

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION

ABN 55 832 760 025

**SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATE TRUSTEE'S DECLARATION

As detailed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Foundation is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Corporate Trustee there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, these special purpose financial statements have been prepared to satisfy the Board of Directors of the Corporate Trustee's reporting requirements under the Trust Deed.

The Board of Directors of the Corporate Trustee declare that:

- (a) in the Board of Directors of the Corporate Trustee's opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Foundation will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (b) in the Board of Directors of the Corporate Trustee's opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Trust Deed, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Foundation.

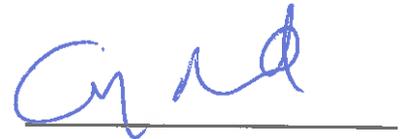
Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporate Trustee.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Corporate Trustee.

Director



Director



Dated this

24 day of December 2019

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	2	7,532	9,972
Scholarship awards	3	(49,291)	(47,919)
Administration expenses		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax		(41,759)	(37,947)
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to entity		<u>(41,759)</u>	<u>(37,947)</u>

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to entity	(41,759)	(37,947)
Other comprehensive income after income tax	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	<u>(41,759)</u>	<u>(37,947)</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to entity	<u>(41,759)</u>	<u>(37,947)</u>

The income statement is to be read in conjunction with the audit report and the notes to the financial statements.

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	94,565	78,034
Term Deposits		90,000	141,028
Other receivables	5	675	1,300
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		185,240	220,362
TOTAL ASSETS		185,240	220,362
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	6	18,148	11,511
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		18,148	11,511
TOTAL LIABILITIES		18,148	11,511
NET ASSETS		167,092	208,851
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		167,092	208,851
TOTAL EQUITY		167,092	208,851

The balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the audit report and the notes to the financial statements.

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as at 1 July 2017	246,798	246,798
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to the foundation	(37,947)	(37,947)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2018	<u>208,851</u>	<u>208,851</u>
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to the foundation	(41,759)	(41,759)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2019	<u><u>167,092</u></u>	<u><u>167,092</u></u>

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the audit report and the notes to the financial statements.

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Donations received		403	-
Interest received		2,754	3,042
Sponsorship received		5,000	5,000
Contributions received		-	1,500
Payments to approved recipients and suppliers		(42,654)	(58,699)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	8	<u>(34,497)</u>	<u>(49,157)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from/ (Payments into) Term Deposits		51,028	48,972
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		<u>51,028</u>	<u>48,972</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		16,531	(185)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		78,034	78,219
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	<u>94,565</u>	<u>78,034</u>

The cash flow statement is to be read in conjunction with the audit report and the notes to the financial statements.

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial report covers Jan Pentland Foundation as an individual entity. Jan Pentland Foundation is a charitable trust, established and domiciled in Australia.

Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

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

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the general purpose financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Accounting Policies

a. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

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

b. Income Taxes

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

c. 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 borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)

d. Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the trust becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition (ii) less principal repayments (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

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

Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or where they are 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.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)

d. Financial Instruments (*continued*)

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.

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 entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets 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 equity of other entities where there is neither fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

e. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Foundation 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.

f. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised inclusive of the amount of GST.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable.

g. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year, and which are unpaid. .

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)

h. 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.

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 2. Revenue		
Donations received	403	-
Interest earned	2,129	3,472
Sponsorship received	5,000	5,000
Contributions received	-	1,500
	<u>7,532</u>	<u>9,972</u>
Note 3. Surplus/(deficit) for the year		
Scholarship awards	49,291	47,919
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit services	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>49,291</u>	<u>47,919</u>
Note 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank	94,565	78,034
	<u>94,565</u>	<u>78,034</u>
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to items in the balance sheet as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	94,565	78,034
	<u>94,565</u>	<u>78,034</u>
Note 5. Other Receivables		
Interest receivable	675	1,300
	<u>675</u>	<u>1,300</u>
Note 6. Other Payables		
Other payables	18,148	11,511
	<u>18,148</u>	<u>11,511</u>

JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 7. Cash Flow Information		
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations		
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	(41,759)	(37,947)
<u>Changes in assets and liabilities</u>		
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	625	(430)
(Increase)/decrease in other payables	6,637	(10,780)
Cash flow from operations	(34,497)	(49,157)

Note 8. Capital and Leasing Commitments

The Jan Pentland Foundation has no capital or leasing commitments.

Note 9. Subsequent Events

No events have occurred since 30 June 2019 which would significantly affect the operations of the Foundation.

Note 10. Contingent Liabilities

At 30 June 2019 the Foundation had no contingent liabilities.

Note 11. Trust Details

The registered office of the company is:

Jan Pentland Foundation Limited
C/- Financial Counselling Australia
Level 6
179 Queen Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000

The principal place of business of the company is:

Jan Pentland Foundation Limited
C/- Financial Counselling Australia
Level 6
179 Queen Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000

**JAN PENTLAND FOUNDATION
ABN 55 832 760 025
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES**

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Jan Pentland Foundation (the Trust), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the statement by the Trustees.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report of Jan Pentland Foundation 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 Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance and cash flows for the year ended on 30 June 2019; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis of Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of my report. I am independent of the Trust in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and 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 my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I confirm that the independence declaration required by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, which has been given to the Trustees of the Trust would be on the same terms if given to the Trustees as at the time of this auditor's report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the Corporations Act 2001. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the Financial Report

Trustees is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as Trustees determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, Trustees is responsible for assessing the Trust'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 Trustees either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible entities.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that I identify during my audit.



Name of Auditor: Frederik R.L. Eksteen

Address: Collins & Co
127 Paisley Street
Footscray VIC 3011