

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN: 23 062 806 464

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN: 23 062 806 464

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

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VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Directors' Report 30 June 2025

The directors present their report on Volunteering Australia Incorporated for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

General information Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Michael Drew	VA Board Chair	Appointed 15/11/2023
Kim Hughes	Deputy Chair	Appointed 13/11/2024
Kerry Harris	Treasurer	Appointed 16/11/2019
Amy Williams	Secretary	Appointed 13/11/2024
Claudine Lombard	Board Member	Appointed 13/11/2024
Brianna Casey	Board Member	Appointed 13/11/2024
Quentin Hooper	Board Member	Appointed 13/11/2024
Rosanne Brand	Board Member	Appointed 13/11/2024
Travis Ingram	Board Member	Appointed 13/11/2024
Esme Bowen	Secretary	Retired 13/11/2024

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 Incorporated during the financial year was to represent the diverse views and needs of the volunteer sector while promoting the activity of volunteering as one of enduring social, cultural and economic value.

Operating result

The profit of the Association for the financial year is \$17,886 (2024: \$ 382,362). The Association is not subjected to income tax.

The profit recorded by the Association for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was \$17,886, a significant decrease from the prior year's surplus of \$392,362. This variance is primarily attributable to the recognition of revenue associated with the Volunteering Gateway website as an asset in FY2024, which resulted in a one-off uplift in reported profit for that year. This treatment is in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Association remains exempt from income tax.

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

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Directors' Report
30 June 2025

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Association during the year.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:


Director:


Director:

Dated this Wednesday 5 day of November 2025

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT- FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION TO THE RESPONSIBLE PERSONS OF VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2025, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit



Phillip Miller
Partner
MGI Joyce Dickson Audit
Dated: 5 November 2025

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED**ABN: 23 062 806 464****Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income****As at 30 June 2025**

	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Revenue and Other income	4	1,921,961	2,872,954
Employee benefits expense		(1,306,421)	(1,557,102)
Cost of Sales - Merchandise		(45,914)	(52,205)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(80,719)	(44,389)
Administration expenses		(12,604)	(13,855)
Marketing expenses		(89,587)	(56,593)
Contractors		(168,623)	(562,545)
Travel and Accommodation		(53,174)	(42,224)
Insurance		(30,649)	(40,647)
Interest expense		(5,010)	(6,653)
IT and telephone expenses		(59,856)	(61,803)
Subscription and membership		(12,014)	(13,142)
Other expenses		(899)	(309)
Other event expenses		(9,155)	(4,910)
Auditing and reviewing the financial statements	15	(8,067)	(6,768)
Legal fees		-	(7,161)
Volunteer services		(21,383)	(20,286)
Profit before income tax		17,886	382,362
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit for the year		17,886	382,362

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN: 23 062 806 464

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,632,201	2,550,616
Inventories	6	11,881	8,579
Other assets	7	57,839	50,606
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,701,921	2,609,801
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	-	687
Right-of-use assets	9	93,231	136,263
Intangibles	10	333,250	370,250
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		426,481	507,200
TOTAL ASSETS		2,128,402	3,117,001
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	119,239	311,008
Lease liabilities	9	46,923	43,695
Employee benefits	12	71,400	83,848
Contract liabilities	13	757,864	1,516,437
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		995,426	1,954,988
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	9	61,589	108,512
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		61,589	108,512
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,057,015	2,063,500
NET ASSETS		1,071,387	1,053,501
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		1,071,387	1,053,501
TOTAL EQUITY		1,071,387	1,053,501

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2025

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,053,501	1,053,501
Profit for the year	17,886	17,886
Balance at 30 June 2025	1,071,387	1,071,387

2024

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	671,139	671,139
Profit for the year	382,362	382,362
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,053,501	1,053,501

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		1,073,211	1,074,790
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,011,715)	(2,242,429)
Interest income		68,794	113,571
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(869,710)</u>	<u>(1,054,068)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(2,044)
Payments for intangible assets		-	(370,250)
Net cash from/(used) in investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(372,294)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Lease Liability - Principal repayments		(48,705)	(47,284)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(48,705)</u>	<u>(47,284)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents held		(918,415)	(1,473,646)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,550,616	4,024,262
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	<u><u>1,632,201</u></u>	<u><u>2,550,616</u></u>

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

The financial report covers Volunteering Australia Incorporated as an individual entity. Volunteering Australia Incorporated is a not for profit Association, registered and domiciled in Australia.

1. Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the Association's functional and presentation currency. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(a) Revenue and Other income (continued)

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Association are:

Operating grants

When the Association receives operating grant revenue, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance to AASB 15:

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Association:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Association:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of the other applicable accounting standards;
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the differences between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If the contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Association recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Association is entitled to it.

(b) Income Tax

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(c) 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 payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the Association, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Office Equipment	100%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and 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) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses whether a lease exists.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Leases (contd)

(g) Lessee accounting

The non lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

The Association has chosen to apply AASB 16 to leases of intangible assets.

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.

(h) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is 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 (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. In most circumstances trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value or amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The subsequent measurement depends on the classification of the financial instrument as described below. 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.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Despite the above, the Association may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Association may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity instrument in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Association may irrevocably designate a financial asset that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at Impairment of financial assets

The Association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset.

