Raise Foundation

ABN 49 306 288 644

Annual Report

31 December 2020

Contents

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Raise Foundation (the "Trust") for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 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 B Eng, AICD Fellow *Chairman*	Leon is an experienced executive with a solid track record of business achievement in blue chip corporate and successful start ups, starting his career at Honeywell Limited. With his interest in business improvement through strategy, people and process, Leon has been involved in business investment companies focusing on creating value through a combination of capital injection, strategic initiatives and active participation in operational management. Leon is currently Chairman of Engagis Pty Ltd which helps businesses engage with their customers and staff through the use of digital solutions in physical spaces. He co-founded Rockridge Group in early 2006 and prior to this, was the co-founder and Executive Director of the Advanced Group, a buyout of 4 strategically aligned businesses in the technical services industry focused on the property sector. Prior, Leon was the co-founder and Managing Director of Redicall, a market leader in prepaid telecommunications products. He led the profitable growth from inception to sales in excess of $65 million, before selling the business to a company listed on the ASX, merging with another entity and growing annualised revenue to over $140m. Leon holds a Bachelor Degree in Engineering and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Vicki Condon AM PGDip (Couns), BA (HR/Psych), Cert IV TAE *Chief Executive Officer*	As Founder and CEO of Raise Foundation, Vicki is committed to impacting adolescent wellbeing and engagement in Australia. With a wide range of education, skills and experience working with young people and building a leading NFP organisation, Vicki has developed a large group of highly skilled team members, thousands of generous volunteer mentors, a high calibre Board, and an Advisory Council of highly regarded businesspeople. Previously, Vicki had a corporate career in human resource management, taught at TAFE, and set up a small retail business. She graduated from UNSW with a BA majoring in HR Management and Gender Politics, specialising in Educational Psychology and Business Management. She completed a Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling from the Australian College of Applied Psychology, holds a Cert IV TAE, and is an accredited Mental Health First Aider. Vicki is a member of AHRI and AICD, having completed the Company Director's Course in 2016. Her work has been recognised with the Pro Bono Impact 25 Award, Marie Claire Glass Ceiling Award, Telstra Business Award Finalist, and she was admitted as a Member of the Order of Australia in 2019.

1 Directors (continued)

Name, qualifications and independence status	Experience, special responsibilities and other directorships
Andrew Birch B Eng, MBA *Non Executive Director*	Andrew has over 25 years' experience across the global technology sector in senior executive roles for both listed and privately held companies, most recently appointed as CEO of Micromine, a private equity held high tech business providing software to the Mining Industry globally. Prior to this Andrew joined MYOB when originally privatised by Archer Capital and remained with the business through a secondary sale to Bain Capital and then relisting on the ASX, with his most recent position being COO of MYOB Group responsible for the strategic direction and delivery across MYOB's go-to-market business units. Prior to joining MYOB, Andrew held several Executive Director positions within the technology, telecommunications and software sectors including at Honeywell Pacific and Vodafone Australia, as well as mid-size technology businesses within Australia and New Zealand and remains an active investor and mentor to a range of technology startups. Andrew's experience also includes government and regulatory environments and has been a Non-Executive Director of the TIO and subsequently appointed as Non-Executive Chairman reporting to the Communication Minister. Andrew holds a Bachelor of Engineering from Swinburne University of Technology; an MBA from RMIT and has studied at the IMD school as part of the Vodafone Global Leader program.
Jenny Moulder MA Child Studies, PGDip (Couns), B Law, B Comm, GAICD *Executive Director*	Jenny started her career as a solicitor but changed career paths after realising that her real vocation lay in working with young people. Jenny completed her MA in Child Studies – an interdisciplinary approach to young people and their problems, at King's College, London University in 2004 and on returning to Australia completed a Graduate Diploma in Counselling at the Australian College of Applied Psychology. Jenny has worked extensively with teenagers, both as a mentor and as a group facilitator in schools and particularly enjoys working with young people facing challenges in their lives. She is passionate about educating and inspiring people to think more deeply about some of the issues facing our society today and helping them to recognise that widespread empathic involvement is crucial to positively impacting all Australian people's mental wellbeing. Jenny is a qualified Mental Health First Aid trainer with MHFA Australia, facilitating courses for adults, for the legal profession, in the workplace and for tertiary students. Jenny is part of the Foundation's Mentor Training team, holds a Cert IV TAE and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Directors' report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Directors (continued)

