



tasmanian
conservation trust inc

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statement 2021-2022

Contents

TCT Board and Staff details

Reports

- Chief Executive Officer
- Fundraiser and Campaigner
- Office Manager

Audited Financial Statement



Ansons Bay forests saved from destruction (pages 5-7)

TCT Board 2021-2022

Anne Layton-Bennett	514 Los Angelos Road, Swan Bay 7252
Trish Baily	741 Nubeena Back Road, Koonya 7187
Robyn McNicol	3246 South Arm Road, South Arm 7022
Scott Morgan, Treasurer	9 Quayle St, Sandy Bay 7005
Sharon Moore, Secretary	9 Quayle St, Sandy Bay 7005
Phil Stigant, Public Officer	21 Williams St, West Hobart 7000
James McCulloch, Chair	29 Stringy Bark Road, Bonnett Hill 7053
James Sugden	17 Akuna Street, Montagu Bay 7018 (until March 2022)
Tim Morris	34 Stephen St, New Norfolk 7140 (until March 2022)

TCT Staff 2021-2022

Peter McGlone	Chief Executive Officer	2.0 days/wk
Oliver Cassidy	Office Manager	2-3 days/wk
Jack Redpath	Fundraising and Community Engagement Coordinator	Casual
Lizy Spanou	Data management	Casual (until June 2022)
Jon Bryan	Marine Campaigner	1.5 days/wk (until 30 June 2022)

TCT and Kingborough Council Partnership

Kaylene Allan	Kingborough Cat Management Officer 4 days/wk (until 30 June 2022)
---------------	---

Annual Report and Financial Statement 2021-2022 of the Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc
ABN 63 091 237 520
130 Davey St, Hobart TAS 7000 Australia
PO Box 373, South Hobart 7005
(03) 6234 3552
contact@tct.org.au
www.tct.org.au

CEO – Peter McGlone

I would like to thank all TCT staff, Board members, volunteers, members, supporters, partners and service providers for their magnificent contributions to TCT's work during the last year. I would like to thank the core office-based staff Oliver Cassidy and Jack Redpath in particular.

As you will see from Jack Redpath's report the TCT's fundraising has continued to improve with a more than steady increase in income for the last financial year and further growth is planned. Oliver Cassidy's report shows that the office systems have caught up with this growth in donation income and we have seen a much more efficient delivery this year of donation processing and receipting. These core staff will be the engine room for the TCT over the next few years as we look to grow and make TCT more successful. We deserve to celebrate the Anson Bay court victory, but we need to look to the next challenges and plan our next victory.

Strategic direction

The TCT staff and Board have postponed the development of a TCT strategic plan in part to focus on a new fundraising plan that is now in final draft form. This includes a forward-looking long-term plan to take the TCT to the next level while maintaining the successful fundraising actions that have worked so well over the last five years.

Over the previous two AGMs we have implemented numerous high priority changes to the TCT Constitution. Through that process we identified a number of additional changes but these were not seen as a high priority and will not be put to this year's AGM.

Board updates

A big thank you to all the TCT Board members and in particular to the office holders, who perform key roles.

A big thank you to our current TCT Chair James McCulloch who took over the role halfway through the year and has kept the TCT Board operating smoothly each month as well as helping with key decisions about strategic direction and fundraising.

The TCT Treasurer Scott Morgan has taken on a large workload including preparing detailed monthly reports to the TCT Board and staff on our financial position and management. He has developed and monitored our budgets for the past two years and recently developed a series of financial policies that are due to be approved, covering financial control, investment, grants and fundraising.

Sharon Moore has announced she will not renominate for the TCT Board and I take this opportunity to thank Sharon for her work on the board over two years and in particular as the Secretary. A secretary performs a vital governance function, to ensure that agendas and minutes are produced to a high standard and on time and Sharon has done this admirably over the last two years.

Staff updates

Kaylene Allan, the Kingborough Cat Management Officer, ceased being employed through the TCT at the end of June 2022 but will continue the same position employed by the Kingborough Council. The change was entirely amicable and was initiated by the Council as

the best outcome for both the incumbent and for the long-term future of the council's cat management program. We look forward to working with Kaylene and the Kingborough Council on cat control throughout the municipality.

