

# Financial Report 2020-21

Everyone has the right to a healthy environment



## **Environmental Justice Australia**

ABN 74 052 124 375

Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2021

## Financial performance – summary

#### Note on surplus

EJA achieved a financial surplus for the 2020–2021 financial year. For many years, the EJA Board and executive have been working towards raising funds in the current year to support programs in the following year. This is in order to provide stability for our multiyear programs, and this year has provided a strong start for our new programs, under our new Strategic Plan.

Achieving that aim in 2020–2021 is a testament to the generosity of our supporters including the significant bequest we received. This was boosted by the fundraising efforts of our Co-CEOs and fundraising manager, after two years without dedicated fundraising support.

Our financials have looked a little different for the past two years, because in line with changes to the Australian Accounting Standards, we now recognise grants as income in the year they were received, rather than as they are expended.

We have retained earnings of \$2,090,105. The majority of this is committed to EJA programs in 2021–2022, and can be broken down as follows:

\$1,125,265 in funds received from grants or philanthropic donations that are funding specific programs in the coming year(s), including a bequest of \$558,090 which is providing the seed funding for our new nature-focused program.

s483,000 in donations received in 2020–2021 that are being used to employ new staff in our Climate and Nature teams, expand the operational support available to our growing team of lawyers, and supplement our new First Nations program while we seek additional grant funding for it.

The remainder comprises our actual unrestricted reserves of \$481,840 (23% of the total retained earnings), an increase from \$409,759 in 2020, supporting our financial sustainability goals.

#### General statement on financials

Under the new Co-CEO leadership, we have continued to foster strong philanthropic relationships, which make up a critical source of income. In the lead-up to the implementation of our new strategic plan, we retained existing funding relationships and secured new funding, particularly to support further investment in our nature and climate litigation.

Revenue from fundraising and donations grew from \$595,449 to \$920,282, an increase of 55%, in part due to a successful pilot of a new key donor program raising \$265,000 for our forests program, which will be continuing into 2021–2022. We increased the number of people donating compared to last year by 10%. We also received a generous bequest from a long-time supporter of our forest work and with the agreement of the family, we will spend the funds over two years to increase the impact of this legacy gift.

Income from fees for service and client reimbursements also increased due to the larger matters we ran this year, particularly our Crib Point case, Fingerboards matter and our three active forest cases.

Funding from government funding remains steady through Victoria Legal Aid for our community environmental legal service (CELS) program. In the first quarter of the financial year, we also received additional government funding for frontline services and IT support in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Other income includes membership fees, interest received, and Commonwealth support payments.

Our total employee expenditure grew by 25% as we recruited new lawyers for our rivers program and clean air team, as well as a paralegal to support our law team's growing caseload. We also appointed a digital campaigner to support public engagement with our cases and campaigns. We made temporary savings in the cost of fundraising due to one of our two fundraising roles becoming vacant in the second half of the year.

Our legal practice costs more than doubled on 2020 expenses, due to the increased delivery of cases this year, including three forest cases and legal interventions into some of Victoria's large fossil fuel infrastructure projects. Similarly, our occupancy costs increase reflects the full year in our new larger office.

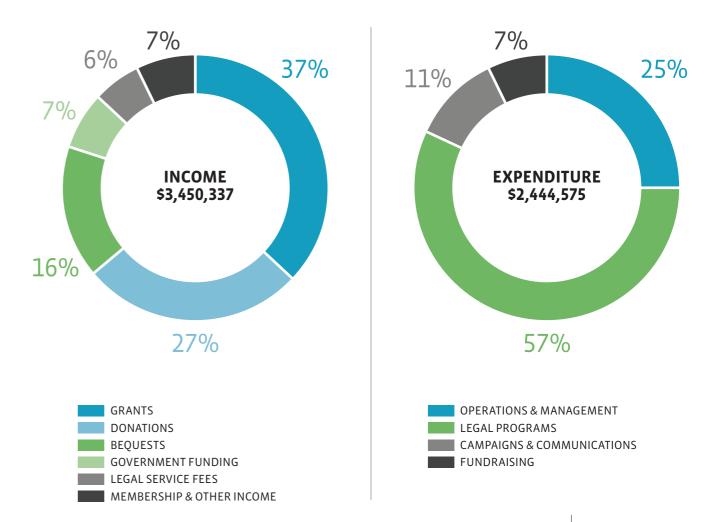
We made significant investments in our programs with the support of external consultants, including cultural safety training as we develop our First Nations Justice projects. A commitment to equity and inclusion is now enshrined in our organisational strategic plan and key performance indicators. A significant portion of our consultant costs this year were for external media advisors while we attempted to recruit a permanent staff member.

Please see our full Financial Report 2020–2021 on our website for more details or reach out to our team who would be happy to discuss this further.

Thank you for your generous and continued financial support.







#### FINANCIAL REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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### ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA ABN 74 052 124 375

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Your directors present this report on Environmental Justice Australia ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2021.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Kate Allsopp Sally Margaret Romanes
Andrew Spenser Cox (resigned 28 June 2021) Elizabeth Jane McMeekin

Lane Bryce Crockett Hai Chuan Teh (resigned 27 November 2020)

Chiara Louise Lawry Arjuna Charles Dibley (appointed 27 October 2020)

Anthony Patrick Kelly (appointed 27 October 2020)

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company in the course of the financial year were providing environmental and planning law services to the community, promoting and developing educational programs for the community in connection with environmental and planning law matters, and promoting and encouraging environmental laws and policies for the conservation, protection and enhancement of the natural or cultural environment.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

#### **OPERATING RESULTS**

The surplus from ordinary activities after income tax amounted to \$1,005,762 (2020: surplus \$373,827).

#### **INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS**

#### Kate Allsopp

B.Eng (Chem) (Hons), MEnv Eng Non-executive Director

Kate is a manager with Sustainability Victoria. She has worked across a number of sectors in leadership roles including manufacturing, banking and the not-for-profit sector, including as CEO of the Alternative Technology Association and National Accreditation Manager for the Clean Energy Council.

#### Andrew Spenser Cox

BSc, Grad Dip (Environmental Studies) Non-executive Director, Deputy Chairperson; Honorary Treasurer from 27 November 2000 (resigned 28 June 2021)

Andrew Cox has a long career working in nature conservation in management and governance roles for government and non-government organisations. He is currently CEO of the Invasive Species Council, a member of the national environmental biosecurity advisory group and the national feral cat taskforce and president of 4nature Inc.

#### Lane Bryce Crockett

B. Eng (Mech) Grad Dip (Commercial Law) Non-executive Director, Chairperson

Lane is head of the renewables business at the Impact Investment Group (IIG), a fund manager focusing on shifting capital towards investments that blend financial returns with deep social and environmental impact. Lane has over 30 years of international experience in the energy industries with the last 20 years being heavily involved in the transition to clean energy.

#### **Arjuna Charles Dibley**

Non-executive Director from 27 October 2020

Arjuna is a Director at Pollination, a climate change advisory and investment business, and an Honorary Research Associate at Oxford University. He advises governments, corporations and not-for-profits on various aspects of climate change policy, finance and energy decarbonisation. Previously, Arjuna worked as a researcher at the Steyer-Taylor Centre for Energy Policy and Finance at Stanford University in the US, and the Centre for Policy Development, an Australian think tank working on democratic renewal and climate change policy. He was formerly a commercial lawyer for several years.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont.)**

#### **INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (Cont.)**

#### **Anthony Patrick Kelly**

BSc (Australian Environmental Studies), BSocWk, JD Non-executive Director from 27 October 2020

Tony is the CEO of First Nations Legal & Research Services and has for the last 12 years worked to advance the land justice aspirations of Victorian Traditional Owners. Tony began his professional life as a park ranger in the Northern Territory and worked for many years as a social worker before returning to university in the mid-nineties to study law. Tony has many years' governance experience across a range of not-for-profit organisations and currently sits on the board of the National Native Title Council.

#### Chiara Louise Lawry

BA, LLB (Hons), GDLP, MPA Non-executive Director, Deputy Chairperson from 27 November 2000

Chiara Lawry is a management consultant and policy adviser. Chiara works at Right Lane Consulting where she leads the public sector practice. She has experience in strategy, organisational transformation and business development. Chiara has a deep passion for social impact and has worked with a number of local and international not-for-profit organisations.

#### Elizabeth Jane McMeekin

BA, Certificate in Direct Marketing, Certificate in Fundraising Non-executive Director, Secretary

Libby is an experienced fundraising and direct marketing consultant, working with both not-for-profit and commercial organisation. She is currently the Client Relationship Manager of IVE DDC, a specialist provider of direct marketing services.

#### Sally Margaret Romanes

LLB (Hons) Non-Executive Director

By training Sally was a corporate and commercial lawyer, however she now works on specific projects ranging from the arts to business transactions, in both for-profit and not-for-profit areas. She was a core member of the community group which campaigned successfully to create an arts and cultural precinct at the Abbotsford Convent and was a founder Director of the not-for-profit Abbotsford Convent Foundation from the time operations began in 2004 until 2017, and, apart from her previous experience as a corporate and commercial lawyer, has specific experience in fundraising, corporate governance and the operation of enterprises in the primary production sectors.

#### Hai Chuan Teh

BCom Accounting, Member of the CPA Australia and Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants Honorary Treasurer (resigned 27 November 2020)

Until the time of his resignation, HC Teh was a Director at EY Melbourne specialising in corporate governance, risk management, statutory and other reporting.

Directors' Meetings

#### **MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS**

During the financial year, 7 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors ivied	eungs
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Kate Allsopp	7	7
Andrew Spenser Cox	7	7
Lane Bryce Crockett	7	7
Arjuna Charles Dibley	5	4
Anthony Patrick Kelly	5	5
Chiara Louise Lawry (leave of absence in Sept)	7	4
Elizabeth Jane McMeekin	7	7
Sally Margaret Romanes	7	7
Hai Chuan Teh	4	4

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA ABN 74 052 124 375

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont.)**

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the Company 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. At 30 June 2021, the total amount that members of the Company are liable to contribute if the Company is wound up is \$920 (2020: \$790).

#### AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

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

#### **DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED**

No Dividends were paid or are recommended for payment, and, in any case, are not permitted to be paid by the Constitution.

#### LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND RESULTS

No changes are envisaged at present.

#### DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS INDEMNIFICATION

The company has not, during or since the financial year, in respect of any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company or a related body corporate, indemnified or made any relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability incurred as an officer, including costs.

#### SHARE OPTIONS

No options to shares in the Company have been granted during the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the end of the financial year. Options are not permitted to be granted as the Company is limited by guarantee.

#### **DIRECTORS' BENEFITS**

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the Company, controlled entity or a related body corporate with a director, a firm of which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

#### **AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director Elizabeth Meller

Director

Dated: 20 September 2021 Dated: 20 September 2021

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA FINANCIAL REPORT 2020 - 2021 FINANCIAL REPORT 2020 - 2021

## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATION ACT 2001

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Sean Denham

Dated: 2187 September 2021 Sean Denham & Associates

Sean Denham & Associates Suite 1, 707 Mt Alexander Road Moonee Ponds VIC 3039

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA ABN 74 052 124 375

#### STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note	2021	2020
Parameter 1	\$	\$
Revenue	4 206 740	4.076.674
Grants	1,286,718	1,076,671
Bequests	558,090	-
VLA Funds	231,272	227,880
Fee for service	102,683	31,951
Client Reimbursements	119,235	40,248
Donations, Fundraisings, Lectures	920,282	595,449
Commonwealth Subsidies - Cashflow Boost and JobKeeper	227,000	194,000
Sundry Income	2,310	2,232
Interest Received	2,747	4,402
	3,450,337	2,172,833
Expenditure		
Employee Benefits expenses	1,755,106	1,405,080
Occupancy expenses	66,229	32,386
Depreciation expense	81,469	70,509
Legal Practice expenses	195,925	79,619
IT expenses	110,366	74,151
Consultants expenses	110,204	30,220
Travel expenses	15,294	24,146
Sundry expenses	109,982	82,895
	2,444,575	1,799,006
Surplus before income tax expense	1,005,762	373,827
Income tax expense		
Surplus after income tax expense	1,005,762	373,827
Total other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,005,762	373,827

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA ABN 74 052 124 375

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	2,301,291	1,054,110
Trade and other receivables	3	118,545	312,108
Financial assets	4	10,000	10,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	2,429,836	1,376,218
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	13,170	24,417
Right of use asset	6	117,173	187,584
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	130,343	212,001
TOTAL ASSETS		2,560,179	1,588,219
TOTAL ASSETS	_	2,300,179	1,388,219
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	178,757	162,142
Project funds received in advance	8	-	-
Provisions	9	147,265	136,894
Lease liability	10	82,261	68,025
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		408,283	367,061
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	9	15,511	14,039
Lease liability	10	46,280	122,776
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	61,791	136,815
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	470,074	503,876
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	470,074	303,870
NET ASSETS	_	2,090,105	1,084,343
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Retained profits		2,090,105	1,084,343
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS	11	2,090,105	1,084,343

	Retained	Total
	Earnings \$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	213,221	213,221
Cumulative adjustment upon adoption of new accounting standards - AASB 1058	497,295	497,295
Balance at 1 July 2019 (Restated)	710,516	710,516
Comprehensive Income		
Surplus attributable to the entity	373,827	373,827
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income	1,084,343	1,084,343
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,084,343	1,084,343
Comprehensive Income		
Surplus attributable to the entity	1,005,762	1,005,762
Other comprehensive income	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> ,
Total comprehensive income	1,005,762	1,005,762
Balance at 30 June 2021	2,090,105	2,090,105

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		·	•
Receipts from grants and customers		3,641,153	1,944,170
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,334,459)	(1,616,538)
Interest received	_	2,747	4,402
Net cash provided by operating activities	12 _	1,309,441	332,034
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for purchase of property and equipment	_		(12,409)
Net cash used in investing activities	-		(12,409)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	(62,260)	(58,042)
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(62,260)	(58,042)
Net increase in cash held		1,247,181	261,583
Cash at the beginning of the year	_	1,054,110	792,527
Cash at the end of the year	2	2,301,291	1,054,110

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

### ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA ABN 74 052 124 375

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### a) Basis of Preparation

This special purpose financial report has been prepared for distribution to the members to fulfil the directors' financial reporting requirements under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The accounting policies used in the preparation of this financial report, as described below, are consistent with the financial reporting requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, and are, in the opinion of the directors, appropriate to meet the needs of members:

- i) The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting including the historical cost convention and the going concern assumption.
- ii) The Company continues to rely on the on-going support from the state government agency and other private organisations and individuals in the form of grant and donation income to fund its principal activities. The level of support while it has been strong in the past is inherently uncertain which is not uncommon for a not-for-profit organisation. The Company has put in place a plan to continue working closely with the relevant stakeholders to secure the necessary funding for it to execute its principal activities.
- iii) In the directors' opinion, the Company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial reports.
- iv) The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. It contains only those disclosures considered necessary by the directors to meet the needs of the members except for the following:

AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 116 Property, Plant & Equipment

AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

v) The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial report of Environmental Justice Australia for the year ended 30 June 2021 is authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 15 September 2021. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### b. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the current year the company adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory. There was no material impact on the financial statements from the adoption in the current year.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA FINANCIAL REPORT 2020 - 2021 FINANCIAL REPORT 2020 - 2021

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

#### c. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investment with original maturities of three months or less.

#### d. Income Tax

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

#### e. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors and any outstanding grant receipts. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

#### f. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair values as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Leasehold improvements and office equipment are carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation. The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the useful lives of the assets to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold Improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

#### g. Trade and other payables

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

#### h. Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for the entity's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

#### i. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an 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 to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expenses to the income statement.

#### j. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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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. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA ABN 74 052 124 375

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

#### k. Revenue

#### Operating grants, donations and bequests

When the Company received operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is 'enforceable' and has 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Company:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not 'enforceable' or does not have 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 1058 where the Company:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Company recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

#### Fees for Service

Fees for service are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

#### Interest Revenue

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

#### Leases

#### The Company as Lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

#### I. Leases (cont.)

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#### The Company as Lessee (cont.)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA ABN 74 052 124 375