Name, qualifications and independence status	Experience, special responsibilities and other directorships
Leanne Ralph B.Bus, GAICD, FGIA, FCIS *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 focused 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 secretarial services to clients.
Tim Bishop *Non Executive Director* *Appointed 11 September 2020*	Tim has approximately 30 years of Investment Banking experience. Tim joined Macquarie Group in 1999 as part of the acquisition of Bankers' Trust Australia. Tim held various senior roles at Macquarie Group before retiring in July 2019. Most recently, Tim was Global Head of Macquarie Capital and Executive Committee member of Macquarie Group from 2012 to 2019. Prior to that Tim was Macquarie's US Country Head for four years from 2008, and was instrumental in Macquarie's growth in that market, leading the acquisition and integration of a number of businesses and new hires. Tim held a number of other leadership positions at Macquarie, he founded Macquarie's real estate business and was Global Head of the Industrials and Financial Institutions groups.

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.

Directors' report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

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	10	10
Vicki Condon AM	10	10
Andrew Birch	10	10
Jenny Moulder	10	10
Leanne Ralph	9	10
Tim Bishop	4	4

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

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 surplus for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to $2,237,830 (2019: $51,867 deficit).

6 Subsequent events
There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of the report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Trust, to affect significantly the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Trust, in future years.

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.

9 COVID-19 update
Other than impacting fundraising revenue, there were no significant impacts of COVID-19 on the operations of the Trust.

10 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 Trust.

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.

11 Lead Auditor's independence declaration

The Lead Auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 8 and forms part of the Directors' report for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

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

Leon Condon

Chairman

Dated at Sydney on 3 May 2021

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 2020 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

Cameron Roan
Partner

Sydney

3 May 2021

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

In AUD	***Note***	**2020**	**2019**
Revenue	*4*	5,403,019	3,877,181
Other income	*5*	1,346,871	-
Total revenue and other income		6,749,890	3,877,181
Cost of charitable activities		(16,514)	(95,987)
Personnel expenses		(3,766,183)	(2,908,222)
Depreciation expense		(64,116)	(36,582)
Administration expenses		(545,799)	(699,297)
Other expenses		(117,343)	(180,638)
Total expenses		(4,509,955)	(3,920,726)
Results from operating activities		2,239,935	(43,545)
Interest income		1,343	659
Interest expense		(3,448)	(8,981)
Net finance costs	*6*	(2,105)	(8,322)
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		2,237,830	(51,867)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,237,830	(51,867)

The notes on pages 13 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2020

In AUD	***Note***	**2020**	**2019**
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*7*	3,115,688	793,284
Trade and other receivables	*8*	210,334	97,114
Other assets		18,251	18,251
Total current assets		3,344,273	908,649
Right-of-use asset	*10*	25,657	89,773
Total non-current assets		25,657	89,773
Total assets		3,369,930	998,422
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*9*	141,931	29,125
Lease liability	*10*	25,356	51,739
Deferred income	*11*	131,281	87,665
Employee benefits provision	*12*	53,354	22,408
Total current liabilities		351,922	190,937
Lease liability	*10*	-	27,307
Total non-current liabilities		-	27,307
Total liabilities		351,922	218,244
Net assets		3,018,008	780,178
Trust's Funds			
Settlement sum	*13*	10	10
Accumulated surplus		3,017,998	780,168
Total Members' funds		3,018,008	780,178