Jon Bryan resigned as the TCT's long serving Marine Campaigner, effective 30 June 2022. The TCT and Jon Bryan signed a separation agreement. A key action from that agreement was the TCT paid out all entitlements and claims owing to Jon. The payment to Jon Bryan was made at the start of the 2022-23 financial year. As a result of that payment, the TCT's staff liabilities will be significantly reduced.

At the end of 2021 a deed of release and settlement was signed by the TCT CEO and the TCT. This was voluntarily initiated by the CEO and had the key outcome of ensuring a limit on the potential retrospective claims regarding wages and other entitlements. This significantly reduced the staff liabilities and legal risks.

In the second half of 2021 we put a lot of time into implementing the human resources policies developed during the previous year. In particular, the three core staff undertook performance appraisals, position descriptions were revised and finalised (some for the first time) and contracts were completed (a first for all staff). These processes led to significant changes to staff roles that have now been implemented. It is expected that human resource management will be a much smaller demand on the CEO's time in the coming year.

A new marine campaign/er?

While there is a dire need for the TCT to be doing more regarding marine conservation we are going to be reviewing our budget position carefully and assessing a range of possible new campaigns and campaigners before making a decision. We are likely to consider four options: 1) a marine campaign focused on aquaculture; 2) a marine campaign focused on non-aquaculture issues e.g. *Centrostephanus*, marine litter and the review of marine legislation; 3) expanding our work on developments in reserves and private land; and 4) a wildlife campaign.

In the meantime, the CEO has filled the gaps in our marine campaigning to a limited degree.

TCT membership and newsletter

We are continuing to deliver on our commitment to members to provide two newsletters per year. While it is a substantial cost to produce the newsletter, we are dedicated to produce it for financial members while cutting the size and costs where possible.

I wish to thank our designer Kelly Eijdenberg and printer Monotone who have been with us for many years and provide exceptional services. I also thank Sharon Moore (who is also on the TCT Board) who has been the text editor and has written a number of articles for the newsletter over the last two years. Other Board members have contributed articles which is a welcome relief for the CEO.

While the TCT fundraising has grown in proportion to the number of our supporters, now totalling nearly 7000, our financial membership has hovered between 100-150 people in recent years. A few years ago the number of members dropped to an unhealthy level but we have turned this around to some degree with added attention and effort. The current number provides an adequate source of potential board members and to provide scrutiny as required under the TCT Constitution.

Volunteer support for TCT office computers

In 2021 the TCT purchased a set of three laptop computers, large screens and networking facility through a grant from the Australian Government Stronger Communities Program. These had only been partially installed and utilised as the tasks were beyond our staff and would have been very costly if we had brought in a consultant.

Tarran Raichert worked voluntarily for the TCT at least one day per week for three months to fully install the three new computers and a new networked server. Tarran assessed old computers and associated hardware for safety and potential for reuse and found other tasks that needed doing, including completing the phone system setup.

The tasks that Tarran completed have had an immediate benefit for our work efficiency and effectiveness. Slight glitches were discovered as the new system was put to use but these were quickly fixed. A massive thank you to Tarran from the office staff.

Committees and submissions

The number of committees the TCT is represented on and the number of substantial submissions we make have continued to decline.

Over the last year we have not been on any formal state government committees. Sharon Moore represents the TCT on the Kingborough Offsets Fund Committee.

Up until recently the TCT had been represented on all five of the state government's fisheries advisory committees. With the resignation of Jon Bryan as our marine campaigner the TCT is not represented on any of these committees but we are considering nominating in the future.

During the year the TCT made the following key submissions:

- New ten-year salmon plan for Tasmania;
- Review of the Living Marine Resources Management Act;
- Scoping Paper for Draft Tasmanian Planning Policies;
- Draft Tasmanian Civil & Administrative Tribunal (Consequential Amendments Bill) 2021;
- State Planning Provisions five-yearly review.

Ansons Bay forests saved from destruction

On 16 May 2022 the Tasmanian Supreme Court found in favour of the TCT in a long and protracted court case resulting in a large area of native forests on private land near Ansons Bay being saved from destruction. The Court found the Forest Practices Plan for the proposed clearing was invalid and quashed it, preventing any clearing of forests.

Environmental values

This is a fantastic outcome that has saved 1800 hectares of native forest including habitat for numerous threatened species (including the Tasmanian devil, Tiger quoll and New Holland Mouse), eight state and nationally listed threatened plant species and 491 hectares of critically endangered *Eucalyptus ovata* forest. The forests were to be cleared and converted to pasture for cattle grazing so the destruction would have been absolute and permanent.



