



# Financial Statements

For the year Ended 31 December 2020

ACC International Relief Inc.

ABN: 26 077 365 434

VIC Incorporated Association No.: A00 086 72W

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## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Account	Note	2020	2019
<b>REVENUE</b>			
<b>Donations and gifts</b>			
- Monetary		3,703,472	3,276,012
- Non-monetary	1(g)	25,500	25,500
<b>Grants</b>			
- Other Australian		34,329	41,500
- Other overseas		421,449	466,617
Investment income		16,312	20,715
Other income		158,903	6,032
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>4,359,965</b>	<b>3,836,375</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>International Aid and Development programs expenditure</b>			
<b>International programs</b>			
- Funds to international programs		2,770,830	3,387,733
- Program support costs		259,538	245,546
Community education		125,400	124,714
<b>Fundraising costs</b>			
- Public		17,783	37,431
Accountability and administration		248,521	289,550
Non-monetary expenditure	1(g)	25,500	25,500
<b>Total International Aid and Development programs expenditure</b>		<b>3,447,572</b>	<b>4,110,474</b>
Domestic programs expenditure		524,997	0
Other expenditure	1(h)	15,258	328
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>3,987,827</b>	<b>4,110,802</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>		<b>372,138</b>	<b>(274,427)</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>372,138</b>	<b>(274,427)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2020

Account	Notes	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	832,674	482,147
Trade and other receivables	4	14,440	55,283
Financial assets	5	600,000	599,870
Other current assets	6	2,841	2,841
<b>Total Current assets</b>		<b>1,449,955</b>	<b>1,140,141</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant, and equipment	7	4,082	4,545
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>4,082</b>	<b>4,545</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,454,037</b>	<b>1,144,686</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	44,470	37,425
Current tax liabilities	10	0	3,847
Short-term provisions	11	75,799	58,023
Other current liabilities	12	0	85,307
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>120,269</b>	<b>184,601</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Long-term provisions	11	7,351	5,806
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>7,351</b>	<b>5,806</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>127,620</b>	<b>190,407</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>1,326,417</b>	<b>954,279</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Reserves	13	1,192,414	908,887
Accumulated funds		134,003	45,391
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,326,417</b>	<b>954,279</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Account	Notes	Accumulated funds	Unexpended Project Funds Reserve	Total
<b>Statement of Changes in Equity</b>				
Opening Balance		45,391	908,887	954,279
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		372,138	0	372,138
<b>Transfers to and from reserves</b>				
Unexpended Project Funds Reserve		(283,526)	283,526	0
<b>Closing Balance</b>		<b>134,003</b>	<b>1,192,414</b>	<b>1,326,417</b>

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Account	Notes	Accumulated funds	Unexpended Project Funds Reserve	Total
<b>Statement of Changes in Equity</b>				
Opening Balance		42,993	1,185,712	1,228,706
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(274,427)	0	(274,427)
<b>Transfers to and from reserves</b>				
Unexpended Project Funds Reserve		276,825	(276,825)	0
<b>Closing Balance</b>		<b>45,391</b>	<b>908,887</b>	<b>954,279</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

<b>Account</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>			
Payments to projects, suppliers and employees		(3,903,269)	(4,131,862)
Donations and other operating income		4,254,416	3,845,811
Interest received		16,312	20,715
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>367,460</b>	<b>(265,336)</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>			
Redemption of term deposits		(130)	100,130
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7(a)	(1,545)	(2,923)
<b>Net cash used by investing activities</b>		<b>(1,675)</b>	<b>97,207</b>
<b>Net Cash Flows</b>		<b>365,785</b>	<b>(168,129)</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3	482,147	650,604
Net change in cash for period		365,785	(168,129)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1(h)	(15,258)	(328)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3	832,674	482,147

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### (a) General information

The financial report covers **ACC International Relief Inc.** (“the Association”) as an individual entity. **ACC International Relief Inc.** is an association incorporated in Victoria under the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (VIC)* and a charity registered in Victoria with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (“ACNC”).

#### (b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (“AASB”), the Australian Council of International Development (“ACFID”) Code of Conduct, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, and the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (VIC)*. The Association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, 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. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### (c) Comparative figures

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

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

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

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

#### (e) Income tax

No current or deferred income tax assets or liabilities have been raised by the Association as it is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. The Association is a registered charity under the ACNC.

#### (f) Revenue and other income

Donations, other gifts, and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Gifts in kind are recognised at their fair value at the date that the Association gains control of the donated goods.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied. The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement. Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract. Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

#### (g) Rental income and expense

Australian Christian Churches Property Ltd (ACN: 602 178 567) as trustee for the Australian Christian Churches Charitable Trust (ABN: 19 745 435 842) owns the property at 5/2 Sarton Road, Clayton VIC. This Property was purchased with Specific Gifts given by members of the ACC movement that were designated for World Missions purposes. The Trustee has resolved to recognize the Property within the accounts of the Trust as being designated for the purposes of World Missions, in particular for the benefit of the entities **ACC International Relief Inc.** and ACC International Missions Ltd (ABN: 66 077 367 223).

