Volunteering Australia Incorporated

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Volunteering Australia Incorporated
ABN: 23 062 806 464

Contents

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Directors' Report

30 June 2016

The Directors submit the financial report of Volunteering Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

1. General information

Directors

The names of the Directors throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Names	Date Appointed / Resigned
Andrew Coghlan	20 November 2009 / 2 November 2015
Michelle Ewington	25 October 2013
Matt Franklin	26 May 2016
Jane Hayden	25 October 2013 / 26 May 2016
Valerie Hoogstad	23 November 2012
Tim Jackson	23 November 2012
Amit Jois	23 May 2014
Peter Lucas	24 July 2014
David Morrison	26 June 2014
Robyn Rose	23 November 2012
Ross Wiseman AM	26 July 2012

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of Volunteering Australia during the financial year were to represent the diverse views and needs of the volunteer sector while promoting the activity volunteering as one of enduring social, cultural and economic value.

Significant changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating result

The surplus of Volunteering Australia for the financial year was $49,018 (2015: $166,644).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Volunteering Australia:

Director: ....
Tim Jackson (Chair)

Director: ....
Peter Lucas CA

Dated 25 August 2016

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Grant income		**347,556**	310,000
Project and sponsorship income		**303,417**	250,789
Merchandise sales		**114,076**	89,836
Interest		**6,872**	3,080
Other income		**17,843**	-
Total income		**789,764**	653,705
Less Cost of Goods Sold		(60,027)	(34,145)
Gross Profit		**729,737**	**619,560**
Depreciation and amortisation	8	**(371)**	(371)
Employee benefits expense		**(243,093)**	(223,614)
Interest expense		-	(53)
Marketing expense		**(16,544)**	(28,677)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		**(77,012)**	(66,141)
Professional expenses		**(1,550)**	-
Project expenses		**(291,055)**	(101,215)
Remuneration of auditor		**(12,800)**	(7,759)
Travel and accommodation expense		**(38,294)**	(25,086)
Total expenses		**(680,719)**	(452,916)
Current year surplus/(deficit) before income tax		**49,018**	166,644
Income tax expense	1(a)	-	-
Current year surplus/(deficit)		**49,018**	166,644
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year		**49,018**	166,644

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

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Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**377,931**	487,349
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	**26,500**	34,394
Inventories on hand	6	**11,402**	9,553
Other assets	7	**7,719**	10,202
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**423,552**	541,498
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	**2,676**	3,048
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**2,676**	3,048
TOTAL ASSETS		**426,228**	544,546
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	**45,869**	220,986
Employee Provisions	10	**15,448**	4,717
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**61,317**	225,703
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	10	**-**	2,950
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**-**	2,950
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**61,317**	228,653
NET ASSETS		**364,911**	315,893
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		**364,911**	315,893
TOTAL EQUITY		**364,911**	315,893

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

2016

	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2015	**315,893**	**315,893**
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year	**49,018**	**49,018**
Balance at 30 June 2016	**364,911**	**364,911**

2015

	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2014	149,249	149,249
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year	166,644	166,644
Balance at 30 June 2015	315,893	315,893

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		**55,137**	329,449
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(518,995)**	(746,079)
Interest received		**6,884**	3,080
Grant Income		**347,556**	310,000
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	11	**(109,418)**	(103,550)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Net cash used by investing activities		**-**	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net cash used by financing activities		**-**	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**(109,418)**	(103,550)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**487,349**	590,899
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	**377,931**	487,349

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements cover Volunteering Australia Incorporated as an individual entity. Volunteering Australia Incorporated is a not-for-profit association incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991*.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the 25 August 2016 by the directors.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and *the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012.*

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements are provided below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are based on historical costs, except for the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(a) Income Tax

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

(b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

(c) 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 the equivalent to the date that the association commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions 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.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using *effective interest method.*

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Classification and subsequent measurement continued

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

Financial liabilities

Non derivate financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") that have occurred, which have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(d) Impairment assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will consider both external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of that asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over recoverable amount is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the Association would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

(e) Employee provisions

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

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

(f) Cash on Hand

Cash on hand includes cash on hand, short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(g) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts from government's grants. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non current assets.

