

BPD Community Victoria Limited

General Purpose Financial Statements FY 2017-18

BPD Community Victoria LTD

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income
For year Ended 30th June
2018

	Notes	
Revenue from donations	4	98791.96
Revenue from Grants	4	5000
Revenue from provision of services	4	57894
Revenue from Fund Raising	4	3090.89
Revenue from merchandise sales	4	997
Total Revenue		165773.9
Service Provision Expense	6	54024
Cost of Merchandise Sold	6	548
Media and Awareness Expense	6	24181.9
Depreciation Expense	5	0
Lease Expense	5	0
Adminstration Expense	6	76589.19
Other Expenses	6	658.44
Total Expenses		156001.5
Surplus for Year		9772.32
Other Comprehensive Income for Year		0
Total Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for Year Attributable to Members		9772.32

BPD Community Victoria Limited

General Purpose Financial Statements FY 2017-18

BPD Community Victoria LTD

Statement of Changes in Equity
For Year ended 30 June 2018

	Amounts Limited By Guarantee	Reserves	Retained Funds
Opening Balance	70	0	5591.1
Profit			9772.32
Transfers to Reserves		0	
Transfers from Reserves		0	
Closing Balance	50	0	15363.42

BPD Community Victoria Limited

General Purpose Financial Statements FY 2017-18

BPD Community Victoria LTD

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash or Cash Equivalents	7	11093.92
Inventory		399.5
Trade and other Receivables		0
Total Current Assets		11493.42
Non- Current Assets		
Development Costs	9	3870
Total Non-Current Assets		3870
Total Assets		15363.42
Total Liabilities		0
Net Assets		15363.42
Members Funds		
Members Funds at Start		5591.1
Net Surplus		9772.32
Total Members Funds at End		15363.42

BPD Community Victoria Limited

General Purpose Financial Statements FY 2017-18

BPD Community Victoria LTD

Cash Flow Statement for Year 2017 - 18

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Receipts from Customers	14693.85
Payments to Suppliers/Employees	-9191.03
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	5502.82

Cash flow from Investing Activities

Proceeds from Sale of Property Plant and equipment	0
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	0
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	0

Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents held	5502.82
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning	5591.1
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End	11093.92

General Purpose Financial Statements FY 2017-18

BPD Community Victoria Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. In accordance with the guarantee, if the Company is wound up, the Constitution states that the amount to be contributed by any member will not exceed \$10.00 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2018 the number of members was 7 (2018:5).

The financial report covers BPD Community Victoria Limited as an individual entity. BPD Community Victoria Limited is a not-for-profit Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company are described in the Directors' report.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are for BPD Community Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are a general purpose financial report, prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

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

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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Company is a not-for-profit charitable organization and is exempt from income tax pursuant to Section 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The Company is also exempt from certain other government levies such as payroll tax. Donations of \$2.00 or more made to the Company are income tax deductible to donors.

(b) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. There are no leases at this time.

(c) Revenue and other income

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

(i) Government grants

The Company is supported by grants received from Local governments. Government revenue is recognized in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the revenue, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the contract will flow to the entity and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Grants received on the condition that specified services are delivered, or conditions are fulfilled, are considered reciprocal. Such grants are initially recognized as a liability, and revenue is recognized as services are performed or conditions fulfilled. Revenue from non-reciprocal grants is recognized when received. Government grant is recognized in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when it is probable, control is gained of the monies and it can be measured reliably.

General Purpose Financial Statements FY 2017-18

2

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Revenue and other income

When government grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the government, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the revenue is recognized in the Statement of financial position as a liability until spent, otherwise the revenue is recognized as income on receipt. The same approach is adapted for other contracted services such as revenue received from Health services.

(ii) Services

Services at this stage are provided on a voluntary contribution basis. Most of the revenue recognized in this area represents the value of the pro bono contribution of those providing the services or logistical support to our programs.

(iii) Donations

Donations are recognized when the Company gains control of the contribution and associated conditions are fulfilled.

(iv) Contribution of assets

Contributions are recognized when the Company is notified of an impending distribution or the contribution is received, whichever occurs earlier. Revenue from contributions comprising shares or other property is recognized at fair value, being their market value at the date the Company becomes legally entitled to the assets.

(v) Interest

Interest income is recognized in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the Statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Basis of measurement of carrying amount

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

1 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 amortized 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:

Asset class	Depreciation rate
Furniture, fittings and equipment - at cost	10%
Information Technology and Communications Equipment	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.

