(76,686)**	**(15,467)**
Cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		**-**	**-**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		689,409	133,706
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	5	1,015,348	881,642
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	**1,704,757**	**1,015,348**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The financial statements cover Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia, an entity incorporated in Australia. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards and a registered charity under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Principal place of business is Suite 13.03, 6 O'Connell Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on August 2021.

2. Changes in accounting policies

New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements
A number of revised standards became effective for the first time to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The adoption of these revised accounting standards has not had a material impact on the entity's financial statements.

Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective and not been adopted early by the entity
A number of new and revised standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the entity. The directors are currently assessing the impact such standards will have on the entity.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Financial reporting framework
The general purpose financial statements of the entity have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Statement of compliance
The general purpose financial statements of the entity have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of this report are as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:
1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Other revenue

For any revenue streams that are not defined as contracts with customers, then the revenue is recognised when the entity gains control, economic benefits are probable and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

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

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the date of transactions. Amounts outstanding are translated at year end. Foreign currency differences are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Income tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax as a registered charity under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.*

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand 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.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount recognised either in profit or loss.

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated over the asset's useful life to the entity, commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The useful lives used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of fixed asset	**Depreciation rate**
Office equipment	10 years
Computer equipment	3 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

Leases
The entity assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease.

<u>As a lessee</u>
The entity applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The entity recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

<u>Right-of-use assets</u>
The entity recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	2021	2020
Land and buildings	**Lease term**	Lease term

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

<u>Lease liabilities</u>
At the commencement date of the lease, the entity recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The entity's short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of low-value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible assets
Internally developed intangible assets are capitalised provided they meet the following recognition requirements:

- the development costs can be measured reliably
- the project is technically and commercially feasible
- the entity intends to and has sufficient resources to complete the project
- the entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits

Development costs not meeting these criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred.

<u>Subsequent measurement</u>
All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as these assets are considered finite. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing as described below.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

Impairment of assets
At the end of each reporting period the entity determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or CGU.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

Financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets
<u>Contract assets and receivables</u>
A contract asset is recognised when the entity's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the entity's future performance or some other condition.

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract assets and receivables are subject to impairment assessment.

<u>Initial recognition and measurement</u>
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The entity's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost unless or at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The entity's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, credit card payable and lease liabilities.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to the 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.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables 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.

Provision for employee benefits

Provision is made for the entity'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 expected to be settled more than one year 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. 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 high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the grant conditions are fulfilled. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the entity performs under the contract (i.e. fulfils conditions of the grant).

The conditions usually fulfilled within twelve (12) months of receipt of the grant. Where the conditions will only be satisfied more than twelve (12) months after the reporting date, the liability is discounted and presented as non-current.

Economic dependency

A significant component of the entity's revenue consists of government grants. At the date of this report, the directors have no reason to believe that this financial support will not continue.

Comparative figures

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

Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies

When preparing the financial statements, the directors undertake a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

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 allowance for expected credit losses is included, where applicable, for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The allowance for expected credit losses is based on the best information at the reporting date.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

Impairment

In assessing impairment, directors estimate the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit, based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them.

Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

<u>Long service leave</u>
The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated 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.

Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

	2021 $	2020 $
4. Revenue		
Advocacy income	27,472	118,290
Marketing and event income	203,782	430,279
Membership income	1,049,829	922,059
Rating and technical advisory income	2,532,231	1,792,114
Training income	701,007	685,263
	4,514,321	**3,948,005**
Other income		
JobKeeper/Funding Boost	239,000	197,000
Interest income	-	5,987
Other income	47,958	34,442
	286,958	**237,429**
5. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	1,704,757	1,015,348
	1,704,757	**1,015,348**
6. Trade and other receivables		
Current		
Trade receivables	1,903,395	1,306,739
Allowance for expected losses	-	(24,000)
Refundable deposits	-	14,919
	1,903,395	**1,297,658**
Non-current		
Bank guarantee	93,964	92,847
	93,964	**92,847**

The bank guarantee relates to a term deposit held as security for the office lease and cannot be accessed during the duration of the lease. This will be released upon the expiration of the lease on 31 December 2023.

