Raise Foundation

ABN 49 306 288 644

Annual Report

31 December 2019

Raise Foundation

Contents

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Raise Foundation (the "Trust") for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and the auditor's report thereon.

1 Directors

The directors of the Trustee at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name, qualifications and independence status	**Experience, special responsibilities and other directorships**
Leon Condon *Chairman*	Bachelor of Engineering and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Leon is an experienced executive with a solid track record of business achievement in blue chip corporate and successful start ups. Leon co-founded Rockridge Group in early 2006. He is also Executive Director in a number of investee companies. Before Rockridge, Leon was co-founder and Executive Director of the Advanced Group, prior he was co-founder and Managing Director of Redicall. Leon brings a wealth of business management and corporate expertise to Raise, and he is a key partner in the success of the organisation.
Vicki Condon *Chief Executive Officer*	BA, UNSW, Graduate Diploma in Counselling, Australian College or Applied Psychology and Cert IV TAE. Vicki is also a member of Australian Institute of Company Directors. Former teacher at TAFE Outreach program and former Program Director at Life Changing Experiences Foundation Limited. Vicki has spent the last ten years counselling and mentoring young people, and writing mentoring programs to support them. Founding and managing Raise Foundation is part of Vicki's lifelong ambition to make a significant contribution to our community.
Andrew Birch *Non Executive Director*	Bachelor of Engineering from Swinburne University of Technology; an MBA from RMIT ; studied at the IMD management school in Switzerland and has a Diploma of Company Director from Sydney University. Andrew has over 25 years' experience within the technology sector in senior executive roles for both listed and privately held companies across both Australia, New Zealand and Internationally. Andrew has held Executive Director positions which include Vodafone Australia, Honeywell Pacific and was most recently Chief Operating Officer at MYOB Limited. Andrew has been a Non Executive director on a range of boards including the Federal Government TIO board where he was subsequently appointed Chairman. Andrew's business leadership, management and commercial skills brings a depth of knowledge to the Raise Foundation Board.
Jenny Moulder *Executive Director*	B.Comm/LLB, MA, Grad Dip counselling, Cert IV TAE, GAICD. Jenny started her working life as a solicitor but changed career paths in 2003 when she recognised that her true vocation was to work with young people. She has been a teacher and coordinator of youth connections at Tafe and a program counsellor, trainer and director of schools programs at Raise. She brings her passion for the wellbeing of young people and her legal expertise to the Board.

Directors' report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Directors (continued)

Name, qualifications and independence status	Experience, special responsibilities and other directorships
Leanne Ralph *Foundation secretary*	Leanne holds a Bachelor of Business with majors in Accounting and Finance, is a Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia. She was the founder and director of Boardworx Australia Pty Ltd, a provider of outsourced company secretarial services, until its sale in 2017. Leanne is a highly experienced governance professional with over 15 years in this field, having held the role of Company Secretary for a number of ASX-listed entities across a diverse range of industries. She currently holds the roles of non-executive Director of Dicker Data Limited (ASX: DDR), and is Company Secretary for Estia Health Limited (ASX: EHE), ImpediMed Limited (ASX: IPD) and Happy Valley Nutrition (ASX: HVM). Leanne's prior executive positions focussed on accounting and finance for almost 20 years, as Chief Financial Officer of International Brand Management Pty Ltd, a business of importing, wholesaling and retailing European luxury fashion brands, and Principal Client Advisor with Altus Financial, providing tax, management accountant and company

2 Foundation secretary
Leanne Ralph was appointed to the position of Foundation Secretary in November 2008. Leanne is also a Director of the Trustee of the Foundation.

3 Directors' meetings
The number of directors' meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the directors during the financial year are:

Director	Board Meetings A	Board Meetings B
Leon Condon	5	5
Vicki Condon	5	5
Andrew Birch	5	5
Jenny Moulder	4	5
Leanne Ralph	4	5

A – Number of meetings attended
B – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

4 Principal activities

The principal activities of the Trust during the course of the financial period was the contribution to the health and wellbeing of young people in the community through the provision of mentoring programs and personal development workshops.