The approximate area of forest that was proposed to be cleared under the 2015 Forest Practices Plan.

The *E. Ovata* on the property is perhaps the largest concentration of this endangered community on non-protected land in Tasmania. *E. Ovata* is also habitat for the endangered swift parrot.

These forests also play an important role in mitigating climate change by storing carbon (this is not a consideration in the Forest Practices Authority process). TCT calculated that clearing and burning the forest would release almost 690,000 tonnes of CO₂. That's equivalent to 150,000 cars driven for a year.

Thank you

The court case is a great outcome for the TCT, our lawyers at the Environmental Defenders Office, our counsel who represented us in court and our supporters. The EDO has worked with the TCT through the seven long years that this case has been before the court. We thank the EDO for their determination and professional services in support of this case, in particular Claire Bookless and Joshua Paveley. We also thank our incredible counsel Lisa De Ferrari QC and Kay Chan.

We also TCT thank the hundreds of supporters who gave generously to support the campaign to save the Ansons Bay forests.

The bigger picture

Lawful native forest clearing for plantation, pasture or other agricultural uses has declined in Tasmania over the last 20 years. Over the last ten years the rate of clearing and conversion of native forests for these uses has flat-lined to low levels, averaging 600 hectares per year.

If the Ansons Bay clearing proposal had been allowed to proceed, we feared that it would encourage other landowners to do the same which could lead to a massive breakout of clearing of native forests. The Ansons Bay success is a big step in the TCT's long term campaign to stop all clearing of native forests for agriculture and plantation development.

Future of the Ansons Bay forests

There are several organisations with the funding potential to purchase the Ansons Bay land and ensure it is securely protected. It is hoped that owner considers the potential to sell the land or otherwise receive a financial benefit for conserving it.

Fixing flaws in legislation

While the court quashed the Ansons Bay forest practices plan and stopped the proposed clearing, a flaw remains in Tasmanian legislation that our case did not overcome. The Nature Conservation Act contains a flaw that would enable the same land owner or another land owner to circumvent the Forest Practices System in circumstances where an application for clearing is refused and the landowner applies for compensation and has that application refused. In these circumstances a landowner would be able to reapply to have the original plan certified and the FPA would be bound by law to do so.

Clearly, this would result in absurd outcomes where large areas of threatened species habitats and threatened forest communities are permitted to be cleared and converted – a result that Tasmania's Forest Practices System is meant to prevent and in normal circumstances are refused. There seems to be no upper limit to the area that could be cleared, so clearing of many thousands of hectares is conceivable. Consequentially, Tasmania's Forest Practice System's ability to protect and manage Tasmania's native forests is rendered moot.

The potential for such unlimited and destructive land clearing is a clear contravention of the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement and therefore the problems with Tasmanian legislation are a responsibility for the Australian Government as well.

The TCT has written to both the state and Australian government ministers pointing out this dire problem in Tasmanian legislation and requesting that they work together to correct it.

Summary of key facts and issues

The court case relates to a forest practices plan that was refused by the Forest Practices Authority in 2009. The FPA's refusal was upheld by the Forest Practices Tribunal later in 2009. The landowner wanted to clear the forest and convert it into pasture for cattle. An application for compensation was made by the landowner in 2009 and in 2014 the Minister decided not to provide the compensation. This led to the FPA certifying the plan in early 2015. The TCT undertook the case in March 2015. The TCT argued that the plan was not properly certified due to a number of legal errors made by the Forest Practices Authority in 2015. TCT's application was seeking a declaration by the Supreme Court that the FPP was invalid, arguing it was issued in error in 2015.

kunanyi / Mt Wellington cable car

In June 2021 the TCT made an impressive contribution to the public consultation process held by the Hobart City Council in response to the proposed Mt Wellington cable car, helping 2500 people to make representations. The HCC refused the proposal in July 2021 and the proponent appealed the HCC's decision to the Planning Appeals Tribunal.

The TCT joined the appeal along with many other organisations to help support the HCC in defending its refusal of the development proposal. While we remained in the process for more than twelve months our role was merely as an observer as it became clear the Council was dedicated to defending its decision and brought substantial expertise and resources to the appeal. Other joined parties, including Residents Opposed to the Cable Car, strongly

supported the Council's position. The appeal hearing recently concluded and the panel is expected to announce its decision by 5 November 2022. The TCT has raised a considerable amount of funds that it intends to keep in case a legal challenge is needed.