	2021 $	2020 $
7. Other assets		
Current		
Prepayments	50,957	33,221
	50,957	**33,221**

8. Property, plant and equipment

	2021 $	2020 $
Computer equipment at cost	76,283	54,742
Computer equipment accumulated depreciation	(50,377)	(36,977)
	25,906	**17,765**
Office equipment at cost	22,248	22,248
Office equipment accumulated depreciation	(8,362)	(6,146)
	13,886	**16,102**
Right-of-use asset at cost	559,046	559,046
Right-of-use asset accumulated depreciation	(248,465)	(124,232)
	310,581	**434,814**
Total property, plant and equipment	**350,373**	**468,681**

	Computer Equipment $	Office Equipment $	Right-of-Use Asset $	Total $
Net carrying amount 1 July 2020	17,765	16,102	434,814	**468,681**
Additions	21,541	-	-	**21,541**
Disposals	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation and amortisation	(13,400)	(2,216)	(124,233)	**(139,849)**
Net carrying amount 30 June 2021	25,906	13,886	310,581	**350,373**

9. Intangible assets

	2021 $	2020 $
Website and system development at cost	177,433	122,288
Website and system development accumulated amortisation	(122,348)	(36,211)
	55,085	**86,077**

9. Intangible assets (continued)

	Website & System Development $	Total $
Net carrying amount 1 July 2020	86,077	**86,077**
Additions	55,145	**55,145**
Disposals	-	**-**
Depreciation and amortisation	(86,137)	**(86,137)**
Net carrying amount 30 June 2021	55,085	**55,085**

	2021 $	2020 $
10. Trade and other payables		
Current		
Trade payables	514,872	406,739
Accrued expenses	20,806	65,363
Net GST payable	247,475	98,848
Other payables	3,636	9,474
	786,789	**580,424**
11. Employee benefits		
Current		
Provision for employee benefits	162,889	122,595
	162,889	**122,595**
12. Borrowings		
Current		
Corporate credit cards	6,052	2,402
	6,052	**2,402**

At 30 June 2021, there were corporate credit cards with NAB issued to four employees, with a combined allocated credit limit of $10,000.

	2021 $	2020 $
13. Other liabilities		
Current		
Contract liabilities - deferred income	2,070,716	1,308,616
Lease liabilities	126,636	145,056
	2,197,352	**1,453,672**
Non-current		
Contract liabilities - deferred income	131,700	218,086
Lease liabilities	205,019	315,321
	336,719	**533,407**

14. Members' guarantee

The company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $2 each towards meeting any outstanding and obligations of the company. At 30 June 2021 the number of members was 152.

15. Commitments

The entity had no material capital commitments as at 30 June 2021 (2020: None).

16. Related parties

The entity’s related parties include its key management personnel and related entities. Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties.

Responsible Persons that are Member Directors, and their related entities, which transact with the entity as part of its normal course of business:

Alison Rowe - Chair sitting fees
Sarah Marshall - Fulton Hogan (membership, ratings, training, advocacy)
Leo Coci – Main Roads WA, Office of Major Transport Infrastructure Authority (membership, ratings, training)
Matthew Brennan – Transurban (membership, ratings, training)
Marko Misko - HWL Ebsworth (Legal services)
Ben Schnitzerling – Red Fox Advisory (Membership)
Fin Robertson – Sustainable Asset Strategies and Level Crossing Removal authority (membership, ratings, training, verification fees)
Julie Morgan – Transport for NSW (membership, ratings, training, event sponsorship)
Glenn Hedges – CPB Contractors and personal capacity (membership, ratings, training, and verification fees)

16. Related parties (continued)

Responsible Persons that are co-opted Board Committee Members, but not Directors, which transact with the entity as part of its normal course of business:

Rekha Kharbanda – Tonkin + Taylor (membership, ratings, training)
Brett Joyce – GHD (membership, ratings, training)
Anne Hellstedt – Mott MacDonald (membership, ratings, training, sponsorship)

17. Contingent liabilities

There are no material contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2021 (2020: None).

18. Subsequent events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these accounts.

Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
Directors' Declaration
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

The directors declare that in the directors' opinion:

a) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

   i) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*; and

b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013*.

Alison Rowe
Chair
August 2021
Sydney, New South Wales

Matthew Brennan
Director
August 2021
Sydney, New South Wales

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Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, as lead auditor for the audit of Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2021, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and

b) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

SDJA

Simon Joyce
Director
August 2021
Sydney, New South Wales

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Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
For the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2021

Opinion
We have audited the financial report of Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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 financial report of Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act), including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2021 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 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 registered entity 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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report
The directors of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intends to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The directors are responsible for overseeing the registered entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

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

SDJA

Simon Joyce
Director
August 2021
Sydney, New South Wales