(d) Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Depreciated replacement cost is used to determine value in use. Depreciated replacement cost is the current replacement cost of an item of plant and equipment less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation to date, calculated on the basis of such cost.

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss and other Comprehensive income. However, because land and buildings are measured at revalued amounts, impairment losses on land and buildings are treated as a revaluation decrement.

(e) De-recognition and disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

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

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments which are convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, deposits and other short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

(h) Employee benefits

No provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period at this time.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which comprise amounts due from services provided are recognized and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectable amounts. Normal terms of settlement vary from 30 to 60 days. The notional amount of the receivable is deemed to reflect fair value. An allowance for impairment of receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realized 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 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.

(m) New, revised, or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit Entities:

AASB 1058 will defer income recognition in some circumstances for not-for-profit entities, particularly where there is a performance obligation or any other liability. In addition, certain components in an arrangement, such as donations, may be separated from other types of income and recognized immediately. The standard also expands the circumstances in which not-for-profit entities are required to recognize income for goods and services received for consideration that is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the entity to further its objectives (discounted goods and services), including for example, peppercorn leases.

AASB 1058 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted.

The directors of the Company anticipated that the application of AASB 1058 in the future may have an impact on the amounts reported and disclosure made in the Company's financial statements. Management has made an assessment and believe that there will be an impact in relation to peppercorn leases. However it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect until the company undertakes a detailed review.

AASB 1011 Accounting for Research and Development Costs

The directors of the Company have decided to capitalize the development costs of two courses that have been

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

developed. These courses meet the requirement under the standard in that the recoverable amount is greater than the costs incurred.

(m) Comparative information

Being the first year the Company has prepared General Purpose Financial statements it has been decided that the Company will not provide previous years statements for comparison but intends to do so in future years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale

There are no non-current assets and assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale.

An impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent write down of the non-current assets and assets of disposal groups to fair value less costs of disposal. A gain is recognized for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs of disposal of a non-current assets and assets of disposal groups, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognized.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors 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.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Provisions

Short-term employee benefits

The Company has determined the liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting year. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Refer to Note 2.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

Provisions (continued)

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting. Consideration is given to expect future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Deferral of grant revenue

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 initially recognized in the Statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognized as income on receipt.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. These include economic environment and future expectations of the assets. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience as well as warranties (for plant and equipment and motor vehicles) and turnover policies (for motor vehicles). In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

4 Revenue and Other Income

	2018
	\$
Revenue from rendering services	
Grants and income from services provided	62 894
Board, lodgings and rentals	0
Other revenue	98 792
	161 686
	2018
	\$
Fundraising and Investment revenue	
Fundraising income	4 088
Investment income	0
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	0
	4 088
Total income	165 774

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the Year Ended 30 June 2018****5 Result for the Year**

	2018
The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:	\$
Depreciation expense	0
Operating lease rental payments	0

6 Other Expenses

	2018
	\$
Legal fees	9 800
Consultancy	10 650
On-line service provision	24 027
Travel and accommodation	6 840
Minor capital expenses	350
Facilitation Expenses	54 024
Value of a Board contribution	19 600
Other expenses	30 661
	<u>156 002</u>

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2018
	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	11 093.93
Cash as shown in the Statement of cash flows	<u>11 093.93</u>

8 Trade and Other Receivables

	2018
	\$
Receivables related to services provided	0
Prepaid expenses	0
Other Accrued Receivables	

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

9 Intangible Assets

	2018
	\$
Development Costs	3 870
Total Intangible Assets	3 870
Total Non-Current Assets	3 870

10 Cash Flow Statement Reconciliation**2018**

Net Surplus reported on Profit/Loss	9772.32
Non-Cash Items appearing in Profit and Loss	
Donations in Kind matched to Expenditure	151080
Non Cash Expenditure appearing in Profit/Loss	(151080)
Cash Flow effect of items appearing on the Statement of Financial Position	
Increase in Inventory	-399.5
Increase in Non-Current Assets	-3870
Net Cash Flow from Operations	5502.82

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

11 Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

12 Related Parties

a. Key management personnel - transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favorable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Other than the compensation figures disclosed below, there were no transactions with related parties during the current or previous financial year.

The members did not approve any remuneration for the directors.

13 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

Directors are not aware of any events occurring after reporting date that could affect the interpretation or disclosures reported

The financial report was authorized for issue on (24 December 2018) by the board of directors.

14 Statutory Information

The registered and principal place of business is:

BPD Community
Victoria Limited

BPD Community Victoria Limited

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5-25, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission Act 2012* and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission Act 2012*; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.