

Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund

# Directors Report

Annual Financial Statements for the year  
ended 30 September 2022

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**Your Footprint. Australia's Trees. Our Future.**

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## GLOSSARY

AASB	The Australian Accounting Standards Board
ACNC	The Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission
The "Act"	The Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012
ASIC	The Australian Securities and Investment Commission
ATO	The Australian Tax Office
CFI	Carbon Farming Initiative
The "Company"	Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund Ltd
CNCF	Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund Ltd
REO	Register of Environmental Organisations
GST	Goods and Services Tax

## CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Name:	Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund Ltd
	Trading as Carbon Positive Australia and Plant Trees Australia
ABN:	99 124 696 966
Incorporation Date:	30 March 2007
Current Directors:	Mr Ian Rawlings (Chairman)
	Dr Jeff Bremer
	Mr Adam Marr
	Ms Denise True (resigned 14th December 2021)
	Mr Grahame Reader
	Ms Jennifer West (resigned 22nd February 2022)
	Mr Devinder Singh
	Ms Genevieve Simpson
	Mr Jason Froud
Company Secretary	Ms Catherine Patterson (Company Secretary)
Chief Executive Officer:	Ms Louise Marlina Tarrier
Registered Address:	Suite 1, 50 Harvey Street, Mosman Park, WA 6012
Telephone:	1300 857 970
Email:	admin@carbonpositiveaustralia.org.au
Auditor:	Mr Greg Godwin, Moore Australia, Level 15 Exchange Tower, 2 The Esplanade, Perth WA 6000

## Directors' Report

Your directors present this report on the company, Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund Ltd (t/a Carbon Positive Australia) for the year ended 30 September 2022

### Governance

#### Directors

The name of every person who has been a director during the year to the date of this report are listed.

Name	Date Appointed	Date Resigned
Ian Rawlings (Chair)	Apr 08	
Jeff Bremer	May-11	
Adam Marr	Nov-17	
Grahame Reader	Feb-19	
Denise True	Feb-16	Dec-21
Jennifer West	Feb-19	Feb-22
Devinder Singh	Feb -22	
Genevieve Simpson	Aug-22	
Jason Froud	Sept-22	

### Company Secretary

Ms Catherine Patterson holds the position of company secretary

### Responsible Persons

All directors and the secretary are listed with the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission as "Responsible Persons" for the company.

## Information on Directors



**Ian Rawlings DipMgt**

(Chairman since July 2011)

Ian studied and worked in architecture and building before pursuing an interest in community development and administration in the WA desert working with Aboriginal communities across Western Australia for the last 30 years. He has recently retired as the CEO of both Central Desert Native Title Services and Desert Support Services. Ian has had a lifelong interest in the environment and in living sustainably and has served on management committees and the boards of Trillion Trees (when it was known as Men of the Trees) and Perth City Farm. Ian is committed to doing all he can to ensure that his grandchildren can have a safe and flourishing world to grow up in.



**Jeff Bremer BEng (Hons) PhD, FIE(Aust)**

Jeff is a Principal Engineer based in Perth Western Australia with 35 years' experience in pipelines, mining and minerals processing industries. He has expertise in strategic analysis of greenhouse gas emissions and energy policy. He has also worked in sustainability and led remote area energy studies in the Indian Ocean. He has served on the Mechanical Committee of Engineers Australia WA, is a Fellow of the Institute of Engineers Australia and is keen to contribute to

the re-vegetation of coastal waters, degraded landscapes, woodlands and forests. His interests are in ecological restoration and the protection of endangered species.



**Adam Marr BBus, MSc**

Adam has worked in London and across Australia, in both start-ups and \$1bn+ organisations. Most recently Adam jointly owns and delivers business advisory services through StepBeyond - a strategy consultancy and a certified B Corporation (revenue/profit generated from sustainable impact). He has studied in Perth, Melbourne and Vietnam and holds a Bachelor of Business from RMIT University and Master of Science (Sustainability) from Curtin University. Adam is also Chair of the Community Arts Network (CAN) Board. Adam is driven toward helping create a shared future we can all be proud of - one project at a time.





