



Crawford Fund Limited

ABN: 86 141 714 490

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020



Crawford Fund Limited

ABN: 86 141 714 490

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Crawford Fund Limited

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Directors' Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Your directors present this report on Crawford Fund Limited (the Company) for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

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

Names

The Hon John D Anderson AO

The Hon Rev Dr Lynn Arnold AO Commenced 14 August 2019

Professor Kaye Basford AM

Mr Alex Campbell AM

Dr Colin Chartes

The Hon Dr Craig Emerson Commenced 14 August 2019

Professor Helen Garnett PSM Dr

Tony K Gregson AM

Dr John C Radcliffe AM Resigned 14 August 2019

Professor Timothy Reeves

The Hon Margaret Reid AO

Dr Richard Sheldrake AM

Mr Michael J Taylor AO

Mr Richard Warner AM

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Objectives

The principal objective of the Company is to promote the application of science and technology to the practical purpose of ecologically sustainable agriculture development and the effective management of natural resources, in the developing world and in Australia.

Further objectives of the Company are to: make more widely known the benefits that accrue from international agricultural research; encourage greater support for, and participation in this research by Australian governmental and non-governmental organisations and in particular the industrial and scientific communities of Australia; work together and in conjunction with the community in the developing countries; undertake cooperative activities and develop relationships with existing organisations to provide support for the communities; and do such other things as are incidental or ancillary to the attainment of the objects of the Company.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company were:

- The conduct of specialist training activities in Australia and developing countries for scientists from Australia and developing countries;
- Conducting Master Classes on key topics in international agricultural research with participants from developing countries and Australia;
- The Annual Crawford Fund Parliamentary Conference conducted in Parliament House on 13 and 14 August 2019. The Conference, which was attended by approximately 400 people, was titled: Reshaping Agriculture for better nutrition - The agriculture, food, nutrition, health nexus. The event attracted substantial media attention and provided opportunities for additional stakeholder meetings;

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Directors' Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Principal activities (continued)

- A series of other public awareness activities including events, media interviews and promotions on the contribution and benefits of research to the developing world and Australia. Notable amongst these were journalist visits, which attracted extensive media coverage; Running the RAID Network (Researcher in Agriculture for International Development) which delivers training and networking events for Australian and international early career professionals engaged in international agriculture;
- Mentoring of scientists from developing countries to assist in capacity development in scientific and leadership areas; and
- Partnering for media assistance with key agriculture and agronomy conferences; and ad hoc media outreach on food security issues.

The Company conducts assessments of the impact of its activities to measure their contributions to the achievement of its objectives. The directors are satisfied that all of its activities are contributing satisfactorily either directly or indirectly to the promotion and application of science and technology to ecologically sustainable agriculture in the developing world and Australia.

Member's Liabilities

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 \$20.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2020, the total amount that the members of the Company are liable to contribute if the Company is wound up is \$260 (2019:\$260).

Information on directors

The Hon John D Anderson AO	Director
Qualifications	AO, FTSE
Experience	Former Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the National Party
Special responsibilities	Chair
The Hon Rev Dr Lynn Arnold AO	Director
Qualifications	AO, PhD, FAICD
Experience	Former Member of the SA State Parliament, Cabinet Minister and Premier, former CEO of World Vision International and Anglicare SA, Priest St Peters Cathedral City of Adelaide
Special responsibilities	Chair of South Australia Committee
Professor Kaye Basford	Director
Qualifications	AM, PhD, FTSE, FAICD, FAIA, FTS, FQA
Experience	Former President, Academic Board and Former Head, School of Land, Crop and Food Sciences, The University of Queensland
Special responsibilities	Chair of Queensland Committee; Member of Audit Committee
Mr Alex Campbell AM	Director
Qualifications	AM
Experience	Farmer and former Chair of CRC Salinity, Land & WA and Western Australia Farmers Federation
Special responsibilities	Chair of Western Australia Committee

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Directors' Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Information on directors (continued)

Dr Colin Chartres	Director
Qualifications	PhD, FAICD
Experience	Former Director-General of the International Water Management Institute
Special responsibilities	Chief Executive Officer
The Hon Dr Craig Emerson	Director
Qualifications	PhD
Experience	Economist and former Minister for Trade and Competitiveness
Special responsibilities	
Professor Helen Garnett PSM	Director
Qualifications	PhD, PSM, FTSE, FAICD
Experience	Chair Generator Property Management (since October 2016), Board Member Grains Research and Development Corporation (since September 2014), Board Member Developing East Arnhem (since February 2016), Board Member Energy Consumers Australia (since January 2019), Board Member of the Larrakia Development Corporation (appointed May 2020).
Special responsibilities	Chair of Northern Territory Committee Audit Committee and member of the Audit Committee
Dr Tony K Gregson AM	Director
Qualifications	AM, PhD, DSc, FRACI, FTSE
Experience	Former Chairman of Plant Health Australia and former Chair of the Board of Trustees of Bioversity International, Farmer
Special responsibilities	Chair of Victoria Committee, Chair Audit Committee
Dr John C Radcliffe AM	Director
Qualifications	AM, FTSE
Experience	Former Deputy Chief Executive, CSIRO and Director - General of Agriculture, South Australia
Special responsibilities	Chair of South Australia Committee
Professor Timothy Reeves	Director
Qualifications	DAgrSc (hc), FSTE
Experience	Professor, University of Melbourne; former Director General CIMMYT and former Chair Agriculture Forum ATSE
Special responsibilities	ATSE Representative
The Hon Margaret Reid AO	Director
Qualifications	AO
Experience	Former President of the Senate and Liberal Whip
Special responsibilities	Chair of Australian Capital Territory Committee
Dr Richard Sheldrake AM	Director
Qualifications	AM, FTSE, FRSN
Experience	Former Director General of several NSW Government Departments
Special responsibilities	Chair of New South Wales Committee

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Directors' Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Information on directors (continued)

Mr Michael J Taylor AO	Director
Qualifications	AO, FTSE
Experience	Former Secretary of State and Federal Government Departments and Chair Murray Darling Basin Authority
Special responsibilities	None
Mr Richard Warner	Director
Qualifications	AM
Experience	Chair and Board member of several commercial agricultural companies.
Special responsibilities	Chair of Tasmania Committee

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, meetings of the Board of Directors were held on 14 August 2019 and 5 March 2020. Attendances by each director were as follows;

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
The Hon John D Anderson AO	2	2
The Hon Rev Dr Lynn Arnold AO	2	2
Professor Kaye Basford	2	1
Mr Alex Campbell AM	2	2
Dr Collin Chartres	2	2
The Hon Dr Craig Emerson	2	2
Professor Helen M Garnett	2	1
Dr Tony K Gregson AM	2	2
Professor Timothy Reeves	2	1
Dr John C Radcliffe	1	1
The Hon Margaret Reid AO	2	2
Dr Richard Sheldrake AM	2	2
Mr Michael Taylor AO	2	2
Mr Richard Warner	2	2

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with Subdivision 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, for the year ended 30 June 2020 has been received and is attached to this report.

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

Director: 

Dated: 7 October 2020

**Auditor's Independence Declaration
Under Subdivision 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits
Commission Act 2012 to the Directors of
Crawford Fund Limited**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Nexia Duesburys (Audit)
Canberra, 7 October 2020



G J Murphy
Partner

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Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
Revenue		
Revenue from government and other grants	901,577	1,222,048
Donations and contributions	35,490	49,562
Sponsorships	134,500	130,450
Interest and dividends received	30,923	46,818
Other	356,210	204,795
	<u>1,458,700</u>	<u>1,653,673</u>
Other Income		
Gain/(loss) on fair value measurement of investments	(7,640)	8,298
	<u>(7,640)</u>	<u>8,298</u>
Expenses		
Employee benefits expenses	267,205	243,283
Depreciation and amortisation	27,381	4,741
Rental	2,492	25,712
Interest	2,846	-
Program expenses	861,106	1,378,036
Loss on disposal of assets	1,243	-
Other expenses	81,524	87,177
	<u>1,243,797</u>	<u>1,738,949</u>
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax		
Income tax expense	207,263	(76,978)
	<u>207,263</u>	<u>(76,978)</u>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		
	<u>207,263</u>	<u>(76,978)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		
	<u>207,263</u>	<u>(76,978)</u>

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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	1,400,889	814,271
Trade and other receivables	3	65,337	41,499
Other assets	4	29,793	76,076
Other financial assets	5	144,991	379,875
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,641,010</u>	<u>1,311,721</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	6	8,502	13,389
Right-of-use assets	9	47,473	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>55,975</u>	<u>13,389</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,696,985</u>	<u>1,325,110</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	505,125	401,464
Employee entitlements	8	82,815	79,492
Lease liabilities	9	23,694	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>611,634</u>	<u>480,956</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee entitlements	8	20,628	12,487
Lease liabilities	9	25,793	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>46,421</u>	<u>12,487</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>658,055</u>	<u>493,443</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,038,930</u>	<u>831,667</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves		<u>1,038,930</u>	<u>831,667</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,038,930</u>	<u>831,667</u>

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Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2020

	Managed closure reserves	Innovation and investment reserves	Accumulated surplus	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	350,002	481,665	-	831,667
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	207,263	207,263
Transfer to / (from) reserves	-	207,263	(207,263)	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	350,002	688,928	-	1,038,930

2019

	Managed closure reserves	Innovation and Investment reserves	Accumulated surplus	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	350,002	558,643	-	908,645
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(76,978)	(76,978)
Transfer to / (from) reserves	-	(76,978)	76,978	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	350,002	481,665	-	831,667

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Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipt of grants and other	1,776,188	1,617,653
Interest received	30,991	43,459
Payments to suppliers and employees	(1,423,236)	(1,713,419)
Interest on lease liabilities	9 (2,846)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>381,097</u>	<u>(52,307)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments for plant and equipment	-	(4,650)
Net proceeds from other financial assets	227,244	50,000
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>227,244</u>	<u>45,350</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of lease liabilities	9 (21,723)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u>(21,723)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	586,618	(6,957)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	814,271	821,228
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	2 <u>1,400,889</u>	<u>814,271</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

Crawford Fund Limited (the Company) is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the Corporations Act 2001. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar. The financial statements cover the Company as an individual entity.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements. Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year.

Accounting policies

(a) Income tax

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

(b) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the asset.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed at the end of the reporting period by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of the reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Plant and equipment	30%

(c) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is considered to contain a lease if it allows the Company the right to control the use of an identified asset over a period of time in return for consideration.

Where a contract or arrangement contains a lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease.

A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is the present value of future lease payments adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any make-good obligations and initial direct costs incurred. Lease assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of their useful life and the lease term. Periodic adjustments are made for any re-measurements of the lease liabilities and for impairment losses.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of future minimum lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. Minimum lease payments include fixed payments, amounts expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee, the exercise price of purchase options for which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and incorporate the Company's expectations of lease extension options.

The lease liability is remeasured when there are changes in future lease payments arising from a change in rates, index or lease terms from exercising an extension or termination option. A corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the lease assets.

Short term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (\$10,000 or less) are recognised as incurred as an expense in the statement comprehensive income.

(d) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) 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. In most circumstances trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value or amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The subsequent measurement depends on the classification of the financial instrument as described below.

Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the above, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity instrument in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset.

The Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the future direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible 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 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 expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(f) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company'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 wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data.

Contributions are made to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments which are convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Revenue

In the previous financial year, revenue recognised in accordance with AASB 118 Revenue was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognised revenue when the amount of revenue could be reliably measured, it was probable that future economic benefits would flow to the Company and specific criteria had been met for each of the Company's activities.

Revenue recognised under AASB 15 is measured at the amount which the Company expects to receive in consideration for satisfying performance obligations to a customer. A performance obligation is the distinct good or service defined within the contract with a customer. The transaction price is allocated to one or more performance obligations contained within the contract, with revenue being recognised as or when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Where consideration comprises variable components, the amount recognised as revenue is constrained to that amount that would not result in a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue recognised when that uncertainty is resolved.

Timing of Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

If the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

Grant revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements. If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the Company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

Government assistance

Government assistance has been received during the year under the Cash Flow Boost program. Payments under this program are recognised as revenue once the Company is entitled to receive the payments. A receivable is recognised at year end for any payments that the Company is entitled to that have not been received. Payments received are included as part of 'other' revenue in the statement of comprehensive income.

Donations and sponsorships

Donations and sponsorships that impose a contractual obligation upon the Company are recognised as a financial liability and are recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those performance obligations have been satisfied. Gifts that provide the Company with discretion over its use or do not contain specific performance obligations regarding its use are recognised as income when the Company controls the funds.

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

Interest is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(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.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(k) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments 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 within the Company.

The directors do not believe that there were any key estimates or key judgments used in the development of the financial statements that give rise to a significant risk of material adjustment in the future.

New, revised or amended Accounting Standards Adopted

The Company has adopted all of the new, revised or amended accounting standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

For the year ended 30 June 2020, the Company has adopted the following new Accounting Standards (and their relevant amending standards issued by the AASB):

- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities
- AASB 16 Leases

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

The mandatory date of adoption for the Company for AASB 15 and AASB 1058 was 1 July 2019. The Company has elected to apply the modified retrospective approach allowable under the Standard, reflecting the cumulative impact arising from adoption (if any) as an adjustment to opening accumulated surplus at 1 July 2019. As a result, comparative financial information has not been restated.

AASB 15 involves the use of a five-step recognition model for recognising revenue, the steps are:

Step 1 – Identify the contract with the customer

Step 2 – Identify the sufficiently specific performance obligations to be satisfied

Step 3 – Measure the expected consideration

Step 4 – Allocate that consideration to each of the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5 – Recognise revenue

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The Company has described its new accounting policy in Note 1(i). The Company has elected to adopt the practical expedient whereby contracts that are considered to be 'complete' (where revenue has been fully recognised in accordance with previous standards) are not adjusted upon the adoption of the new standards.

AASB 1058 measures income by reference to the fair value of the asset received. The asset received, which could be a financial or non-financial asset, is initially measured at fair value when the consideration paid for the asset is significantly less than fair value, and that difference is principally to enable the entity to further its objectives. Otherwise, assets acquired are recognised at cost.

Where the asset has been measured at fair value, AASB 1058 requires that elements of other Accounting Standards are identified before accounting for the residual component. These standards are:

- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- AASB 16 Leases
- AASB 1004 Contributions
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets
- AASB 9 Financial Instruments

A transfer that requires the Company to use those funds to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to identified specifications; does not require the Company to transfer the non-financial asset to the transferor or other parties; and occurs under an enforceable agreement is recognised as income when (or as) the Company satisfies its obligations under the transfer.

The adoption of AASB15 and AASB 1058 did not have any material impact on the financial performance or position of the Company in either the current or prior financial reporting periods.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 replaces AASB 117 Leases and has been applied for the first time from 1 July 2019. The accounting policy adopted by the Company from that date is described in Note 1(c). In the previous financial year, lease rentals payable on operating leases were recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On initial application of AASB 16, the Company has elected to adopt the modified retrospective approach, whereby the lease liability is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the entity's incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019. The entity's incremental borrowing rate was 4.64%. The right of use asset has been recognised at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments at the transition date. As a result, comparative financial information has not been restated.