The notes on pages 13 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in trust funds
For the year ended 31 December 2020

In AUD	Settlement Sum	Accumulated Surplus	Total members' funds
Balance at 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
Balance 1 January 2020	10	780,168	780,178
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Surplus for the year	-	2,237,830	2,237,830
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,237,830	2,237,830
Balance at 31 December 2020	10	3,017,998	3,018,008

The notes on pages 13 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

In AUD	***Note***	**2020**	**2019**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from fundraising, donations and grants		5,333,416	3,868,153
Cash receipts from Government subsidies		1,327,750	-
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(4,302,087)	(3,876,373)
Cash generated from operating activities		2,359,079	(8,220)
Interest received		1,343	659
Interest paid		(1,743)	(4,806)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities		2,358,679	(12,367)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(36,275)	(51,484)
Net outflow from financing activities		(36,275)	(51,484)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,322,404	(63,851)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		793,284	857,135
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	*7*	3,115,688	793,284

The notes on pages 13 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

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 2020.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements which have 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 3 May 2021.

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 currency

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.

3 Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Revenue recognition

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.

(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.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 1058 requires the Trust 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 more closely reflect the economic reality of transactions that are not contracts with customers.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Revenue recognition (continued)
AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (continued)

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(b) Leases

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.

The Trust recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured 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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Leases (continued)

Leases in which the Trust is a lessee (continued)

The lease 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 incremental 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.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Application of the practical expedient for COVID-19 related rent concessions

During the period, the Trust has received a COVID-19 related rent concession. The Trust has applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions as outlined in AASB 16.

The amount recognised in profit or loss for the reporting period to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from rent concessions to which the Trust has applied the practical expedient is disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

(c) 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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(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 amount 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 amortised 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.

(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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Derecognition (continued)

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 liabilities

The Trust derecognises a financial liability when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

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 recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Trust recognises loss allowances for expected losses on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; 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.

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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment (continued)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

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.

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.

(e) 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 Trust's obligations.

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprises interest associated with the lease liability, bank charges and merchant fees.

(g) Income tax

The Trust is a registered charity and is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(h) 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Revenue

	2020	2019
Donation income	1,862,106	1,479,018
Grant income	3,292,704	1,992,943
Income from charitable activities	248,209	405,220
Total revenue	5,403,019	3,877,181

Operating activities include the following:

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

	2020	2019
Grant income	2,358,475	584,318
	2,358,475	584,318

Revenue recognised under AASB1058 *Income of NFP entities*

Donation income	1,862,106	1,479,018
Grant income	934,229	1,408,625
Income from charitable activities	248,209	405,220
	3,044,544	3,292,863
Total revenue from continuing operations	5,403,019	3,877,181

Sources of funds

Community	1,018,205	1,310,417
Corporate	2,265,339	1,982,446
Government	2,119,475	584,318
Total income recognised under AASB15 and AABS1058	5,403,019	3,877,181

5 Other income

	2020	2019
Government JobKeeper wage subsidy	1,227,750	-
Government cash flow boost	100,000	-
Gain on rent concession	19,121	-
Total other income	1,346,871	-

6 Finance income and costs

	2020	2019
Interest income	1,343	659
Interest expense	(3,448)	(8,981)
Net finance cost recognised in profit or loss	(2,105)	(8,322)

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
Cash at bank	3,115,688	793,284
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,115,688	793,284

8 Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
Trade receivables	95,264	-
Other receivables	96,450	-
GST receivables	18,620	97,114
Total trade and other receivables	210,334	97,114

9 Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
Trade creditors	33,154	9,503
Other payables	79,320	-
PAYG withholding payable	29,457	19,622
Total trade and other payables	141,931	29,125

10 Leases

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Trust holds two leases for office space in Sydney and Melbourne.