The objective of the Trust is to carry out, principally in Australia, such activities in the pursuance or furtherance of public charitable objects and charitable purposes as its directors decide from time to time.

Program effectiveness is assessed against stated program objectives through regular monitoring and evaluation.

5 Operating and financial review

The deficit for the year ended 31 December 2019 amounted to $51,867 (2018: $392,279 surplus).

6 Subsequent events

Since the end of the financial year, the coronavirus COVID-19 has had an impact on the Trust's operations and activities subsequent to the end of the financial year. It is not possible to accurately detemine the nature or extent of the impacts or the time over which the Trust will be impacted, however it is possible that it will be material to the Trust as the effects and consequences are outside of the Trust's control and are far reaching in Australia and globally.

Based on the current available information, the Trustees believe that the Trust will remain a going concern. Other than the potential impacts of COVID-19, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any time, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Trust, to significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Trust in future financial years.

7 Environmental regulation

The Trust is committed to the protection of the environment and to compliance with all relevant legislation. The Trust has prepared programs to facilitate the adoption of best industry practice in environment management and continues improvement strategies.

8 Likely developments

Information about likely developments in the operations of the Trust and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Trust.

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

9 Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Trust has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the

The directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premiums paid in respect of the directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses insurance contracts, as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

10 Lead auditor's independence declaration

The Lead Auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 7 and forms part of the directors' report for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Leon Condon

Chairman
Dated at Sydney on 24 August 2020.

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under subdivision 60-C section 60-40 of Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012

To the Directors of Raise Foundation

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in 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.

KPMG

KPMG

Cameron Roan

Partner

Sydney

24 August 2020

Raise Foundation

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2019

In AUD	***Note***	**2019**	**2018**
Revenue	*4*	3,877,181	3,254,581
Total revenue		3,877,181	3,254,581
Cost of charitable activities		(95,987)	(125,255)
Personnel expenses		(2,908,222)	(2,136,264)
Depreciation expense		(36,582)	-
Administration expenses		(699,297)	(371,696)
Other expenses		(180,638)	(218,659)
Total expenses		(3,920,726)	(2,851,874)
Results from operating activities		(43,545)	402,707
Interest income		659	628
Interest expense		(8,981)	(11,056)
Net finance (costs)/income	*5*	(8,322)	(10,428)
Surplus for the year		(51,867)	392,279
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(51,867)	392,279

The notes on pages 12 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Raise Foundation

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2019

In AUD	*Note*	2019	2018
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*6*	793,284	857,135
Trade and other receivables	*7*	97,114	711
Other assets		18,251	17,961
Total current assets		908,649	875,807
Right-of-use asset	*9*	89,773	-
Total non-current assets		89,773	-
Total assets		998,422	875,807
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*8*	29,125	43,762
Lease liability	*9*	51,739	-
Deferred income	*10*	87,665	-
Employee benefits provision	*11*	22,408	-
Total current liabilities		190,937	43,762
Lease liability	*9*	27,307	-
Total non-current liabilities		27,307	-
Total liabilities		218,244	43,762
Net assets		780,178	832,045
Trust's Funds			
Settlement sum	*12*	10	10
Accumulated surplus		780,168	832,035
Total Members' funds		780,178	832,045

The notes on pages 12 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Raise Foundation

Statement of changes in trusts funds
For the year ended 31 December 2019

In AUD	Settlement Sum	Accumulated Surplus	Total members' funds
Balance at 1 January 2018	10	439,756	439,766
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Surplus for the year	-	392,279	392,279
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	392,279	392,279
Balance at 31 December 2018	10	832,035	832,045
Balance 1 January 2019	10	832,035	832,045
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Deficit for the year	-	(51,867)	(51,867)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(51,867)	(51,867)
Balance at 31 December 2019	10	780,168	780,178

The notes on pages 12 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Raise Foundation
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2019

In AUD	***Note***	**2019**	**2018**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from fundraising, donations and grants		3,868,153	3,254,580
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(3,876,373)	(2,985,122)
Cash generated from operating activities		(8,220)	269,458
Interest received		659	628
Interest paid		(4,806)	(11,056)
Net cash from operating activities		(12,367)	259,030
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(51,484)	-
Net outflow from financing activities		(51,484)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(63,851)	259,030
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		857,135	598,105
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	*6*	793,284	857,135

The notes on pages 12 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Foundation information

Raise Foundation (the "Trust") is a Trust domiciled in Australia. The registered office of (Raise Foundation Pty Limited) (the "Trustee") is Suite 1, 58 Suakin Drive, Mosman NSW 2088 Australia. The principal activity of the Trust is contribution to the health and well being of young people in the community. The financial statements of the Trust are as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statement are Tier 2 general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements adopted by Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 24 August 2020.

Comparative information has been reclassified where appropriate to enhance comparability with the reporting period

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historic cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currencies

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Trust's functional currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

(e) New standards adopted 1 January 2019

The Trust has initially applied AASB 15, AASB 1058 and AASB 16 from 1 January 2019. Due to the transition methods chosen by the Trust in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 requires revenue to be recognised when control of a promised good or service is passed to the customer at an amount which reflects the expected consideration. The customer for these contracts is the fund provider.

Revenue is recognised by applying the five-step model as follows;

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price
5. Recognise revenue

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 Trust have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

There was no material impact in the Trust's accounting policy, statement of cash flows, statement of financial position nor statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(i) Grant income

Grant income arising from an agreement which contains enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised when control of each performance obligation is satisfied. This is generally the case for the monies received from operating grants.

The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but primarily relate to the Trust's operations.

Within grant agreements, there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where the control is transferred over time, generally the revenue is recognised based on either cost or time incurred which best reflects the transfer of control.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

(e) New standards adopted 1 January 2019 (continued)

Revenue recognition policy for revenue streams which are either not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 1058 introduces major changes to the income recognition by public and private sector not-for-profit (NFP) entities. Rather than accounting for all contribution transactions under AASB 1004 Contributions, NFPs will now need to determine whether a transaction is a genuine donation (accounted for under AASB 1058) or a contract with a customer (accounted for under AASB 15).

Where transactions do not meet the requirements of AASB 15 as noted above, the Trust will need to assess if these transactions should be accounted for under AASB 1058. AASB 1058 establishes principles for Not-for-Profit entities, which will more closely reflect the economic reality of transactions that are not contracts with customers.

AASB 1058 did not have a significant impact on the Company’s accounting policies with respect to the Company's income that do not meet the criteria of AASB 15.

(i) Donations and fundraising

Donations and fundraising collected, including cash and goods for resale, are recognised as revenue when the company gains control of the asset.

(ii) In-kind donations

Services donated are included at the fair value to the company where this can be quantified and a third party is bearing the cost. No amounts are included in the financial report for services donated by volunteers.

(iii) *AASB 16 Leases*

General impact of application of AASB 16 Leases

The Trust has applied AASB 16 initially from 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117.

At inception of a contract, the Trust assesses whether a contract or contains, a Lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Trust uses the definition of a lease in AASB 16.

Leases in which the Trust is a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Trust allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Trust has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

(f) New standards adopted 1 January 2019 (continued)

(iii) *AASB 16 Leases (continued)*

Leases in which the Trust is a lessee (continued)

The Trust recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measure at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Trust by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Trust will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are payable at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Trust's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Trust uses its increment borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Trust determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and make certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
— fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
— variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
— amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
— the exercise price under a purchase option that the Trust is reasonably certain to exercise, lease in an optional renewal period if the Trust is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Trust is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Leases of low-value assets

The Trust has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value. The Trust recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impact of transition

On transition to AASB 16, the Trust recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for operating leases. The impact on the transition is summarised below:

In AUD	**As at 1 January 2019**
Right-of-use assets	126,355
Lease liabilities	(126,355)

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Trust becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investment: fair value through other comprehensive income - equity investment: or fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Trust changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost when it is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss and meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows: and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal an-aunt outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit and loss. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Trust may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amorised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Trust derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Trust neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Trust enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Trust derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Trust neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Trust recognises loss allowances for expected losses on:

- financial assets measured at amorised cost;
- debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- contract assets.