Grahame Reader (GAICD, EMPA, BSc, Grad. Dip Met. Grad Dip Ed, Grad Dip Bus)

Grahame is an experienced senior executive with the Bureau of Meteorology. He has significant specialist expertise in assessing and communicating natural hazard and climate risks, advising on decision-making under uncertainty, and in appropriately responding to those threats through risk and incident management frameworks.

Grahame has a Bachelor of Applied Science, a Masters in Public Administration and is a graduate of AICD.

#### Devinder Singh MBA



Devinder is a proponent of strategy with a social conscience and is engaged in various social strategy projects across the disability, aged care, community services and mental health sectors. A qualified Engineer with an MBA in Finance and Operations and 20 years of experience in not-for-profit, Energy, and Manufacturing sectors. Devinder is a firm believer in promoting social conversations in the mainstream media. He has hosted Australia's first podcast in the Disability Sector, The Disability Spectrum Podcast, which surfaces challenges and stories from the diverse disability landscape. He is also the convener of the

inaugural Aged care and Disability Sector conference in WA and seeks to bring the two sectors together to engage, collaborate and create cross-sector solutions.

#### Dr Genevieve Simpson



Genevieve currently develops research projects with over 60 research and industry partners in the areas of trust and customer priorities, the future workforce and modelling the future energy system for the Reliable Affordable Clean Energy for 2030 Cooperative Research Centre. She has previously worked developing government engagement strategy and advice for the CSIRO and managed a government relations team for one of Western Australia's largest energy utilities. Genevieve received her PhD from the University of Western Australia in 2017 for work examining perceptions of

residential solar photovoltaic system adoption, including from the perspectives of government, industry and the community and accounting for regional differences. Before this, she completed

her Honours research in community Landcare groups in Western Australia. She is also Chair/Vice Chair of the Australian Institute of Energy.



Jason Froud

Jason Froud is the Executive General Manager of People, Strategy and Social value at Synergy, Western Australia's largest government-owned electricity generator and retailer. He has been instrumental in developing Synergy's current corporate strategy, initiating Synergy's big battery project in Kwinana, and working closely with the government on Synergy's recent decarbonisation announcements. Jason is responsible for Leading Synergy's involvement in the Western Australian energy market reform, energy policy position development and advocacy and stakeholder engagement with government agencies and other key stakeholders. Before working at Synergy, Jason was the Manager of Corporate Affairs at Western Power.

## Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, eight directors' meetings were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Director	Eligible to attend	Attended
Ian Rawlings (Chair)	8	8
Jeff Bremer	8	8
Devinder Singh	6	4
Adam Marr	8	6
Grahame Reader	8	7
Denise True	2	2
Jennifer West	2	2
Genevieve Simpson	2	2
Jason Froud	1	1

## ACNC Governance Standards

The company adopted and continues to meet the 5 ACNC Governance Standards in its framework for governance. The standards are:

1. Not-for-profit and working towards purpose;
2. Accountability to members;
3. Compliance with Australian Laws;
4. Suitability of Responsible Persons; and
5. Duties of Responsible Persons.



## Report of the Chair



I begin this report by acknowledging the traditional owners of this vast and beautiful country. For countless generations Aboriginal Peoples have nurtured this land and the land has nurtured them; in a continuous process of ritual care and of respect. This intimate and immersive connection to country has so much to offer the world in these tumultuous times. The majority of Australians are immigrants and we have brought with us a sense of separation from country. Now is a time to connect, to get our hands dirty and to take up the invitation offered by Aboriginal Australia to become, not Australians, but to become Australia.

It is always with great pleasure that I get to talk about the work that donors have funded with Carbon Positive Australia. Yet also, with each passing year, I am reminded of the urgency of

our work for future generations and for those we share the planet with.

This year saw the state of the environment report launched.

*"Intense competition for land resources in Australia has resulted in continued declines in the amount and condition of our land-based natural capital – native vegetation, soil and biodiversity. This means that the overall state of Australia's land and soil is poor. Many parts of Australia are highly degraded, and native vegetation has been extensively cleared. The widespread reduction in capacity of native vegetation to support Australia's unique biodiversity is exacerbated by declining habitat quality, climate change and the prevalence of invasive species. It can take many decades for ecosystems to fully recover. Australian landscapes have a key role to play in carbon storage, above the ground in vegetation and below the ground sequestered in soils. While nationally there has been a slight decline in primary forest clearing from very high past levels, the amount of regrowth forest reclearing has remained high. Healthy soils and functioning ecosystems represent a significant opportunity for sequestering and storing carbon."* Dr Kristen Williams, CSIRO Principal Research Scientist  
(<https://www.csiro.au/en/news/news-releases/2022/state-of-the-environment-2021-report-released>)

The report detailed how we are losing species at an alarming rate, and of course, this is primarily down to land clearing and land use. In this financial year, we began a world-class \$1 million carbon project in the Northern Rivers area of NSW (Nimbin project). This project links highly valuable Koala habitats and restores land previously used for cattle grazing. The project began in mid-2021 with a six-hectare restoration area. The carbon restoration project had been planned initially for 2021, but due to climatic impacts, we began in February 2022. The planting was almost delayed further due to the devastating floods in the region, particularly around the Lismore area, but we successfully managed to get 69,070 seedlings into the ground. This project provides significant impacts for the habitat and species that populate the area.

We have continued our work at Eurady this year, moving into a significant project phase to restore the Kwandong Healthland. This has involved seed collection and trialing germination and planting techniques. This seven-year project partnering with Bush Heritage Australia is one of the most significant ecosystem restoration projects in Australia. The data collected and restoration techniques advanced here will have impacts across the restoration landscape of Western Australia and particularly in the Northern Wheatbelt.

As an organisation, we have had a twenty-one-year history of innovation in the carbon landscape, and this year, we have spent time working on developing Plant Trees Australia. This program initiative empowers community tree-planting groups across Australia to connect with helpers and funders to regenerate landscapes and take practical climate action. A lack of funding and access to helpers for grassroots community tree-planting projects means that many great projects do not get off the ground or are limited in scope. There is currently no central hub for landholders, planting groups and funders to find each other. There is also no way of understanding how much impact community groups are having on carbon removal or a means of measuring this impact. Plant Trees Australia brings stakeholders together and provides access to clear information for donors with a minimum effort for the community group whilst measuring the indicative carbon drawdown. The hub will officially launch in 2023, but we have already begun funding groups and using the platform. We are deeply grateful to those early adopters who have funded and trialed the system for us. You can register as a helper to plant trees across Australia at [www.plantreesaustralia.org.au](http://www.plantreesaustralia.org.au)

2023 will be a big year for Carbon Positive Australia, as well as the launch of Plant Trees Australia; we will continue to plant trees on degraded land that otherwise wouldn't be planted. As well as our usual planting activities, we will focus on increasing habitat for threatened species and planting on saline-impacted land, bringing it back to health. As always, we commit to continuing to assist you in understanding and managing your carbon footprint and planting trees across Australia. We are leading the way to ensure that we have a diverse environment, a stable climate, a healthy and caring society and a green and sustainable economy for future generations.

Thank you all for your hope, your care, your generosity and your commitment to our planet and to our grandchildren's futures.

Ian Rawlings - Chair

## Operations Review



This is Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund's fourteenth annual report. The company recorded a surplus of \$197,457 (2021: Surplus of \$379,280). The charity planted 265 hectares during this year's planting season and funded eight community projects. Planting at Nimbin took place as planned in February 2022 despite the flooding. It also carried out six monitoring assessments on plantings from prior years.

Carbon Neutral's Charitable Fund's principal activities are

- i) Management of revegetation projects as a viable carbon abatement action to achieve co-benefits of carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation and natural resource management
- ii) Production and sale of biodiverse reforestation offset products
- iii) Education - Raising community awareness and providing web-based resources to enable businesses and households to reduce and offset greenhouse gas emissions



Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund is registered with ACNC; the Register of Environmental Organisations; and holds a Collections Licence with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety - Consumer Protection.

Amid incredibly challenging conditions, including flooding events that washed away creek crossings and site tracks, our contractor Future Forests successfully planted 69,500 seedlings during May. A total of 104 diverse species of local native trees and shrubs were hand planted by the team. Canopy cover should be reached within 3 to 5 years, providing habitat and connectivity for native fauna, including koalas, wallabies, land mullet and an array of birds.



Planting continued at Eurardy, as we move on to the sandier soils, planting becomes more technically difficult, particularly with regard to seed propagation, climate, and soil moisture retention. This year, we planted approximately 60 hectares of the yellow soils trialling the propagation of several new species, as well as alternative seeding techniques to ensure the future restoration of this area is a success.

We planted at Porongurup, this 30-hectare site is located directly adjacent to the Porongurup National Park in the Great Southern region of WA. This area is known for its outstanding biodiversity and is home to more than 750 native plant species, 10 of which are endemic.

Overall we planted 224,000 seedlings and 100kg of native seed.

Alongside Dr Grey Coupland of the Harry Butler Institute, we funded the planting of mini urban forests across suburbs of Perth that are particularly impacted by the urban heat island effect. These fast-growing, low-maintenance native forests help to cool thermal hotspots and provide shade and amenities. They also provide habitat for native fauna, reduce the effects of stormwater runoff and help seed rainfall. In 2022, we funded five of these micro forests in schools and community parks

across the Perth City area and one in a community garden in the WA Wheatbelt town of Brookton. Planting Miyawaki forests offers valuable learning opportunities for school children and allows them to take practical action in the face of climate change.

We continued to fund two further projects with Activate Tree Planting, and 75,968 trees were planted across two events. We also funded a further project with Regen the Plains in Victoria.

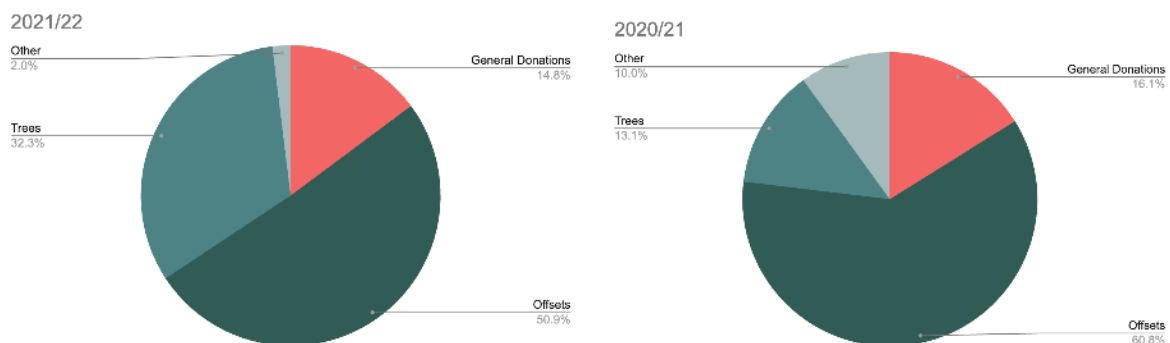
As well as our planting we continue to offer educational opportunities around carbon reduction, reduction and sustainability topics. This year 7,500 people calculated their footprint. We also had 144 people sign up for our online event "Regenerate for a Carbon Positive Future."

In February 2022 we launched “Practical Changemakers - A Carbon Positive Story” a podcast that interviews individuals on a range of sustainability and regenerative subjects. Offering our listenership a range of topics on which they, too, can take action for the climate. In total, we have had 3,683 downloads to date.

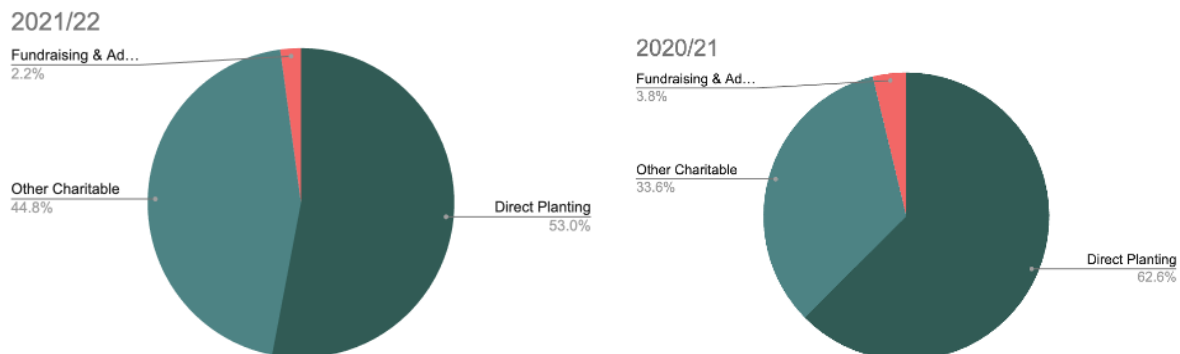
The organisation has a team of 8 (6.9 FTE) (2021: 7, (6.3 FTE). During the year, the organisation also employed 2 interns and 4 casual employees. There were also circa 1,639 volunteers (2021: 13), which included the Board of Directors who are not remunerated.

For 2023, we will continue to implement our 2020-2025 strategic plan, which includes increasing our planting capacity and encouraging everyone on their carbon positive journey. We will launch the Plant Trees Australia program, which supports community planting in city and urban disinvested communities and planting in remote and regional areas to mitigate climate change

## Income by category



## Expenditure



## After Balance Date Events

No matters have arisen since the end of the year that will or may significantly affect:

- i) the company's operations in future financial years or
- ii) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- iii) the company's state of affairs in future financial years

## Environmental Performance

The Company is not subject to any particular and significant environmental regulations under Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

The company is listed on the Register of Environmental Organisations as a Deductible Gift Recipient.

## Distributions to members during the year

No dividends or distributions were recommended, declared or paid to members during the year. The company is a non-profit company and its Constitution does not allow payments including dividends, bonuses or distributions of profit, directly or indirectly, to members, officers, servants, agents or employees other than as reasonable remuneration for services rendered.

## Indemnifying officers or auditor

No indemnities have been given during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company. The company holds an Association liability insurance policy with Allianz Australia Insurance Ltd which includes Directors and Officers as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.

## Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.



## Auditors' independence declaration

The company's auditor is Moore Australia. A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60.40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 ("the Act") is set out in page 16 of this report

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.



11 January 2023

Mr Ian Rawlings  
Chair

The Board of Directors

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION  
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001  
TO THE DIRECTORS OF CARBON NEUTRAL CHARITABLE FUND LTD**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 September 2022, there have been:

- a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit, and
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

  
GREG GODWIN  
PARTNER  
MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA)  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Signed at Perth this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January 2023.



# **Financial Report as at 30 September 2022**

## DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors, being the Responsible Persons' of Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund Ltd, declare that in the director's opinion:

1. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
2. The financial statements and notes:
  - satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*;
  - give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 September 2022 and of its performance for its operations as a whole for the year then ended; and,
  - comply with Australian Accounting Standards – AASB 1060 simplified disclosures.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013 on behalf of the directors by:



Ian Rawlings, Director - Chair

11 January 2023

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
CARBON NEUTRAL CHARITABLE FUND LTD****Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund Ltd (the "company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2022, 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 report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund Ltd is 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 Company's financial position as at 30 September 2022 and of its performance and cash flows for the period ended; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements, Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013* and *Corporations Act 2001*.

**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 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* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities with the Code.

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

**Responsibility of the Directors for the Financial Report**

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and *Corporations Act 2001*. The directors' responsibility also includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to include the economic decisions of the users taken on the basis of this financial report.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CARBON NEUTRAL CHARITABLE FUND LTD (CONTINUED)**

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)**

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

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In accordance with the requirements of Section 60-45(3)(b) of the ACNC Act, in our opinion there are no deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in Section 60-30(3)(b),(c) or (d) of the ACNC Act.



GREG GODWIN  
PARTNER



MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA)  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Signed at Perth this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January 2023



## Statement of Financial Position For the year ended 30 September 2022

	Note	Sept 22	Sept 21
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,319,087	1,004,627
Trade and other receivables	9	40,596	37,610
Inventory	8	0	179,775
Other current assets	10	87,903	25,200
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,447,586</b>	<b>1,247,212</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant & equipment	11	88,113	6,547
Right of use assets	12	271,050	0
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>359,163</b>	<b>6,547</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,806,749</b>	<b>1,253,759</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	13	68,247	39,602
Current lease liability	15	13,777	0
Provisions and accruals	14	95,172	50,011
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>177,196</b>	<b>89,613</b>
<b>Non current liabilities</b>			
Lease Liabilities	15	267,950	0
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>		<b>267,950</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>445,146</b>	<b>89,613</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>1,361,603</b>	<b>1,164,146</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Members funds - Reserves		1,164,146	784,865
Retained earnings/(losses)		197,457	379,280
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>1,361,603</b>	<b>1,164,146</b>

## Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30th September 2022

	Note	Sept 22	Sept 21
Revenue from continuing operations	3	2,304,201	1,792,757
Other income	4	4,694	5,501
		<b>2,308,895</b>	<b>1,798,258</b>
Less:			
Planting costs	5	1,113,666	525,077
Cost of other charitable activities excl. Employment expenses		5,300	243,585
Rent, rates and services		18,966	27,829
Office expenses		13,474	6,848
Operating expenses		104,029	21,347
Employment expenses		782,469	581,548
Professional services		31,995	11,101
Depreciation		33,396	1,643
		<b>2,103,295</b>	<b>1,418,978</b>
Interest expense		8,152	0
<b>Net (loss)/surplus before income tax</b>		<b>197,448</b>	<b>379,280</b>
Income tax expense		0	0
<b>Net (loss)/surplus after income tax</b>		<b>197,448</b>	<b>379,280</b>
Other comprehensive income		9	
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		<b>197,457</b>	<b>379,280</b>

## Statement of changes in equity

### For the year ended 30 September 2022

	Retained Earnings	General reserve	Total
<b>Balance as at 30 September 2021</b>	<b>784,866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>784,866</b>
Profit for the year	379,280	0	379,280
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0
<b>Balance as at 30 September 2022</b>	<b>1,164,146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,164,146</b>
Profit for the year	197,457	0	197,457
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0
<b>Balance as at 30 September 2022</b>	<b>1,361,603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,361,603</b>

## Statement of cash flows

### For the year ended 30 September 2022

	Note	Sept 22 \$	Sept 21 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from clients and donors		2,706,016	1,919,572
Interest received		4,694	5,501
Payments to employees and suppliers		(2,303,433)	(1,419,531)
<b>Net cash inflow(outflow) from operating activities</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>407,277</b>	<b>505,542</b>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant & equipment		(81,566)	(4,352)
Payments for right of use leased assets		(3,100)	0
Sale of property, plant & equipment		0	0
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities</b>		<b>(84,666)</b>	<b>(4,352)</b>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest expense		(8,152)	0
Proceeds from financing activities		0	(315)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(8,152)	(315)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash</b>		<b>314,459</b>	<b>500,875</b>
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		1,004,627	503,752
Cash at the end of the financial year		1,319,087	1,004,627

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Basis of Accounting

#### **Date of Issue**

The directors issued these accounts on 22nd February 2023. The directors have the authority to amend the financial reports after that date.

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements - Simplified Disclosure Standard, that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The entity is a not-for-profit for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards

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

The financial statements, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on a "going concern" basis.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **A. Revenue**

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income 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.

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

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver

economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund Ltd receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in profit or loss.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate 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.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

**B. Inventories on Hand**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

**C. Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

**Trees**

Trees were carried at nil value in the accounts, as the planting costs and the number of stems planted and allocated in the financial year did not leave available stock.

**Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.



Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

### **Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets:

### **Class of Fixed Asset**

Equipment	15%
Fixtures and fittings	20%
Plant	33.3%

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

## **D. Leases**

### **The Entity as lessee**

At inception of a contract, the Entity assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Entity where the Entity is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Entity anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

#### **Concessionary Leases**

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the Entity to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the Entity has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-823 and measures the right of use of assets at cost on initial recognition.

### **E. Financial Instruments**

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments 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.

#### **Classification and subsequent measurement**

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in

an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

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 the effective interest method.

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 item in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They 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.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any re-measurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative 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 company 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 has occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if the management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the writing off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced

directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance accounts.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire 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 discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is 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.

#### F. **Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the entity 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 recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity 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 a class of asset, the entity 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.

#### G. **Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual

reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of accounts payable and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Long service leave is provided for within the provision for holiday pay, as it not deemed material to split between short and long term liabilities.

Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

**H. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

**I. Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors**

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors and any outstanding grants receipts. 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.

**J. Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

**K. Income Tax**

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

**L. Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions



recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Comparative Figures

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

When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

#### **M. Accounts Payable and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amount being normally paid within the short term.

#### **N. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The directors evaluate estimates incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key estimates

##### **(a) Impairment**

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

No judgments are necessary.

### 3. Revenue

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Donations received for trees	39,248	55,528
Donations received	342,573	289,425
Major business offsets	1,087,176	977,903
Donations to offsetting	87,213	115,156
Ecards	11,126	21,401
Business plant a tree	707,428	179,668
Net grant funding	24,000	151,590
Other Revenue	5,437	2,086
	<b>2,304,201</b>	<b>1,792,757</b>

### 4. Other Income

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Interest received	4,694	5,501

### 5. Major Planting Expenses

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Major Planting Expenses		
Planting establishment	1,073,221	514,263
Monitoring costs	20,788	25,380
Caveats and covenants	131	909
Landholder costs	19,525	(15,475)
	<b>1,113,666</b>	<b>525,077</b>

## 6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	18	19
Cash at bank - Operating account	110,286	665,723
Cash at bank - Term deposit	872,952	309,201
Cash at bank - Cash reserve	322,441	29,684
Cash at bank - Lien on guarantee	13,390	0
	<b>1,319,087</b>	<b>1,004,627</b>

## 7. Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash inflow from operating activities		
Net surplus/(loss) before income tax	197,448	379,280
Changes in operating assets & liabilities	21,027	0
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	179,775	19,863
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	45,161	98,916
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	28,645	(27,524)
Increase/(decrease) in current trade and other payables	(98,175)	33,364
Non cash flows in profit from ordinary activities:		
Depreciation	33,396	1,643
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<b>407,277</b>	<b>505,542</b>

## 8. Inventory

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Opening Inventory		
Brought forward as at 1st October 2021	179,775	278,691
Planting establishment costs	1,113,666	525,077
Stock sold	(1,293,441)	(623,993)
Carried forward as at 30 September 2022	0	179,775

## 9. Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>Trade &amp; other receivables</b>		
Trade debtors	40,464	22,986
GST receivable	0	13,552
Other receivable	132	1,072
	<b>40,596</b>	<b>37,610</b>

Terms: Receivables are usually settled within 30 days and are generally non-interest bearing.  
Impairment: An allowance for doubtful debts is made where there is objective evidence that trade receivables are impaired.

## 10. Other current assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<b>Other current assets</b>		
Prepayments	83,441	22,722
Rental Bond on premises	4,462	2,478
	<b>87,903</b>	<b>25,200</b>

## 11. Property, plant and equipment

	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Fixtures</b>	<b>Plant</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Asset Value	56,611	29,338	18,773	<b>104,722</b>
Accumulated depreciation	(6,605)	(6,661)	(3,343)	<b>(16,609)</b>
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	<b>50,006</b>	<b>22,677</b>	<b>15,430</b>	<b>88,113</b>

Movement in carrying amounts	\$	\$	\$	\$
	<b>Fixtures</b>	<b>Plant</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance as at 30 September 2021	0	0	6,547	6,547
Additions	56,611	29,338	12,226	98,175
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Depreciation on existing assets	0	0	(2,013)	(2,013)
Depreciation on new assets	(6,605)	(6,661)	(1,330)	(14,596)
Carrying amount as at 30 September 2022	<b>50,006</b>	<b>22,677</b>	<b>15,430</b>	<b>88,113</b>

## 12. Right of use assets

1) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Leased Building	287,838	0
Accumulated Depreciation	(16,788)	0
<b>Total Right of Use Asset</b>	<b>271,050</b>	<b>0</b>

### Movement in Carrying Amounts

Balance as at 30th September 2021	0
Additions	287,838
Disposals	0
Depreciation on existing assets	0
Depreciation on new assets	(16,788)

Carrying amount as at 30 September 2022 **271,050**

## 12. Right of use assets (cont)

2) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Interest expense on leased liabilities	8,152	0
Short term leases expense	14,263	0

3) Total future lease payments at the end of the reporting period

iii) Total future lease payments at the end of the reporting period

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
No later than 1 year	27,251	0
Between 1 to 5 years	172,314	0
Greater than 5 years	163,055	0
<b>Total Lease payments</b>	<b>362,620</b>	<b>0</b>

## 13. Trade and other payables

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	42,124	21,361
Superannuation	0	6,217
PAYG	13,255	12,024
GST	12,868	0
Other	0	0
	<b>68,247</b>	<b>39,602</b>

## 14. Provisions and accruals

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Provisions and accruals		
Audit fee provision	7,100	6,500
Accrued annual leave	36,988	38,135
Accrued expenses	51,084	5,376
	<b>95,172</b>	<b>50,011</b>

The accruals for annual leave are presented as current obligations since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave within the next 12 months. The expected cash outflow timing is anticipated to be within one year. The Company has no policy whereby employees are required to take their accrued leave within 12 months. Accrued leave has been reallocated from Trade and Other payables.

## 15. Lease liabilities

	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	\$	\$
Current lease liability	13,777	0
Long term lease liability	267,950	0
	<b>281,727</b>	<b>0</b>

The lease with CBRE for the premises at Suite 1, 50 Harvey Street, Mosman Park, WA has been calculated based on initial five year lease along with a five-year extension until 2032 anticipated.

## 16. Remuneration of auditors

The company's auditor is Moore Australia. During the year an amount of \$6,500 was paid for audit services provided in the 2021 financial year.

## 17. Key management personnel

The key management personnel comprise the Directors identified in the Directors' report and the following management staff

Chief Executive Officer - Louise-Marlena Tarrier

	2022	2021
Total Remuneration paid (salary)	140,000	136,692

Directors are volunteers and have no beneficial interest in the company. Catherine Patterson is an employee of the organisation as well as Company Secretary.

## 18. Related party transactions

	2022	2021
Carbon West	0	29,806
Podcasting Hub Australia	6,327	0
For Purpose Media and Marketing	3,200	0

Jennifer West, a Director is also a Director of Carbon West. Carbon West provided services to Carbon Neutral Charitable Fund in relation to survey data collected for CarbonCare™. Devinder Singh a Director is also a Director of Podcasting Hub Australia and For Purpose Media and Marketing. The organisations provided services in relation to the podcast launched in the year and marketing services.

## 19. Commitments

Operating lease Commitments: There were no operating lease commitments at year-end.

Planting Commitments: There were no planting commitments outstanding at year-end.

## 20. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets: There were no contingent assets at year-end.

Contingent liabilities: There were no contingent liabilities at year-end.



## 21. Financial Instruments

### *Financial Risk Management*

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The company does not have any derivative instruments as at 30 September 2021.

- i. Treasury Risk Management All funds are held in at-call deposits or in short term investments with major banks.
- ii. Financial Risks The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

### *Interest rate risk*

There is no significant interest rate risk. Cash held in banks is subject to floating interest rates. There is no interest risk on Accounts payable or receivable.

### *Liquidity risk*

The company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows.

### *Credit risk*

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements. The company does not usually have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the company.

### *Price risk*

The company is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

*Foreign currency risk* The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

## 22. Member guarantees

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each towards the property of the company for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company. As of 30 September 2022, the number of members was 65 (2021: 62).

## 23. Events after the balance 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 company, the results of those operations, or the state of the affairs of the company in future financial years.