The committee members have estimated the market value of rental costs to be \$25,500 per annum. This notional value has been recognised as revenue (Non-Monetary Donations) and an expense (Non-Monetary Expenditure) in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

#### (h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held-at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

##### i. Foreign Currency

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the application of these procedures are taken to the income statement.

#### (i) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from grant partners as well as amounts receivable from the ATO for tax receivable in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets; all other receivables as classified as non-current assets.



## (j) Financial instruments

### i. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

### ii. Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

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

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

Classifications are determined by both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

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

### iii. Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Association's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments as well as long-term deposits.

#### iv. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

#### v. Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Equity FVOCI)

Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are eligible for an irrevocable election at inception to be measured at FVOCI. Under Equity FVOCI, subsequent movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend from these investments continue to be recorded as other income within the profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents return of capital.

#### vi. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Association's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Association designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

### (k) Leases

At the lease commencement, the Association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Association believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Association's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Association's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

### (l) Other assets

Other assets include payments made towards expenses that will be incurred in future reporting periods. These prepayment amounts include subscriptions-in-advance, recoverable deposits, and other

arrangements where the amount relating to the future periods has a material impact on the measurement of the expense.

The amounts which are expected to be applied within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets; any other amounts are classified as non-current assets.

#### **(m) Property, plant, and equipment**

##### **i. Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated 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 and impairment losses recognised in the statement of profit and loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

##### **ii. Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

- Plant & equipment 10% - 33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at 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.

#### **(n) Intangible assets**

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

#### **(o) Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Association during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

#### **(p) Current tax liabilities**

Current tax liabilities represent the present obligations payable to taxation authorities for local taxes including GST, Pay As You Go Tax (PAYG), Income Tax, Fringe Benefits Tax and Australian Business Number withholding tax. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

### (q) Provisions

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

#### i. Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Association's liability for short-term employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date, including wages and salaries. 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.

#### ii. Long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employee's long service leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The Association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

### (r) Other liabilities

Other liabilities include amounts received for grants or other income which have not yet been recognised as revenue. These income-received-in-advance amounts represent associated performance obligations which are outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Obligations that are expected to be discharged within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current liabilities; all other obligations are classified as non-current liabilities.

### (s) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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.

#### i. Key judgment – donation income

**ACC International Relief Inc.** receives funds from individual supporters and churches in Australia. Revenue is recognised when amounts are received and the Association have control over those funds. There is an inherent risk that some funds collected by third parties maybe not be passed on to the Association in full. This risk is beyond the internal control environment of the Association.

The committee members assert that **ACC International Relief Inc.** is not entitled to recognise those funds collected by the churches as revenue until the funds are received by the Association.

## 2. Key management personnel disclosures

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

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>2. Key management personnel disclosures</b>			
Remuneration to key management personnel		24,195	86,850

## 3. Cash and cash equivalents

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>3. Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash at bank		832,674	482,147
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>832,674</b>	<b>482,147</b>

## 4. Trade and other receivables

<b>4. Trade and other receivables</b>			
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Trade receivables		0	56,160
JobKeeper receivable		14,400	0
GST receivable		40	(877)
<b>Total CURRENT</b>		<b>14,440</b>	<b>55,283</b>
<b>Total Trade and other receivables</b>		<b>14,440</b>	<b>55,283</b>

## 5. Financial assets

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>5. Financial assets</b>			
Long term deposit - amortised cost		600,000	599,870
<b>Total Financial assets</b>		<b>600,000</b>	<b>599,870</b>

## 6. Other assets

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>6. Other assets</b>			
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Prepayments		2,841	2,841
<b>Total CURRENT</b>		<b>2,841</b>	<b>2,841</b>
<b>Total Other assets</b>		<b>2,841</b>	<b>2,841</b>

## 7. Property, plant, and equipment

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>7. Property, plant, and equipment</b>			
Plant and equipment - at cost		12,426	13,063
Less accumulated depreciation		(8,344)	(8,518)
<b>Total Property, plant, and equipment</b>		<b>4,082</b>	<b>4,545</b>

### (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and end of the current financial year:

Asset Type	Opening Value	Purchases	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing Value
Furniture	421	0	0	124	297
Other Equipment	1,026	0	0	205	821
Portable Electronic Devices	3,097	1,545	0	1,678	2,964
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>4,082</b>

## 8. Intangible assets

The Association did not recognise any intangible assets as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: None).

