



**BridgIT**  
Water Foundation

**Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

# Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd

ACN 139 883 775

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

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## Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd

ACN 139 883 775

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue	3	397,166	315,341
Advertising		(204)	(594)
Consulting & Accounting		(12,000)	(6,000)
Cost of International Projects		(229,909)	(313,250)
Program Support Costs		(22,022)	-
Office Expenses		(589)	-
Commission Charged by Crowd Funding		(942)	(945)
Travel - International		(13,176)	-
Realised Foreign Currency Losses		(163)	(122)
Bank Fees		(125)	(605)
Subscriptions		(540)	(540)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>117,496</b>	<b>(6,715)</b>
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>117,496</b>	<b>(6,715)</b>
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>117,496</b>	<b>(6,715)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd

ACN 139 883 775

## Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	128,389	10,928
Trade and other receivables	5	1,697	1,662
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>130,086</u>	<u>12,590</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>130,086</u>	<u>12,590</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>130,086</u>	<u>12,590</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>130,086</u>	<u>12,590</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>130,086</u>	<u>12,590</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd

ACN 139 883 775

## Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2018

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	12,590	12,590
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity	117,496	117,496
Balance at 30 June 2018	<u>130,086</u>	<u>130,086</u>

2017

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2016	19,305	19,305
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity	(6,715)	(6,715)
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u>12,590</u>	<u>12,590</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd

ACN 139 883 775

## Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	2018	2017
Note	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Receipts from customers	392,121	315,321
Payments to suppliers and employees	<u>(274,670)</u>	<u>(321,962)</u>
Interest received	10	20
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	8 <u>117,461</u>	<u>(6,621)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
	-	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	117,461	(6,621)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>10,928</u>	<u>17,549</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4 <u><u>128,389</u></u>	<u><u>10,928</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

### **Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements cover Bridgit Water Foundation Limited as an individual entity. Bridgit Water Foundation Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the date of signing the directors' declaration by the directors of the company.

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar, and are presented in Australian dollars.

### **Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, the basis of accounting specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Cash Flow Statements*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, AASB 1031 *Materiality* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

## **1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

### **(a) Income Tax**

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

### **(b) Revenue and other income**

Donations are recognised as revenue when received. In-kind and voluntary services are not recognised as revenue.

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

### **(c) Goods and services tax (GST)**

The entity is not registered for GST. Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised gross of the amount of GST.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(d) Financial instruments**

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

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

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

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

##### **(e) Impairment of non-financial assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### **(f) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and demand deposits at bank.

##### **(g) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards**

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2018, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

##### **(h) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations**

Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the company, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the company when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

– AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.



## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(h) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations**

The key changes that may affect the company on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to the hedging of non-financial items.

Directors anticipate minimal impact on the financial statements from adoption of the new standard.

– AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: Leases and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard are as follows:

- recognition of a right-of-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
- depreciation of right-of-use assets in line with AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
- inclusion of variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- application of a practical expedient to permit a lessee to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
- inclusion of additional disclosure requirements.

Directors anticipate minimal impact on the financial statements from adoption of the new standard.

– AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

This Standard is applicable to transactions that do not arise from enforceable contracts with customers involving performance obligations.

The significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

- Income arising from an excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets and revenue should be immediately recognised in profit or loss. For this purpose, the assets, liabilities and revenue are to be measured in accordance with other applicable Standards.
- Liabilities should be recognised for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset (received in a transfer to enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that is to be controlled by the entity) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. The liabilities

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

#### **1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(h) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations**

must be amortised to profit or loss as income when the entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer.

An entity may elect to recognise volunteer services or a class of volunteer services as an accounting policy choice if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Recognised volunteer services should be measured at fair value and any excess over the related amounts (such as contributions by owners or revenue) immediately recognised as income in profit or loss.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented in accordance with AASB 108 (subject to certain practical expedients); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. For this purpose, a completed contract is a contract or transaction for which the entity has recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004: Contributions.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 1058 may have an impact on the company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

– AASB 2016-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

This Standard amends AASB 136: Impairment of Assets to remove references to depreciated replacement cost as a measure of value in use for not-for-profit entities; and clarify that AASB 136 does not apply to non-cash-generating specialised assets that are regularly revalued to fair value under the revaluation model in AASB 116 and AASB 138: Intangible Assets, but applies to such assets accounted for under the cost model in those Standards.

AASB 2016-4 is not expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

– AASB 2016-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107

This Standard amends AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows (August 2015) to require entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

AASB 2016-2 is not expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

– AASB 2017-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Further Annual Improvements 2014–2016 Cycle

This Standard clarifies the scope of AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities by specifying that the disclosure requirements apply to an entity's interests in other entities that are classified as held for sale, held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners or discontinued operations in accordance with AASB 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

AASB 2017-2 is not expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2018**

**2 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

- As set out in Note: 10, the entity is economically dependent on donors, directors and volunteers.

- As set out in Note: 1(b), donations are recognised as revenue when received.

**3 Revenue and Other Income**

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Donations	397,156	315,321
Interest received	10	20
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>397,166</b>	<b>315,341</b>

**4 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	128,389	10,928
	<b>128,389</b>	<b>10,928</b>

**5 Trade and Other Receivables**

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Sundry receivables	1,697	1,662
	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,662</b>

**6 Members' Guarantee**

If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. As at 30 June 2018, the members were Wendy Tisdell, Mark Tisdell and Joesphine Wycherley.

## Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd

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### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

#### 7 Auditors' Remuneration

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Audit Fees	5,000	7,000
Less pro bono donation	(5,000)	(7,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

#### 8 Cash Flow Information

##### (a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	117,496	(6,715)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(35)	94
Cashflows from operations	<u>117,461</u>	<u>(6,621)</u>

#### 9 Entity Information

The principal activity of the entity is to install clean water wells in developing countries. The directors of the entity are Bridgette Barrett, Wendy Tisdell and Mark Tisdell.

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd  
42 Narthanya Street, Chermside West  
QLD 4032 AUSTRALIA

#### 10 Economic Dependency

The entity is economically dependent on donors for funding to cover the costs of international projects and operational costs.

The entity is also economically dependent on the directors and volunteers for the provision of administration support.

**Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd**

ACN 139 883 775

**Directors' Declaration**

The directors declare that in their opinion:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- the financial statements and notes thereto satisfy the requirements of Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

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

Director ..... 

Dated 7 FEBRUARY 2020

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd, is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

#### **Emphasis of matter regarding basis of accounting**

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd (continued)

### ***Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report***

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial statements is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' 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.

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

### ***Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report***

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the 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 entity'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 entity'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

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bridgit Water Foundation Ltd (continued)

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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

*Nexia Brisbane Audit Pty Ltd*

**Nexia Brisbane Audit Pty Ltd**

*Nigel Bamford*

**ND Bamford**

Director

Level 28, 10 Eagle Street,  
Brisbane, QLD 4000

Date: *7 FEBRUARY 2020*