(h) Revenue and other income

All items of revenue are recognised in full at the earlier of the date of invoice or receipt, with exception of grant revenue and interest revenue as discussed below.

Grant revenue is recognised when the right to receive the grant has been established.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

(j) Intangible Assets

Patents and trademarks are recognised at cost of acquisition. Patents and trademarks are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Patents and trademarks are amortised over their useful life of 10 years.

Amortisation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, 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.

(k) Comparative Amounts and Financial Statement Changes

The classification and allocation of expenses in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income have been changed to better reflect the operations of the entity.

No changes have been made to the prior year statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in total.

(l) Accounts Payable and other Payables

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

(m) 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.

(n) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Association has decided against early adoption of these Standards.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

An assessment of Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable and their potential impact on the Association when adopted in future periods is discussed below:

- AASB9: *Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

  The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

  The key changes that may affect the Association on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit oss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to the hedging of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

  Although Directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Association's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- AASB 16: *Leases* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

  When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: *Leases* and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

  The main changes introduced by the new Standard include:

  - Recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
  - Depreciation of right-to-use assets in line with AASB 16: *Property, Plant and Equipment* in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
  - Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
  - By applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
  - Additional disclosure requirements.

  The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

  Although Directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the Association's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(o) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The committee members 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.

2 Surplus for the Year

Expenses

	2016 $	2015 $
Amortisation	**371**	371
Interest expense	**-**	53

3 Auditors' fees

	2016 $	2015 $
Remuneration of the auditor of the Association for:		
- auditing and reviewing the financial report	**5,000**	8,200

4 Cash on hand

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash at bank and in hand	**371,289**	480,732
The Volunteer Trust	**6,642**	6,617
	377,931	487,349

5 Accounts receivable and other debtors

	2016 $	2015 $
CURRENT		
Accounts receivable and other debtors	**26,500**	34,394

Credit risk

The Association has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 5. The main source of credit risk to the Association is considered to relate to the class of assets described as 'Accounts receivable and other debtors'.

5 Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors continued

The following table details the Association's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the Association and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there is objective evidence indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Association. The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

			Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				
	Gross amount $	Past due and impaired $	< 30 $	31-60 $	61-90 $	> 90 $	Within initial trade terms $
2016							
Accounts receivable and other debtors	**26,500**	-	-	-	-	-	**26,500**
Total	**26,500**	-	-	-	-	-	**26,500**
2015							
Accounts receivable and other debtors	34,394	-	-	-	-	-	34,394
Total	34,394	-	-	-	-	-	34,394

Collateral held as security

The Association does not hold any collateral over any receivables balances.

6 Inventories

	2016 $	2015 $
CURRENT		
Inventories	**11,402**	9,553

7 Other current assets

	2016 $	2015 $
Prepayments	**7,719**	10,202

8 Intangible Assets

	2015 $	2015 $
Trademark		
Cost	**3,714**	3,714
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**(1,038)**	(666)
Net carrying value	**2,676**	3,048
Total Intangibles	**2,676**	3,048

Intangible assets, other than goodwill have finite useful lives. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

9 Accounts payable and other payables

	2016 $	2015 $
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Current GST payable	**(5,415)**	75,294
Accounts payable	**32,800**	23,565
Amounts held in The Volunteer Trust Account	**6,642**	6,617
Accrued expenses	**11,842**	9,487
Income in advance	**-**	106,023
	45,869	220,986

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as accounts payable and other payables

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Accounts payable and other payables:			
- Total current		**45,869**	220,986
Amounts received in advance		**-**	(106,023)
Amounts held in The Volunteer Trust		**(6,642)**	(6,617)
Current GST Payable		**5,415**	(75,294)
Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables	13	**44,642**	33,052

10 Employee Benefits

	2016 $	2015 $
Current liabilities		
Employee provisions	**15,448**	4,717
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	**-**	2,950

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

11 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cash flows from operating activities

	2016 $	2015 $
Profit for the year	**49,018**	166,644
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- amortisation	**371**	371
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**7,894**	(17,603)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	**2,483**	(943)
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	**(1,849)**	4,592
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(175,116)**	(256,830)
- increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	**7,781**	219
Cashflow from operations	**(109,418)**	(103,550)

12 Economic Dependence

The Association is largely assisted in its activities by operating grants provided by the Federal Government and sponsors. At the date of this report, the Directors had no reason to believe that the member organisations and the Federal Government would not continue to provide support to Volunteering Australia Incorporated.