Rosny Hill

The massive tourism development proposed for the Rosny Hill Nature Recreation Area was finally approved in January 2020 following an unsuccessful planning appeal, to which the TCT made a sizable financial contribution.

In mid-2021, the TCT obtained legal advice (at substantial costs) regarding the legal requirements in relation to assessing and approving the development under the reserve management legislation and our rights to seek legal review of any of these decisions. Based on this we have had our lawyers correspond with the Clarence City Council over the last twelve months. The CCC has only recently responded advising that an announcement regarding the future processes for assessing and approving the proposal will be discussed at open council meeting, without telling us when this may be.

Arm End golf course proposal and related projects

The TCT has campaigned with the local community for more than six years to stop the Arm End golf course proposal as well as working to reduce the risk to the spotted handfish from the water pipeline that is proposed to take treated effluent to the golf course.

The golf course planning permit will expire on 1 October 2022 if the development has not been substantially commenced. After 6 years and 5 months there has been no work on the golf course. Planning permits last for two years and can be extended three times. This proposal also got an additional six month extension provided through COVID19 emergency legislation.

A few weeks ago we wrote to the new Federal Environment Minister Tanya Plibersek about the unassessed impacts on the Spotted Handfish. The previous minister Susan Ley notified the developer that they may have responsibilities under the EPBC Act but left it up to them to decide whether the golf course needed to be assessed. Immediately after the federal election we wrote to the local member for Franklin, Julie Collins asking her to investigate the mysterious circumstances surrounding the 'commitment' of 5 million dollars made by the previous government for the pipeline.

With just 3 weeks remaining before their permit expires there are signs that the proponent is rushing to do enough work to meet its substantial commencement requirements. Over the last few months we have been making regular reports to the local council, Parks and Wildlife Service and the Australian government about activities at Arm End in order that relevant regulators ensure compliance.

Planning

State Planning Provisions five-yearly review

The TCT's submission in August 2022 made a single point, that prior to reviewing the State Planning Provisions (SPP) the process of developing the Tasmanian Planning Policies (TPP) should be concluded. It is only sensible that the policies are set first and that these are used to direct the review of the SPPs. As we have been saying for years, it doesn't make sense to develop the Statewide Planning Scheme or review elements of it before developing TPPs. The

higher-level policies are meant to guide the development of the scheme and SPPs. To finalise the scheme and review the SPPs and then develop TPPs is just illogical and ineffective and suggests that the government does not take the TPPs seriously.

Tasmanian Planning Policies

The TCT's submission made a simple but damning point about the process of developing Tasmanian Planning Policies (TPP). This is that the community is at a great disadvantage by needing to convince the state government to overturn its existing policies, as embodied in the statewide planning scheme, if it is needed to implement their policy interests. If the TPPs had been done first, the community and government would have been on a level playing field.

The TCT recommended the government admit to the farcical situation where the planning policies are being developed after the scheme and make amends. It must develop and release for comment a statement of the planning policies that underpin the existing Statewide Planning Scheme and provide detailed justifications for them. This would allow the community to directly challenge the existing policy framework as well as identify what they want.

The other point the TCT made, seeking to cast doubt on the government's commitment to meaningful planning policies was to outline how the government had delayed for eight years the process after saying for years how vital having policies was. In the lead up to the 2014 state election the Liberal party had a policy to: 'Immediately after the election..' 'We will commence drafting state policies...' That did not occur.

Proposed changes to the Planning Appeals Tribunal

The state government has made changes to the planning appeals tribunal through legislation in 2020 and 2021 that amalgamated the land use planning tribunal (previously named the RMPAT) with ten other administrative tribunals. These changes have been either harmless and largely cosmetic or have had some practical benefits in terms of improved efficiency of the amalgamated tribunals. In late 2021 the government withdrew proposed changes to weaken community rights to take planning appeals, but we fear these will be brought back over the coming year. This will be a major focus of our planning work next year.

TCT support for the community on planning

In the last 2-3 years the TCT had been supporting the community to stop a series of development that have recently been found to have failed to eventuate. The Ida Bay MONA art installation tourist development proposal was voted down by the Huon Valley Council and the proponent later decided to look at an alternative site. A recreational vehicle park near Koonya was approved but no progress been made after more than two years since receiving planning approval. This is perhaps due to additional conditions won by the community with TCT support through an appeal in early 2020. A combined vineyard, polo field, club rooms and wine centre, also near Koonya, was withdrawn by the proponent after the consultation period but before the council voted on it and the land has now been sold.