The Trust measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Trust considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Trust's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Trust assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Impairment (continued)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

The Trust considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Trust in full, without recourse by the Trust to actions such as realising security (if any is held):
- or the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Trust is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Trust expects to receive). Credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amorised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Trust has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Trust expects no significant recovery from the amount written off.

(c) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution superannuation funds

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Trust's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods plus related on-costs; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the consolidated entity's obligations.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the consolidated entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(d) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(e) Income tax

The Trust is a registered charity and is exempt from income tax under s50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(f) Goods and services tax

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 taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

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

Raise Foundation

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

4 Revenue

	2019	2018
Donation income	1,479,018	882,737
Grant income	1,992,943	1,989,301
Income from charitable activities	405,220	382,543
Total revenue	3,877,181	3,254,581

Operating activities include the following:

Revenue from contracts with customers - AASB15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

	2019
Grant income	584,318
	584,318
Revenue recognised under AASB1058 Income of *NFP entities*	
Donation income	1,479,018
Grant income	1,408,625
Income from charitable activities	405,220
	3,292,863
Total revenue from continuing operations	3,877,181

Sources of funds

Community	1,310,417
Corporate	1,982,446
Government	584,318
Total income recognised under AASB15 and AABS1058	3,877,181

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

5 Finance income and costs

	2019	2018
Interest income	659	628
Interest expense	(8,981)	(11,056)
Net finance cost recognised in profit or loss	(8,322)	(10,428)

6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	793,284	857,135
Total cash and cash equivalents	793,284	857,135

7 Trade and other receivables

GST Receivables	97,114	-
Total trade and other receivables	97,114	-

8 Trade and other payables

Trade creditors	9,503	7,318
PAYG withholding payable	19,622	12,746
GST payable	-	23,698
Total trade and other payables	29,125	43,762

9 Leases
(a) Right-of-use assets

The Trust holds two leases for office space in Sydney and Melbourne. AASB 16 Leases has been adopted with a modified retrospective transition approach so there are no dislcosures for the comparative period.

	2019
Recognition of right-of-use assets upon adoption of AASB16 on 1 January 2019	126,355
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(36,582)
Balance at 31 December	89,773

(b) Lease liabilities

Current lease liabilities	51,739
Non-current lease liabilities	27,307
Balance at 31 December	79,046

(c) Amounts recognised on profit or loss

Interest of lease liabilities	4,188
Depreciation of right-of-use-asset	(36,582)
	(32,394)

Raise Foundation

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

9 Leases (continued)

(d) Amounts recognised on profit or loss

	2019
Total cash outflows for leases	51,484
	51,484

10 Deferred income

	2019	2018
Deferred income	87,665	-
Total deferred income	87,665	-

11 Employee benefit provisions

Annual leave liability	3,727	-
Long service leave liability	18,681	-
Total employee benefit provisions	22,408	-

12 Foundation capital

Settlement sum	10	10

13 Related parties

Total key management personnel compensation during the year was $100,000 (2018: $84,968). Board members are not remunerated for their duties.

A member of key management personnel is related to a member of the Board of Directors, being Leon Condon (Chairman).

14 Coronavirus COVID-19

The coronavirus COVID-19 has had an impact on the Trust's operations and activities subsequent to the end of the year, and is expected to increasingly affect the Trust. It is not possible accurately determine the nature or extend of the impacts or the time over which the Trust will be impacted, however it is possible that it will be material to the Trust as the effects and consequences are outside of the Trust's control and are far reaching in Australia and globally.

Based on the current available available information, the Directors believe that the Trust will remain a going concern.