## 9. Trade and other payables

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>9. Trade and other payables</b>			
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Trade payables		18,452	7,122
Accrued expenses		8,000	8,000
Fringe benefits payable		16,510	22,302
Other employment payables		1,508	0
<b>Total CURRENT</b>		<b>44,470</b>	<b>37,425</b>
<b>Total Trade and other payables</b>		<b>44,470</b>	<b>37,425</b>

## 10. Current tax liabilities

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>10. Current tax liabilities</b>			
PAYG withholding payable		0	3,847
<b>Total Current tax liabilities</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3,847</b>

## 11. Provisions

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>11. Provisions</b>			
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Provision for employee benefits		75,799	58,023
<b>Total CURRENT</b>		<b>75,799</b>	<b>58,023</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT</b>			
Provision for employee benefits		7,351	5,806
<b>Total NON-CURRENT</b>		<b>7,351</b>	<b>5,806</b>
<b>Total Provisions</b>		<b>83,151</b>	<b>63,828</b>

## 12. Other liabilities

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>12. Other liabilities</b>			
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Income received in advance		0	85,307
<b>Total CURRENT</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>85,307</b>
<b>Total Other liabilities</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>85,307</b>

## 13. Reserves

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>13. Reserves</b>			
Unexpended Project Funds Reserve		1,192,414	908,887
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>1,192,414</b>	<b>908,887</b>

### (a) Unexpended Project Funds Reserve

This reserve records funds received for future projects which are yet to be expended. With reference to the Financial Definitions of the ACFID Code of Conduct, this is considered a Restricted Reserve.

## 14. Financial Risk Management

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

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

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	832,674	482,147
Trade and other receivables	4	14,440	55,283
Held-to-maturity investments	5	600,000	599,870
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>1,447,114</b>	<b>1,137,300</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	44,470	37,425
Current tax liabilities	10	0	3,847
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>44,470</b>	<b>41,272</b>

## 15. Other related party transactions

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

ACC International Missions Ltd shares its building resources with **ACC International Relief Inc.** and any outgoing expenses were shared between both entities.

## 16. Contingencies

In the opinion of the committee, the Association did not have any contingencies as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: None).

## 17. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events that occurred since the end of the reporting period.



## 18. Cash flow information

### (a) Reconciliation of result from operations with (deficit)/surplus for the year

Account Name	Note	2020	2019
<b>Reconciliation of result from operations with (deficit)/surplus for the year</b>			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		372,138	(274,427)
<b>Cash flows excluded from (deficit)/surplus attributable to operating activities</b>			
<b>Non-cash flows in (deficit)/surplus</b>			
depreciation	7(a)	2,007	2,665
notional rent income	1(g)	(25,500)	(25,500)
notional rent expense	1(g)	25,500	25,500
revaluation of foreign currency cash	1(h)	15,258	328
<b>Net non-cash flows</b>		<b>17,265</b>	<b>2,993</b>
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities</b>			
(increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	4	40,844	(50,165)
(increase)/decrease in other assets	6	0	8,381
increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	9	7,045	24,813
increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	10	(3,847)	(1,889)
increase/(decrease) in provisions	11	19,322	20,132
increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	12	(85,307)	4,826
<b>Net changes in assets and liabilities</b>		<b>(21,943)</b>	<b>6,098</b>
<b>Net excluded operating cash flows</b>		<b>(4,678)</b>	<b>9,091</b>
<b>Cash flows from operations</b>		<b>367,460</b>	<b>(265,336)</b>

## 19. Association details

The registered office and the principal places of business of the Association is:

ACC International Relief Inc.

5/2 Sarton Road

CLAYTON VIC 3168

## Statement by Members of the Committee

The members of the committee declare that:

1. The financial report and notes for the year ended 31 December 2020 give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance and satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (VIC)*.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that **ACC International Relief Inc.** will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:

Director *Alun Davies*  
[Alun Davies \(Mar 19, 2021 15:44 GMT+11\)](#)

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Alun Davies

Committee Member *Allan Davis*  
[Allan Davis \(Mar 18, 2021 18:59 GMT+11\)](#)

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Allan Davis

Dated **Mar 18, 2021**  
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17 March 2021

The Directors  
ACC International Relief Inc  
5/2 Sarton Rd  
CLAYTON VIC 3168

#### AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

This declaration is made in connection with our audit of the financial report of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020 and in accordance with the provisions of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (VIC)*.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (VIC)* in relation to this audit;
- No contraventions of the Code of Professional Conduct in relation to this audit.

Yours faithfully,



**Matthew Williams**  
**CB Audit Pty Ltd t/as Platinum Audits (Qld)**  
**Registered Company Auditor No. 470848**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ACC INTERNATIONAL RELIEF INC**

### ***Report on the Audit of the Financial Report***

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of ACC International Relief Inc, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Statement by Members of the Committee.

In our opinion, the financial report of ACC International Relief Inc has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (VIC)*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

### ***Basis of 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.

### ***Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting***

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Members of the Committees' financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### ***Responsibility of the Committee Members' for the Financial Report***

The Members of the Committee of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and the needs of the members.

The Members of the Committees' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Members of the Committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibility 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 the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Members of the Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Members of the Committee use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Williams', with a small dot above the 'i'.

Matthew Williams  
CB Audit Pty Ltd t/as Platinum Audits (Qld)  
Registered Company Auditor No. 470848

26 March 2021