Upon initial application of the Standard, the following amounts were recognised as at 1 July 2019:

Right-of-use Asset	\$71,210
Lease Liability	\$71,210

Crawford Fund Limited

ABN: 86 141 714 490

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	525	73
Cash at bank	50,364	314,198
Short-term deposits	1,350,000	500,000
	<u>1,400,889</u>	<u>814,271</u>

3 Trade and Other Receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	59,637	34,133
Other receivables	5,700	7,366
	<u>65,337</u>	<u>41,499</u>

4 Other Assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Prepayments	22,466	69,651
Rental bond	7,327	6,425
	<u>29,793</u>	<u>76,076</u>

5 Other Financial Assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Financial assets at amortised cost	40,000	40,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	104,991	339,875
	<u>144,991</u>	<u>379,875</u>

Financial assets at amortised costs are term deposits with original terms of 6 months with an interest rate of 0.85% at year end.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include investments in fixed interest securities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

6 Plant and Equipment

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment - at cost	18,131	19,801
Accumulated depreciation	(9,629)	(6,412)
	<u>8,502</u>	<u>13,389</u>

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	13,389	13,389
Disposals	(1,243)	(1,243)
Depreciation	(3,644)	(3,644)
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>8,502</u>	<u>8,502</u>

7 Trade and Other Payables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade payables	4,160	36,772
Deferred income	476,815	152,205
PAYG payable	6,909	6,481
Other payables	17,241	206,006
	<u>505,125</u>	<u>401,464</u>

8 Employee Entitlements

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Provision for annual leave	49,744	30,193
Provision for long service leave	33,071	49,299
	<u>82,815</u>	<u>79,492</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for long service leave	20,628	12,487

Crawford Fund Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

9 Lease Assets and Liabilities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Right-of-use assets		
Balance at 1 July	-	-
Amount recognised on adoption of AASB 16	71,210	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	71,210	-
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 July	-	-
Amortisation for the year	23,737	-
Balance at 30 June	23,737	-
Net book value - right-of-use assets	47,473	-
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities		
Current	23,694	-
Non-current	25,793	-
Total lease liabilities	49,487	-
Movement of lease liabilities during the year		
Balance at 1 July	-	-
Amount recognised on adoption of AASB 16	71,210	-
Lease payments	(24,569)	-
Interest expense	2,846	-
Balance at the end of the year	49,487	-

The amount expensed in the statement of comprehensive income in relation to short-term and low-value leases was nil (2019: N/A).

The Company's lease relates to office premises and expires 30 June 2022. The lease does not contain an extension option.

Crawford Fund Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

10 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, investments and accounts receivable and payable.

The accounting policies and terms and conditions of each class of financial asset and financial liability at the end of the reporting period are consistent with those regularly adopted by businesses in Australia.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		2020	2019
		\$	\$
Financial Assets			
<i>at amortised cost:</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	1,400,889	814,271
Trade and other receivables	3	65,337	41,499
Other financial assets	5	40,000	40,000
		<u>1,506,226</u>	895,770
<i>at fair value through profit or loss:</i>			
Other financial assets	5	104,991	339,875
		<u>1,611,217</u>	1,235,645
Financial Liabilities			
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>			
Trade and other payables	7	28,310	249,259
		<u>28,310</u>	249,259

11 Members' Guarantee

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 \$20 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2020 the number of members was 14 (2019:13).

12 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel is defined by AASB 124 "Related Party Disclosures" as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director of the entity.

The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Total key management personnel compensation	<u>87,000</u>	85,500

In addition to the above compensation, the Company has paid insurance premiums for Association Liability insurance which incorporates directors' and officers' liability insurance.

Crawford Fund Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019: None).

14 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

The financial statements were authorised by the directors on the date of signing the attached directors' declaration. The directors have the right to amend the financial statements after they are issued.

No matters or 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.

15 Economic Dependence

The Company is dependent on the Federal and State Government (the Government) for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the directors have no reason to believe the Government will not continue to support the Company.

16 Company Details

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

Crawford Fund Limited
Unit 7
1 Dairy Road
FYSHWICK ACT 2609

Crawford Fund Limited

ABN: 86 141 714 490

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 21, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Director:

Dated this 7th..... day ofOctober..... 2020

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crawford Fund Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crawford Fund Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of 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 statements 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 entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 responsibility for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Company's directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 the financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at The Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Nexia Duesburys (Audit)
Canberra, 7 October 2020



G J Murphy
Partner