15 Subsequent events

Other than the impacts and potential impacts of coronavirus COVID-19, there has been no subsequent events identified as at the date of signing.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

16 Information and declaration to be furnished under the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991

During the period, fundraising appeals were conducted for the acceptance of donations and a campaign for future development.

Details of aggregate gross income and total expenses of fundraising appeals:

	2019	**2018**
Gross proceed from fundraising	3,292,863	2,669,690
Less: Direct cost of fundraising	(95,987)	(125,255)
Net surplus obtained from fundraising appeals	3,196,876	2,544,435
Income not related to charitable fundraising activities		
Grant income - General	584,318	584,600
Finance income	659	628
Other income - Workshop income	-	291
Total income not related to fundraising activity	584,977	585,519
Aggregate income received less direct costs of fundraising	**3,781,853**	**3,129,954**
Expenditure in providing charitable services		
Administration costs	(735,879)	(371,696)
Personnel expenses	(2,908,222)	(2,136,264)
Finance costs	(8,981)	(11,056)
Other expenses	(180,638)	(218,659)
Total expenditure in providing charitable services	(3,833,720)	(2,737,675)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(51,867)	392,279

Raise Foundation

Declaration by the Chairman in respect of fundraising appeals

I, Leon Cordon, Chairman of Raise Foundation, declare in my opinion that:

(a) the financial report gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of Raise Foundation with respect to fundraising appeal activities for the year ended 31 December 2019;

(b) the statement of financial position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs with respect to fundraising appeal activities for the year ended 31 December 2019;

(c) the provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW) and the conditions attached to the authority have been complied with for the year ended 31 December 2019; and

(d) the internal controls exercised by Raise Foundation are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied from any fundraising appeals.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Leon Cordon
Chairman

Dated at Sydney this 24th day of August, 2020.

Raise Foundation

Trustee's declaration

In the opinion of the Trustees' of Raise Foundation

(a) the Trust is not publicly accountable;

(b) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 8 to 23 are in accordance with 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 31 December 2019 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Regime and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013; and

(c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the trustees:

Leon Condon
Director of the Trustee

Dated at Sydney this 24th day of August 2020.

KPMG

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Raise Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report***, of Raise Foundation (the Foundation).

In our opinion the accompanying Financial Report of the Foundation is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012*, and section 24(2) of the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991 and Regulators (collectively the Acts and Regulations) including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the Foundation's financial position as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

ii. complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* to the extent described in Note 1 and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

i. Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended.

ii. Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies.

iii. Trustees' declaration of the Trust

iv. Declaration by the Chief Executive Officer in respect of fundraising appeals of the Foundation.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Foundation in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *ACNC Act 2012* and 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 Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Raise Foundation's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

The Other Information we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report was the Director's Report.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

i. Preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the ACNC.

ii. Preparing the Financial Report in accordance with Section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991* and Regulations.

iii. Implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

iv. Assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

i. to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

ii. 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. They 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 Report.

As part of an audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

i. 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.

ii. 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 Foundation's internal control.

iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

iv. 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 registered Foundation'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 registered Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.

v. 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 of the registered Foundation 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.

In addition we have:

i. Obtained an understanding of the internal control structure for fundraising appeal activities.

ii. Examined on a test basis of evidence supporting compliance with the accounting and associated record keeping requirements for fundraising appeal activities pursuant to the Acts and Regulations.

We have not audited on a continuous basis the accounting records relied upon for reporting on fundraising appeal activities. These do not necessarily reflect accounting adjustments after the event or normal year-end financial adjustments required for the preparation of Financial Report such as accruals, prepayments, provisioning and valuations.

Opinion pursuant to the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991

In our opinion:

i. the Financial Report gives a true and fair view of the Foundation's financial result of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 31 December 2019;

ii. the Financial Report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations;

iii. money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations; and

iv. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Foundation will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

KPMG

KPMG

Cameron Roan

Partner

Sydney

24 August 2020