13 Financial Risk Management

The main risks Volunteering Australia Incorporated is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk.

The Association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Financial Assets			
Cash on hand	4	**377,931**	487,349
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	**26,500**	34,394
Total financial assets		**404,431**	521,743
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Trade and other payables	9	**44,642**	33,052
Total financial liabilities		**44,642**	33,052

13 Financial risk management policies continued

The committee has overall responsibility for the establishment of Volunteering Australia Incorporated's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as interest rate risk and credit risk.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Volunteering Australia Incorporated's activities.

The day to day risk management is carried out by Volunteering Australia Incorporated's finance function under policies and objectives which have been approved by the committee. The Chief Executive Officer has been delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes which follow the objectives and policies. This includes monitoring the levels of exposure to interest rate.

The Association receives quarterly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

Volunteering Australia Incorporated does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options.

Specific financial risk exposure and management

The main risks Volunteering Australia Incorporated is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk.

There have been no substantive changes in the types of risk the association is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the committee's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to Volunteering Australia Incorporated and arises principally from Volunteering Australia Incorporated's receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The Association has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of Trade and Other Receivables are provided in Note 5.

Accounts receivable and other debtors that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 5.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that Volunteering Australia Incorporated might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Association manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financial activities which are monitored on a monthly basis;

- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;

13 Financial risk management policies continued

- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and

Typically, Volunteering Australia Incorporated ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days.

The available funds to the Association are discussed in note 4.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since Volunteering Australia Incorporated has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liabilities.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

Financial liability maturity analysis

		Within 1 Year		Total	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
	Note	$	$	$	$
Financial liabilities due for payment					
Accounts payable and other payables	9(a)	**(44,642)**	(33,052)	**(44,642)**	(33,052)
Total expected outflows		**(44,642)**	(33,052)	**(44,642)**	(33,052)
Financial assets - cash flows realisable					
Cash on hand	4	**377,931**	487,349	**377,931**	487,349
Accounts receivable	5	**26,500**	34,394	**26,500**	34,394
Total anticipated inflows		**404,431**	521,743	**404,431**	521,743
Net inflow on financial instruments		**359,789**	488,691	**359,789**	488,691

The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cash flows

13 Financial risk management policies continued

(c) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The financial instruments that expose the Company to interest rate risk are limited to cash and cash equivalents.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to Volunteering Australia Incorporated's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting year would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2016		
+/- 2% in interest rates	**7,559**	**7,559**

	Profit	Equity
	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2015		
+/- 2% in interest rates	9,747	9,747

No sensitivity has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the association has no exposure to currency risk.

Net fair values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

13 Financial risk management policies continued

	2016		2015	
	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair value
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**377,931**	**377,931**	487,349	487,349
Accounts receivable	**26,500**	**26,500**	34,394	34,394
Total financial assets	**404,431**	**404,431**	521,743	521,743
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and other payables	**44,642**	**44,642**	33,052	33,052
Total financial liabilities	**44,642**	**44,642**	33,052	33,052

14 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

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

15 Association Details

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

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

Level 2, 202 City Walk

CANBERRA ACT 2601

Volunteering Australia Incorporated
ABN: 23 062 806 464
Directors' Declaration

The Directors of the Association declare that, in the Directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 2 to 18 are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:

    i) Comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and

    ii) Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

....	....
Tim Jackson (Chair)	Peter Lucas CA

Dated 25 August 2016

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ABN 35 973 938 183

Hardwickes Partners Pty Ltd
ABN 21 008 401 536

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Independent Audit Report to the members of Volunteering Australia Incorporated

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Volunteering Australia Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The committee of the association is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and and the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991*. and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

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Independent Audit Report to the members of Volunteering Australia Incorporated

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Volunteering Australia Incorporated is in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991* including:

i. giving a true a fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial report has been prepared in accordance with Div 60 of *the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012.*

Hardwickes

Hardwickes
Chartered Accountants

Robert Johnson FCA
Partner

Canberra, ACT

25 August 2016

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND