INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

INTERNATIONAL RIVERFOUNDATION

Special purpose financial report for the financial year

ended 30 June 2019

Level 5, 179 Grey Street
South Brisbane QLD Australia

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ABN: 47 104 346 590

INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

Financial Report Year ended 30 June 2019
ACN 104 346 590

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INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

DIRECTOR'S REPORT
For the year ended 30 June 2019

Board of Directors

The following persons were directors of International RiverFoundation the ("Foundation") during the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise noted:

Prof. Paul Greenfield
Mr. Martin Albrecht, AC
Prof. Bill Dennison
Mr. Philip Weller
Dr. Peter Rowley
Dr. Selina Ward
Mr. John McCarthy, AO
Mr. Craig Morton - resigned as of 30 June 2019
Mr Anthony De Domenico – replaced Mr Craig Morton from 1 July 2019, to be accepted officially during AGM in December 2019
Mr Brian Kemp- appointed in December 2018
Mr Wouter Lincklaen Arrïens – appointed in December 2018
Ms Jo Kelly – appointed as Company Secretary on February 2018
Dr Eva Abal – IRF CEO, Observer on the Board

International RiverFoundation

The International RiverFoundation is a not-for-profit organisation that relies on the availability of sponsorship, donations and business-like initiatives to fund its activities. The Foundation showed a surplus of $155,434 from the activities during the financial year ended 30 June 2019. This compares with a deficit of $137,123 in 2017-18. The Foundation has current obligations in the form of two Riverprizes and one Twinning project. Funding for these obligations is in the bank.

During the current year and subsequent to year end, the Foundation has undertaken a range of successful actions in order to secure future cash resources, allowing the Foundation to continue to support its current business plan. An overview of the specific fund-raising activities and strategic actions executed in the current financial year and subsequent to year end include:

- Received donations of over $474,592 from various philanthropic sources, including the Bert and Vera Thiess Foundation and Albrecht Foundations, during the financial year.
- Donations for this year totaled $161,490 recorded under "other income" in this report.
- The Estate of the late Bert and Vera Thiess has continued its support to the IRF as a charity beneficiary. In the 2018-19 this will include the funding of the Bert and Vera Thiess Australasian (Australia and New Zealand) Riverprize, Ken Thiess Memorial Scholarship and Vera Thiess Fellowship for Women.
- Franking credits provided from the Bert and Vera Thiess Foundation for the 2018-19 financial year amounting to $141,849 were received in July 2019.

- A successful River*symposium* held in Brisbane in October 2019 will achieve a profit and cashflow surplus for the Foundation.

The continuing viability of the Foundation and its ability to continue its commitments and meet its debts as they fall due is dependent upon the Foundation being successful in maintaining existing sponsorships and donors and attracting additional sponsors and donors to meet its future commitments when required. The Foundation has designed a business plan capable of funding prizes, scholarships and other commitments.

The directors believe the Foundation will be successful in the above matters and, accordingly have prepared the financial report on a going concern basis.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Foundation during the financial period ended 30 June 2019.

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Period

In October 2019, IRF delivered a successful 22nd International Riversymposium (IRS) in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, hosting over 530 delegates from 39 countries. The event followed the 2018 International River*symposium* that was held in Sydney, Australia.

2019 also marked the 20th Anniversary of the International Riverprize (value of $200,000) which was awarded during the IRS Gala Dinner on 22nd October 2019. The 2019 Vera Thiess Fellowship for Women (value of $50,000) and the Ken Thiess Memorial Scholarships (value of $50,000) were also presented during the evening.

The conversion of the related party loan of $100,000 to a donation has been completed.

Franking credits provided from the Bert and Vera Thiess Foundation - from the income earned up to June 2017 was amounting to $64,724 were received in November 2018. Franking credits provided from the Bert and Vera Thiess Foundation from the income earned in the year 2017-2018 amounting to $141,486.32 were received in July 2019.

In a letter dated 4th June, the Bert and Vera Thiess Foundation indicated that the franking credits amount ($141,486.32) together with the donation from the net annual income 2018-2019 ($158,514) comprised the total donation by the Bert and Vera Thiess Foundation of $300,000 to the Foundation (received in 2019-20 Financial Year) to be disbursed as follows:

- $200,000 for the 2019 Thiess International Riverprize by the Bert and Vera Thiess Foundation, including any “twinning grant” associated therewith;
- $50,000 for the 2019 Vera Thiess Fellowship for Women; and
- $50,000 for the 2019 Ken Thiess Memorial Scholarships

No governance or administration costs (estimated to be about $60,000 pa) is included in the donation.

The Foundation launched three new programs this year:

- The Resilient Rivers Blueprint Program – In partnership with Healthy Land and Water, Deloitte, University of Maryland, Global Environment Facility – IW Learn. Each partner contributes $60,000 in cash or in-kind to developing, launch and operationalising the Blueprint.
- The IRF RiverPatrons Group - The RiverPatrons Group comprises a passionate group of respected community leaders, Chief Executives and Chairs from Australian and global organisations, all who support the restoration, protection and resilience of our rivers. The RiverPatrons group was launched and came together for the first time as part of the International Riversymposium program this year. Each RiverPatron contributes $25,000 annually of which 80% is a tax-deductible donation to support the work of the Foundation, and the remaining 20% contributes to the cost of an exclusive program provided to the RiverPatrons Group.
- RiverThinkTanks – This program commenced in July 2019 with a project contracted through the University of Queensland to convene an independent expert panel to develop a concept plan for the rectification of the main lake on the St Lucia Campus.

The OceanaGold project in the Philippines – Phase 2 was started in 2018 and will finish by December 2019.

Aside from these matters noted, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(a) the Foundation's operations in future financial years, or

(b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or

(c) the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Foundation was held on:

- 11th December at 9.00 am in Brisbane

Meetings of Directors

The numbers of meetings of the company's board of directors held during the year ended 30 June 2019:

- 30th July 2018
- 14th October 2018
- 30th November 2018
- 14th February 2019, and
- 12th June 2019.

The numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

Director	***Eligible to attend***	***Number attended***
Paul Greenfield	5	5
Martin Albrecht	5	5
Bill Dennison	5	5
Peter Rowley	5	4
Philip Weller	5	5
Craig Morton	5	3
Selina Ward	5	3
John McCarthy	5	4
Brian Kemp	3	2
Wouter Lincklaen-Arrïens	3	3
Jo Kelly	5	5
Eva Abal	5	5

Insurance of Officers

Directors' and officers' liability insurance has been arranged through Austcover Pty LtD

INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

AUDITOR'S INDEPDENDENCE DECLARATION

The independence declaration of the auditor, PKF Hacketts Audit, is attached. This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Paul Greenfield, AO

Dated this 10TH day of December 2019

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF INTERNATIONAL RIVERFOUNDATION

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been no contraventions of:

(a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

PKF BRISBANE

LIAM MURPHY
PARTNER

DATED THIS 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER 2019
BRISBANE

PKF Brisbane Audit
ABN 33 873 151 348

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INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

Statement of Profit or Loss For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
REVENUE			
Donations and gifts:			
Monetary		474,592	254,140
Non-Monetary	2a	116,710	117,760
Grants:			
DFAT		150,050	115,400
Other Australian		-	20,000
Investment Income & Franking Credits		145,998	222,243
Other Income	2b	819,038	474,268
TOTAL REVENUE		**1,706,388**	**1,203,811**
EXPENDITURE			
Aid and development programs expenditures:			
Funds to International Programs		375,702	299,147
Funds to Domestic Programs		306,474	456,507
Accountability and Administration		752,068	467,520
Non-monetary expenditure	3	116,710	117,760
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**1,550,954**	**1,340,934**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**155,434**	**(137,123)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**155,434**	**(137,123)**

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	466,752	311,090
Trade and other receivables	5	167,068	96,650
Total Current Assets		**633,820**	**407,740**
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,215	574
Total Non-current Assets		**3,215**	**574**
TOTAL ASSETS		**637,035**	**408,314**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7a	88,609	95,040
Unearned revenue	7b	288,581	120,708
Total Current Liabilities		**377,190**	**215,748**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	8	-	100,000
Provisions	9	-	4,707
Total Non-current liabilities		**-**	**104,707**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**377,190**	**320,455**
NET ASSETS		**259,845**	**87,859**
EQUITY			
Retained Profits		259,845	
		87,859	
TOTAL EQUITY	13	**259,845**	
	87,859		

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Accumulated Surplus $	Designated Funds Reserve	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2017	212,937	-	212,937
Adjustment due to change in accounting policy	12,045	-	12,045
Balance at 1 July 2017 (Restated)	224,982	-	224,982
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(137,123)	-	(137,123)
Balance at 30 June 2018	87,859	-	87,859
Comprehensive income	171,986	-	155,434
Other comprehensive income for the year	-		-
Transfer funds to reserve	(16,551)	16,551	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	**243,294**	**16,551**	**259,845**
Balance at 30 June 2019			

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from grants, donations, bequests & raffles		1,585,529	1,040,419
Payment to suppliers and employees		(1,430,855)	(1,435,013)
Interest received		4,149	6,243
NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	9	**158,823**	**(388,351)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,161)	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(3,161)**	**-**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		**155,662**	**(388,351)**
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		311,090	699,441
CASH AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**466,752**	**311,090**

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

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NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements cover International River Foundation Not For Profit as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 10 December 2019 by the directors of the Entity.

Financial Reporting Framework

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Entity is a non- reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The Entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods unless stated otherwise.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, the basis of accounting specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB 107: Cash Flow Statements, AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, AASB 1031: Materiality and AASB 1054: Australian Additional Disclosures.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes.
Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the Entity is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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

(a) Income tax

The income of the company is exempt from income tax under the provisions of Section 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(b) Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held with financial institutions. For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash includes at deposits at call which are readily convertible to cash on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(d) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts. All trade debtors are recognised as current accounts receivable as they are due for settlement within the next year. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis and debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write-off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is the shorter using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Plant and equipment: 2 – 5 years

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(c)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

(f) Trade and other creditors

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Foundation prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition. Liabilities for prizes and associated items, which are funded by third parties, are raised as a liability when the obligation has arisen and it is probable that the funds will be spent.

(g) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Entity commits itself to either the purchase or the sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in paragraph 63 of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Entity initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and
- evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial measurement of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is a one- time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognized.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Entity no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity that the Entity elected to classify as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (eg amount due from customers under contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Entity uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Entity assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

(i) Acquisition of assets

The cost method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets regardless of whether shares or other assets are acquired. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given up or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition plus incidental costs to the acquisition.

(j) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognized in other creditors in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is recognized in the provision for employee benefits. The liability for long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date is recognized in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

NOTE 2: REVENUE

	2019 $	2018 $
(a) Gifts in kind – Non-monetary		
Office accommodation at Thiess	44,160	44,160
Wages for Brisbane City Council employee	40,550	41,600
Audit services – PKF Brisbane	32,000	32,000
	116,710	**117,760**
(b) Other Income		
Revenue from events	430,656	469,313
IRF membership	100	500
Donations	161,490	-
Consulting Income	196,039	-
Other	30,753	4,455
	819,038	**474,268**

NOTE 3: EXPENDITURE

Expenditure includes the following expenses:		
Rental expense	2,062	1,945
Employee benefit	467,624	418,842
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	519	571

NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash – IRF Fund	90,887	14,698
Cash – Designated	16,551	143,265
Cash at Bank	359,314	153,127
	466,752	**311,090**

NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

Table of cash movements for designated purpose

In accordance with accounting policies, funds that are for a designated purpose are recognised as a liability in the financial statements when the accounting standard definition of a liability is met.

Designated Purpose	Cash available at beginning of financial year	Cash raised during financial year	Cash disbursed / reduced during financial year	Cash available at end of financial year
	$	$	$	$
Liability has been recognised (refer to Note 7)				
International				
Ken Thiess Memorial Scholarship	-	50,000	(50,000)	-
Vera Thiess Memorial Scholarship	21,560	50,000	(58,128)	13,432
Thiess International Riverprize	-	222,500	(222,500)	-
Thiess International Twinning	5,000	-	-	5,000
River Patrons	-	19,091	(9,110)	9,981
Resilient Rivers Blueprint	-	30,000	(30,029)	(29)
Alumni Network	-	-	(4,500)	(4,500)
Oceana Gold	-	155,250	(127,339)	27,911
GEF IW Learn	-	21,819	(14,017)	7,802
	26,560	**548,660**	**(515,623)**	**59,597**
Australia				
UQ Lakes	-	13,792	(10,720)	3,072
Bremer River	-	30,398	(30,398)	-
Sunshine Coast Twinning	25,000	-	25,000	
	25,000	**44,190**	**(41,118)**	**28,072**
Kenya-Tweed Program	33,052	27,379	(27,379)	33,052
Non – Cash Movements	-	-	(16,747)	(16,747)
Administration	226,478	278,087	(492,516)	12,049
River Symposium	-	530,706	(179,977)	350,729
Total cash and liquid assets	**311,090**	**1,429,022**	**(1,273,360)**	**466,752**

NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019 $	2018 $
Sponsorships receivable	163,849	93,500
Prepayments	3,219	3,150
	167,068	**96,650**

NOTE 6: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment at cost	3,734	6,249
Accumulated depreciation	(519)	(5,675)
	3,215	**574**

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

(a) Payables

International		
2011 Thiess International Twinning (Charles R)	4,270	5,000
Vera Thiess Fellowship	10,076	21,560
	14,346	**26,560**
Australia		
2011 Australian Twinning (Sunshine Coast)	-	25,000
	-	**25,000**
Australian Payables		
Creditors	11,958	2,447
Other accrued expenses and annual leave	62,305	41,033
	74,263	**43,480**
	88,609	**95,040**

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

(b) Unearned revenue	2019 $	2018 $
Deferred Income	258,581	120,708
Grant Funds Unexpended	30,000	-
	288,581	**120,708**

NOTE 8: BORROWINGS

Loans from related parties	-	100,000
	-	**100,000**

Refer to note 17 for further details on this loan.

NOTE 9: PROVISIONS

	2019 $	2018 $
Employee long service leave	-	4,707
	-	**4,707**

NOTE 10: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Investment earnings risk
International RiverFoundation may be subject to risk arising from the effects of future changes in the prevailing level of interest rates and investment earnings in relation to its assets held with financial institutions and bank deposits.

Credit risk
The maximum credit risk exposure in the event parties fail to perform their obligations is equivalent to the amounts recognised in the balance sheet.

Fair value of financial instruments
It is the policy of the International Riverfoundation to recognise its financial assets at fair value.

NOTE 11: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2019 $	2018 $
(Deficit)/Surplus from ordinary activities	155,434	(137,123)
Depreciation	519	571
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in unearned income	167,872	(5,691)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and prepayments	(70,416)	(96,651)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and payables	(94,586)	(149,457)
Net cash flows from operating activities	158,823	(388,351)

NOTE 12: INTERNATIONAL RIVERFOUNDATION FUND (the Fund)

The company maintains accounting records to recognise the receipt of donations received in its capacity as a Deductible Gift Recipient and expenditure from these donations. The expenditure from this Fund is approved by the Public Funds Management Committee, which oversees that disbursement of expenditure meets the Funds' environmental objectives.

International RiverFoundation Fund

Income and expenditure of the Fund has been:

	2019 $	2018 $
Balance 1 July	14,698	355,252
Donations received	625,092	233,133
Interest and other income	320	2,047
Expenditure approved	(549,222)	(575,734)
Balance 30 June	**90,888**	**14,698**

The assets representing the fund are included in cash and liquid assets.

NOTE 13: SHARE CAPITAL

Established as a non-profit Foundation, the company does not have share capital. It is a public company limited by guarantee. Each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the organisation in the event of it being wound up while he is a member, or within one year, after the member ceases to be a member, of a sum not exceeding $10, should there be a shortfall in funds.

NOTE 14: REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

No remuneration was paid to directors during the year.

NOTE 15: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

No remuneration was paid to the auditors for the audit of the financial statements or for any other services.

NOTE 16: COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

	2019 $	2018 $
Project Commitments		
International Commitments	16,551	33,052
Total Project Commitments	**16,551**	**33,052**

International Project Commitments above refer to Tweed-Kenya where $16,551 which is the balance committed to the Tweed-Kenya project. In order for payment to be made IRF must be satisfied that prearranged approvals are received, the ACFID Code of Conduct is adhered to and that goods and services are delivered.

Capital Commitments
There are no commitments for capital expenditure at balance date.

NOTE 17: RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

The balance of the interest free loan of $100,000 from the Albrecht Foundation on behalf of a current IRF Director received during the 2016 financial year was converted to a donation in 2018-19 to the International RiverFoundation and is no longer a liability.

NOTE 18: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In October 2019 IRF delivered the 22nd International River*symposium* in Brisbane, Queensland. The event was a success with 539 delegates from 39 countries. The financial result is not yet available however; indications are that a surplus in the range of $150,000 to $200,000 should be achieved. The event followed the 2018 International River*symposium* held in Sydney, New South Wales.

At the 2019 symposium, the IRF announced the winners of the 2019 Bert and Vera Thiess International River*prize* (value of $200,000). No Twinning component was attached to the 2019 International RIver*prize*.

Franking credits provided from the Bert and Vera Thiess Foundation for the 2018-19 financial year amounting to $141,849 were accrued and received in July 2019.

Aside from these matters noted, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(a) the Foundation's operations in future financial years, or
(b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
(c) the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

INTERNATIONAL RiverFoundation

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the registered entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 21 comply with Australian Accounting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

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.

Paul Greenfield AO

Dated this 10th day of December 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL RIVERFOUNDATION

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of International RiverFoundation ("the foundation"), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2019, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the responsible entities' declaration of the foundation.

In our opinion, the financial report of International RiverFoundation has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the foundation's financial position as at 30 June 2019 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 Div 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 International RiverFoundation 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

Without modifying our opinion, 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 directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for any other purpose.

Responsible Persons' Responsibilities for the Financial Report

The Directors of International RiverFoundation 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 Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the responsible persons are responsible for assessing the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using a going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible persons either intend to liquidate the foundation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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, individual or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

PKF BRISBANE AUDIT

LIAM MURPHY
PARTNER

BRISBANE
DATE: 10 DECEMBER 2019