The Association recognises lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Association's historical credit loss experience adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the future direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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.

(i) Intangible assets

The purpose of Volunteer Management Online Project is to provide a nationally consistent, online approach to volunteer recruitment and management. This includes providing online tools, training and resources to support the capacity building of Volunteer Involving Organisations (VIOs) to increase the numbers, retentions and diversity of volunteers across Australia and build the capacity of VIOs to successfully recruit and retain volunteers online.

AASB provides guidance on assessing whether internally generated intangible asset meets the criteria for recognition, an entity classifies the generation of the asset into:

- (a) A research phase; and
- (b) A development phase.

Research phase

Under the research phase, no intangible asset should be recognized as VA cannot demonstrate that an intangible asset exists which can generate probable future economic benefits. Hence research expenses should be expensed.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

(i) Intangible Assets (continued)

Development phase

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) shall be recognised if, and only if, an entity can demonstrate all of the following:

- (a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- (b) its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- (c) its ability to use or sell intangible assets.
- (d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset.
- (e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- (f) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

(j) 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.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - provisions

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

4. Revenue and Other Income

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Government income DSS	1,468,373	2,316,373
Membership income	64,640	65,593
Merchandise sales	127,155	129,877
Project and sponsorship income	113,333	116,853
	<u>1,773,501</u>	<u>2,628,696</u>
Other Income		
Interest received	68,794	113,571
Donations	1,852	(195)
Other income	77,814	130,882
	<u>1,921,961</u>	<u>2,872,954</u>

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	1,132,201	1,550,616
Term deposits	500,000	1,000,000
	<u>1,632,201</u>	<u>2,550,616</u>

6. Inventories

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Inventories	11,881	8,579
	<u>11,881</u>	<u>8,579</u>

Write downs of inventories to net realisable value during the year were \$ NIL (2024: \$ NIL).

7. Other assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Prepayments	19,791	34,704
Accrued income	25,362	15,902
Bank Guarantee	12,686	12,686
	<u>57,839</u>	<u>63,292</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

8. Property, plant and equipment

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Office equipment		
At cost	13,770	13,770
Accumulated depreciation	(13,770)	(13,770)
Total office equipment	-	-
Computer equipment		
At cost	2,044	2,044
Accumulated depreciation	(2,044)	(1,357)
Total office equipment	-	687
Total property, plant and equipment	-	687

9. Leases

Association as a lessee

The Association has lease over building.

Right-of-use assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Right of Use Asset	215,154	215,154
Accumulated Depreciation	(121,923)	(78,891)
	93,231	136,263

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	Total undiscounted lease liabilities \$	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position \$
2025				
Lease liabilities	50,165	60,324	110,489	108,512
2024				
Lease liabilities	43,695	108,512	159,192	152,207

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

10. Intangibles

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Intangibles	370,250	370,250
Accumulated Amortisation	(37,000)	-
	<u>333,250</u>	<u>370,250</u>

11. Trade and Other Payables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade payables	46,270	239,198
GST payable	16,165	(3,467)
Other payables	16,650	37,138
Accrued expense	40,154	38,139
	<u>119,239</u>	<u>311,008</u>

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short term nature of the balances.

12. Employee Benefit

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Provisions	71,400	83,848
	<u>71,400</u>	<u>83,848</u>

13. Contract Liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Grant received in advance	757,864	1,516,437
	<u>757,864</u>	<u>1,516,437</u>

The Company recognizes contract liabilities as part of its revenue recognition process, in accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Contract liabilities represent the obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which consideration has been received or is due but has not been recognized as revenue. All contract liabilities totalling \$750k are classified as current liabilities due to the absence of a fixed schedule for spending the grant.

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

14. Financial Instruments

The Association's financial instruments mainly consists of deposits with bank, accounts receivable and payables.

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

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	<u>1,644,887</u>	<u>2,550,616</u>
Total financial assets		<u>1,644,887</u>	<u>2,550,616</u>
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables		119,239	311,008
Contract liabilities		<u>757,864</u>	<u>1,516,437</u>
Total financial liabilities		<u>877,103</u>	<u>1,827,445</u>

14. Key Management Personnel Remuneration

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Short-term employee benefits	512,301	512,301
Post-employment benefits	<u>55,583</u>	<u>55,583</u>
	<u>567,884</u>	<u>567,884</u>

15. Auditors' Remuneration

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Remuneration of the auditor, for:		
- Auditing of the financial statements	8,067	6,768
Total	<u>8,067</u>	<u>6,768</u>

16. Contingencies

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the Association did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024 : None).

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

17. Events after the end of the Reporting Period

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.

18. Statutory Information

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

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

Ground Floor, 1 Farrell Place

Canberra ACT 2601

VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

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Responsible Persons' Declaration

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

The responsible persons declare that in the responsible persons' opinion:

- 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; and
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not for profits Commission Act 2012*.

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

Responsible Person


.....

Responsible Person


.....

Dated this

Wednesday 5 day of

November 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VOLUNTEERING AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Volunteering Australia Incorporated (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and managements' assertion statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Volunteering Australia Incorporated are in accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial statements

The directors of the Association are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 this financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at The Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Phillip Miller', followed by a comma.

Phillip Miller
Partner
MGI Joyce Dickson Audit
Date: 5 November 2025