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

30 JONE 2021		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 2: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	200	200
Cash at bank	2,301,091	1,053,910
	2,301,291	1,054,110
Note 3: Trade and other receivables		
Accounts receivable	102,545	265,011
Sundry receivables	16,000	47,097
	118,545	312,108
Note 4: Financial Assets	10,000	10.000
Term deposits	10,000	10,000
Note 5: Property, plant and equipment		
Office equipment - at cost	54,951	77,697
Less accumulated depreciation	(41,781)	(53,280)
	13,170	24,417
Movements in carrying amounts	<del></del>	
Carrying amount at beginning of year	24,417	21,258
Additions at cost	-	12,409
Disposals	(189)	-
Depreciation expense	(11,058)	(9,250)
Carrying amount at end of year	13,170	24,417
Note 6: Right of Use Asset		
Right of Use Asset - 60 Leicester Street, Carlton	222,789	222,789
Less amortisation	(105,616)	(35,205)
Less amortisation	117,173	187,584
		,
Note 7: Trade and other payables		
Accounts Payable	53,419	33,476
Sundry creditors and accruals	125,338	128,666
	178,757	162,142
Note 8: Project funds received in advance		
Project funds received in advance		_
Note 9: Provisions Current		
Provision for annual leave	91,739	70,370
Provision for long service leave	55,526	66,524
-	147,265	136,894
Non-current  Provision for long convice loave	16 614	14.020
Provision for long service leave	15,511	14,039

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

30 JUNE 2021		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 10: Lease Liability		
Current		
Lease liabilities	82,261	68,025
		<u> </u>
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	46,280	122,776
	,	
During 2020 the Company entered into a lease for larger office premises at 60 Leicester St Ca	arlton terminating th	e former
lease. The current lease is due to expire in February 2023.	aritori, terrimating th	e former
rease. The current lease is due to expire in restaury 2025.	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 11: Members Funds	Ą	Ą
	2 000 105	1 004 242
Retained profits	2,090,105	1,084,343
Detained weefth includes the fellowing according to the relation to find according. The same		
Retained profits includes the following commitments in relation to funds received. The amo		
liabilities since there is either no enforceable obligation, or the performance obligations und	er the contract are no	t sufficiently
specific under AASB 15.		
	2021	2020
COVID-19 Legal Assistance	\$	\$
Legal assistance provided through a grant from VLA for use for Frontline Services		
and IT that will be expended in 2020-21		121,500
Other non-government funding and philanthropic donations		
Funds committed for delivering specific EJA projects in future years	1,125,265	557,084
Note 12: Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Surplus from Ordinary	2021	2020
Activities after Income Tax	\$	\$
	·	•
Surplus after income tax	1,005,762	373,827
	, ,	•
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	11,058	9,248
- Amortisation - right of use asset	70,411	61,261
- Loss on assets written-off	189	01,201
- Loss on assets written-on	109	-
Changes in assets and liabilities;		
- Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	102 502	(224.264)
	193,563	(224,261)
- Increase in trade and other payables	16,615	85,294
- Increase in provisions	11,843	26,665
Net cash generated from Operating Activities	1,309,441	332,034

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA ABN 74 052 124 375

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### Note 13: Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the entity is: Suite 3-01, 60 Leicester Street Carlton VIC 3054

#### Note 14: Members Guarantee

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by 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's and obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2021 the number of members was 92 (2020: 79).

#### Note 15: Related Party Transactions

No transactions were entered into with related parties in the 2021 financial year (2020: nil).

#### **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Environmental Justice Australia, we state that in the opinion of the directors:

- a) the Company is not a reporting entity as defined in the Australian Accounting Standards;
- b) the financial statements and notes of the Company are in accordance with 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 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 to the financial statements and complying with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013;* and
- c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Dated: 20 September 2021

Lane B. Crocker

Elizabeth Meller Director

Dated: 20 September 2021



#### Accountants & Auditors

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA**

#### INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AUSTRALIA

#### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report, of Environmental Justice Australia, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report of Environmental Justice Australia has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complies with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

#### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of my report. I am independent of the company in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act)* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

#### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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 company's reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Responsibility of the Board for the Financial Report

The board of the company is 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 of the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and the needs of the members. The board's responsibility also includes such internal control as the board 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 Board is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of responsible entities' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am 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 my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Sean Denham

Dated: 21 St September 2024 Suite 1, 707 Mt Alexander Road

Moonee Ponds VIC 3039

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