Throughout the year we assisted the Circular Head Coastal Awareness Network in its campaign to stop the Robbins Island wind farms as well as making a substantial representation.

Climate change

The TCT is looking to expand its work in relation to reducing carbon emissions, in addition to campaigning to stop large scale clearing of native forest. Over more than twelve months we tracked the state governments inaction in implementing an array of election promises. The outcome of our investigations was published the Mercury's talking point section in August 2022.

Fundraiser and Campaigner – Jack Redpath

Over the last five years TCT has transitioned from a public funding model to a private funding model. The public funding model spanned from the inception of TCT's paid staff period (at least from the early 1980s) until approximately 2015. At this time federal government funding for core staff was rescinded and state government funding ceased in 2018. A very small annual allocation from administering government grants to the Kingborough cat program remained until June 2022. Whilst TCT remains active in searching for public funding opportunities, having arrived at a point of self-sufficiency we are eager to maintain and grow this self-reliance.

Key Metrics

Engagement with donors

Data is hard to find, but anecdotally TCT's engagement rate among donors is around two to four times that of other NGOs (measured by the number of donors, divided by number of total supporters in our contact database).

Average annual donation

TCT receives four times the national average annual donation per donor.

Quality of Engagement

TCT consistently averages 50% open rates on our email communications to supporters. This is twice the national average for not for profits.

Supporter growth

TCT's supporter base has grown by 100% year on year for the last five years.

Looking Forward

In our recent strategic planning exercise, staff considered: how to balance our exceptional performance across these four key metrics. Our conclusion was that TCT would gladly accept a slower (non-exponential) growth rate in favour of maintaining quality of engagement, high average annual donations and high rate of engagement among donors.

Fundraising snapshot

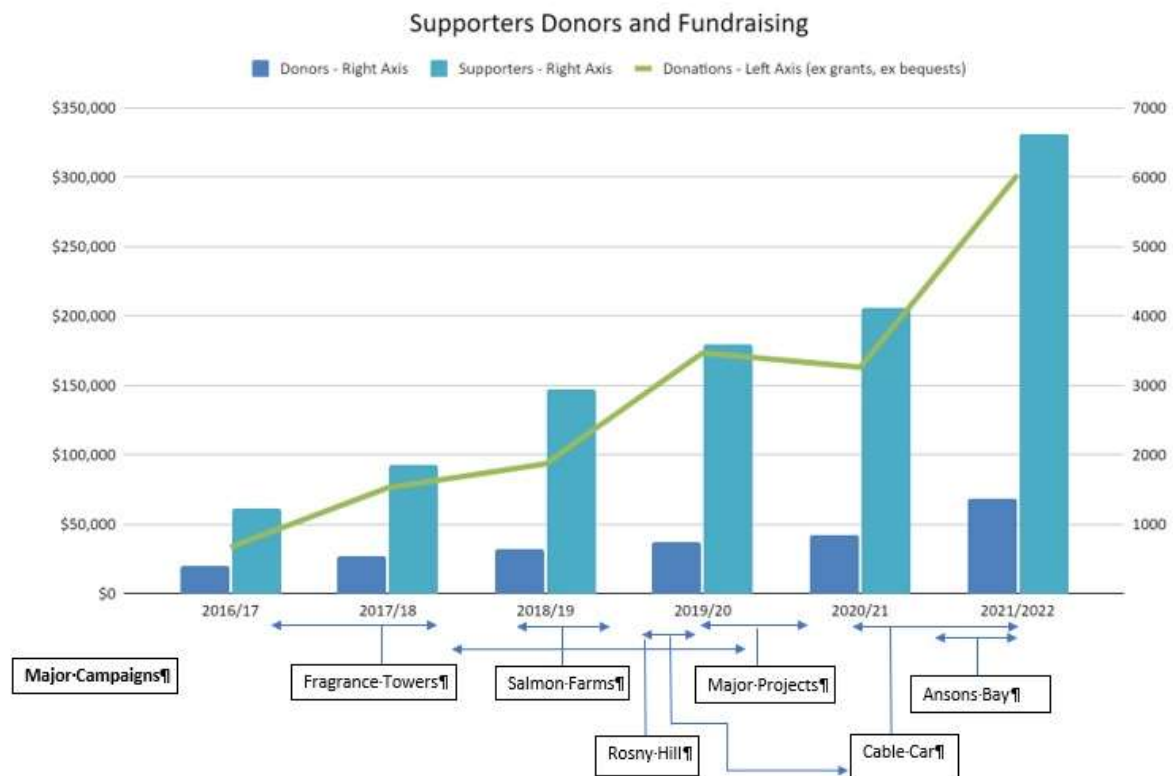
Our fundraising income for the financial year 2021/2022 was \$326,327. Of this TCT distributed \$24,550 in donations to campaign partners. Therefore, our total funds raised allocated to core funding was \$301,777 for 2021/22 up substantially from the \$164,000 for 2020/21.

Regular giving 2016-2022

TCT received \$38,220 from 86 regular donors last financial year.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/2022
Regular Givers	5	10	32	44	76	86
donations - RG	250.00	\$1,123.00	\$12,020.00	\$19,321.86	\$26,101.40	\$38,220.00

Fundraising growth 2016-2022



Campaigns

Community partnerships and campaigns remain one of the core focuses of the TCT. Over the last few years TCT has contributed to campaigns including Rosny Hill, Cambria Green, the Mount Wellington Cable Car, the Fragrance Towers, the UPC Robbins Island Windfarm, industrial fish farms and many other large and small projects.

High profile and controversial developments continue to provide key opportunities for engagement and education with the public.

This year has differed from others in that our growth has been delivered almost entirely from the Anson's Bay Supreme Court Case. However, TCT's role as a disseminator of information, motivator and conduit for representations to councils will be a key source of new growth in supporter numbers into the future.

As a result of our work in the community more people are becoming supporters of the Trust and by extension, potential supporters for our other shared campaigns.

The following organisations deserve special praise for their work and achievements:

- The Environmental Defenders Office
- East Coast Alliance – Stop the SAP at Cambria Green
- Residents Opposed to the Cable Car
- Rosny Hill Friends Network
- Re-Imagine the End

- Hobart not Highrise
- Launceston Heritage not Highrise
- Northeast Bioregional Network
- Tasmanian National Parks Association
- Circular Head Coastal Awareness Network
- Tasmanian Alliance for Marine Protection and all its member groups
- Planning Matters Alliance Tasmania and all its member groups

All organisations we work with are resilient and self-supporting, a major prerequisite for TCT's involvement in these community campaigns. Without these groups Tasmania would be worse off. Thanks to all those people who support these groups. TCT will continue our work to strengthen our joint goals.

References:

<https://mailchimp.com/en-au/resources/email-marketing-benchmarks/>

Why make a bequest to the TCT?

A bequest in your will to the Tasmanian Conservation Trust will help us to continue to protect Tasmania's natural areas and species into the future. Previous bequests have been invaluable to our work, including being vital for our court challenge to the Tamar Valley pulp mill permit. With governments cutting funding of conservation groups, the TCT will be increasingly dependent on financial support from our members to continue our work. Phone the TCT office on (03) 6234 3552 for further information.



Officer Manager – Oliver Cassidy

It's been another big year for the TCT. Over the years the TCT's supporter base has grown as has the number of donation transactions we are processing each year. In order to keep up with this growth we've had to do a complete overhaul of our administrative systems – essentially keeping one ship sailing while building another ship beside it. The previous financial year we saw the implementation of accounting system Xero. In the 2021-2022 year we implemented a customer relationship management system (CRM) called Infoodle. Infoodle is a company based in New Zealand who specialise in contact databases for charities.

For this enormous task we had the continued help of Dr Elisavet (Lizy) Spanou, our 'data wizard'. Cleaning the data involved cross referencing and correcting contact information of over 7000 records drawn from multiple sources. This data was then uploaded to Infoodle in the best condition possible. Already we are seeing huge benefits in our ability to track contact details and membership renewals. I'd like to thank Lizy for their hard work, long hours and attention to detail to get us into this position. The next stage of implementation will be to prepare the last few years of transaction history and match it against each supporter in Infoodle, after which a direct feed between Xero and Infoodle will keep new transactions synchronised across both systems. With this information in the system, documents that used to take several days to produce will be producible in a matter of minutes. These documents include reports on which donors have given how much and how often in any given time period, which will greatly assist in the implementation of our fundraising strategy.

We have also had enormous technical assistance from Tarran Raichert who has been able to trouble shoot a range of quirks we came up against in setting up the networked server, acquired through the Stronger Communities Grant from the previous year. Tarran has also set the TCT up with a secure and cheap off-site backup system, set up the finer points of our networked phone lines and improved the security on our wifi, as well as several other small but important improvements. After fifteen years of service, the previous server and several antiquated computers made their way, ceremoniously, to the Recovery Shop at Glenorchy.

It has also been a big year for me personally with the release of *Franklin* my documentary feature film looking at the success of the Franklin River campaign and what we can learn from it to apply to today. *Franklin* is in cinemas across Australia at the time of writing this report and has been extremely well received both by people who already love the river and those who had known nothing about it until now. *Franklin* has even been nominated for Best Documentary at the AACTA (Australian Academy of Cinema and Television Arts), which is the Australian equivalent of the Oscar's. After the standard cinema release comes to an end, communities and organisations around the country will still be able to organise their own cinema screenings via a platform called Fan Force and combine that screening with workshops, panel discussions, fundraising opportunities and more. More information is available on the website <http://franklinriver.movie>

If you're wondering whether you should go see the film, one viewer from Nambour told us it was "[the most] absolutely fabulous, beautiful, heartfelt and poignant documentary I've seen in a long time. I recommend everyone go see it."

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Statement by Responsible Persons (section 60.15 ACNC Regulation 2013)

The Responsible Persons' declare that in their opinion:

- a) there are reasonable grounds to believe that Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc is able to pay its debits as and when they become due and payable;
- b) the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board:

James McCulloch
Chair



Date

14.9.22

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Income			
Donations		326,327	187,184
Covid assistance		-	107,876
Projects		36,308	87,228
Adoption of AASB 1058		-	34,349
Memberships		3,050	7,479
Interest		1,272	1,603
Sublease		171	1,025
Other		1,092	121
Total income		368,220	426,866
Expenses			
Employee costs		213,067	244,089
Community projects		18,550	30,000
Consultants		18,380	11,630
Communications		17,322	10,741
Occupancy (rent & shared costs)		14,108	17,716
Legal		9,040	3,400
Insurance		2,585	2,599
Bank & merchant fees		3,011	1,692
Fundraising		2,753	10,423
Accounting		1,780	2,709
Newsletter		1,206	3,414
Audit	5	800	800
Other (miscellaneous)		631	7,079
Board meetings		393	457
Minor equipment		325	6,052
Total expenses		303,951	352,801
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		64,269	74,065
Other comprehensive income		0	0
Total comprehensive income		64,269	74,065

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Assets – current			
Cash and cash equivalents		458,313	351,928
Trade and other receivables		887	54,724
Total current assets		<u>459,200</u>	<u>406,652</u>
Assets – non-current			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
Total non-current assets		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets		459,200	406,652
Liabilities – current			
Trade and other payables		44,965	23,734
Employee benefits	4	27,788	58,464
GST & PAYG		5,118	9,037
Superannuation		257	-
Total current liabilities		<u>78,129</u>	<u>91,236</u>
Liabilities – non-current			
Employee benefits	4	4,900	3,515
Provision for legal costs		10,000	10,000
Total current liabilities		<u>14,900</u>	<u>13,515</u>
Total liabilities		93,029	104,750
Net assets		366,171	301,902
Equity			
Accumulated surpluses		78,371	14,102
Reserves		287,800	287,800
		<u>366,171</u>	<u>301,902</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Tasmanian Conservation Trust

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Accumulated Surpluses (\$)	Reserve (\$)	Total (\$)
2022			
Balance as at 1 July 2021	14,102	287,800	301,902
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	64,269	-	64,269
Balance as at 30 June 2022	78,371	287,800	366,171
2021			
Balance as at 1 July 2020	(59,963)	287,800	227,837
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	74,065	-	74,065
Balance as at 30 June 2021	14,102	287,800	301,902

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Cashflows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	384,894	383,911
Payments to suppliers and employees	(279,781)	(375,323)
Interest and dividends received	1,272	1,603
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	106,385	10,191
Cashflows from investing activities		
N/a	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	-	-
Cashflows from financing activities		
N/a	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and equivalents	106,385	10,191
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	351,928	341,737
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	458,313	351,928

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

This financial report covers Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc as an individual entity incorporated in Tasmania.