	2020	2019
Cost	98,921	126,355
Accumulated depreciation	(73,264)	(36,582)
Balance at 31 December	25,657	89,773

(b) Lease liabilities

	2020	2019
Current lease liabilities	25,356	51,739
Non-current lease liabilities	-	27,307
Balance at 31 December	25,356	79,046

(c) Amounts recognised on profit or loss

	2020	2019
Interest of lease liabilities	1,706	4,188
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets	(64,116)	(36,582)
Gain on remeasurement due to rent concession	19,121	-
	(43,289)	(32,394)

10 Leases (continued)
(d) Amounts recognised on profit or loss (continued)

	2020	2019
Total cash outflows for leases	36,275	51,484
	36,275	51,484

11 Deferred income

	2020	2019
Deferred income	131,281	87,665
Total deferred income	131,281	87,665

12 Employee benefit provisions

	2020	2019
Annual leave liability	29,401	3,727
Long service leave liability	23,953	18,681
Total employee benefit provisions	53,354	22,408

13 Foundation capital

	2020	2019
Settlement sum	10	10

14 Related parties
Key management personnel compensation
The key management personnel compensation included in 'personnel expenses' are as follows:

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	98,678	91,324
Post-employment benefits	9,375	8,676
	108,053	100,000

In addition to their salaries, the Trust also contributes to a post-employment defined contribution superannuation fund on their behalf.

Key management personnel and director transactions
All transactions between the Trust and its key management personnel in the ordinary course of business have been conducted on an arms length basis.

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

During the year, Vicki Condon was reimbursed $420 for expenses incurred whilst acting on behalf of the Trust (2019: nil).

14 Related parties (continued)

Other related party transactions

Leon Condon is the CEO of Engagis Pty Ltd. The amount paid by the Trust to Engagis for IT projects during the year was nil (2019: $194,356).

Apart from the details disclosed above in this note, no other director has entered into a material contract with the Trust during the year or since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving other directors' interests existing at year-end.

15 Subsequent events

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of the report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Trust, to affect significantly the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Trust, in future years.

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:

	2020	**2019**
Gross proceeds from fundraising	3,044,544	3,292,863
Less: Direct cost of fundraising	(16,514)	(95,987)
Net surplus obtained from fundraising appeals	3,028,030	3,196,876
Income not related to charitable fundraising activities		
Grant income - General	2,358,475	584,318
Finance income	1,343	659
Other income	1,346,871	-
Total income not related to fundraising activity	3,706,689	584,977
Aggregate income received less direct costs of fundraising	**6,734,719**	**3,781,853**
Expenditure in providing charitable services		
Administration costs	(609,915)	(735,879)
Personnel expenses	(3,766,183)	(2,908,222)
Finance costs	(3,448)	(8,981)
Other expenses	(117,343)	(180,638)
Total expenditure in providing charitable services	(4,496,889)	(3,833,720)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,237,830	(51,867)

Declaration by the Chairman in respect of fundraising appeals

I, Leon Condon, 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 2020;

(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 2020;

(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 2020; 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 on 3 May 2021

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 13 to 24 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 2020 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 on 3 May 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Raise Foundation

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Trust 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 Regulations (collectively the Acts and Regulations) including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements* described in Note 2 and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020.
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended.
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies.
- Trustees' declaration of the Trust.
- Declaration by the Chairman in respect of fundraising appeals of the Trust.

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 Trust 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:

- Preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the ACNC.
- Preparing the Financial Report in accordance with Section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991* and Regulations.
- 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.
- Assessing the Trust'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 Trust 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:

- 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. 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.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*, we exercise professional judgement 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 registered Trust’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 registered Trust’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 Trust 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 of the registered Trust 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:

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion pursuant to the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991

In our opinion:

- the Financial Report gives a true and fair view of the Trust's financial result of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 31 December 2020;
- the Financial Report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations;
- money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

KPMG

Cameron Roan

Partner

Sydney

3 May 2021