The following significant accounting policies, which are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated, have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are a special purpose financial report prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth)*. The Board has determined that the not-for-profit association is not a reporting entity. The association is a not-for-profit entity for reporting purposes.

The financial statements comply with the following Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board:

AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*

AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*

AASB 1048 *Interpretation of Standards*

AASB 1054 *Additional Australian Disclosures*

These special purpose financial statements comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards. No other Accounting Standards have been intentionally applied in the compilation of this financial report.

The financial report, except for the cash flow information, has been prepared on an accrual's basis, is based on historical costs and does not take into account changing money value or, except when specifically stated, current valuations of non-current assets. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(b) Comparative figures

Where appropriate, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost, less any accumulated depreciation when applicable.

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the useful lives of the assets to the association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

<i>Fixed asset class</i>	<i>Depreciation rate</i>
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	20%
Office equipment	20%

(e) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services the association received during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(f) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, and include annual leave and long service leave.

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

(g) Provisions

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

(h) Revenue and other income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable net of the amount of goods and service tax (GST) payable to the Australian Taxation Office.

Revenue is measured on major income categories as follows:

Donations

Donation income is recognised when the association obtains control over the funds which is generally at the time of receipt.

Operating grants (AASB 15)

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligation is satisfied.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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 control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate method to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Operating grants (AASB 1058)

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 (i.e. agreements that are not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations) are recognised at their fair value when the asset is received.

The association then considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard. Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised, then income is recognised for any difference between the recorded asset and liability.

Fees and levies

Fees and levies are recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of services being performed.

Interest and dividend revenue

Interest and dividend revenue is recognised when it is received.

(i) Income tax

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

(j) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Board evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and from within the association; however, as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

Key judgement - employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, the association expects that most employees will not take their annual leave and sick leave entitlements within a 12-month period in which they are earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

3. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Furniture and office equipment		
At cost	10,000	10,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(10,000)	(10,000)
Total furniture and office equipment	-	-
Total property, plant and equipment	-	-

The furniture and office equipment has been fully depreciated. Subsequent to the office relocation during the 2021 financial year the historical cost of the furniture and office equipment was reviewed and written down to \$10,000 (2020: 61,608).

4. Employee benefits

	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Current		
Annual leave	10,559	34,228
Long service leave	17,229	24,236
	<u>27,788</u>	<u>58,464</u>
Non-current		
Long service leave	4,900	3,515

5. Auditors' remuneration

	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Auditing and compilation of financial report		
Laurasia Consulting Pty Ltd	800	800

6. Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	64,269	74,065
Add depreciation	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade debtors	53,837	(52,624)
- increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	20,558	19,250
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(29,291)	8,722
- increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(2,989)	(2,040)
- adoption of AASB 1058	-	(37,181)
Cashflows from operations	<u>106,385</u>	<u>10,191</u>

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Events occurring after the reporting date

Subsequent to balance date, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to impact both communities and businesses throughout the world including Australia and the community where the Association operates. The scale, timing and duration of the potential impacts on the association is unknown, as are the mitigating factors. The association will continue to closely monitor the impacts of COVID-19 and will respond as appropriate.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the association in future years.

8. Economic dependency

The Association is reliant upon ongoing donations and support from members to continue its operations.

9. Association details

The registered office of the association is:

Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc
130 Davey Street
Hobart TAS 7000

Independent Auditor's Review Report

I have reviewed the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the responsible persons' declaration.

Responsible Entities' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The responsible persons' of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission 2012* (ACNC Act) and the needs of members. The responsible persons' responsibility also includes such internal control as they determine is necessary 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial report based on my review. I conducted my review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2415 *Review of a Financial Report: Company Limited by Guarantee or an Entity Reporting under the ACNC Act or Other Applicable Legislation or Regulation*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, anything has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial statement does not satisfy the requirements of Division 60 of the ACNC Act including: giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and its performance for the year then ended; and complying with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013* (ACNC Regulation). ASRE 2415 also requires me to comply with 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 the review of the financial report.

A review of financial statements in accordance with ASRE 2415 is a limited assurance engagement. The auditor performs procedures, primarily consisting of making enquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less in scope than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable me to obtain assurance that I would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on my review, which is not an audit, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that these financial reports of Tasmanian Conservation Trust Inc does not satisfy the requirements of Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended then; and
- b) 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*.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying my conclusion, I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling management's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Yours faithfully



Michael Kennett CA

14 September 2022