

# Annual Report 2019



Queensland Trust for Nature acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land on which we work, live and play with sincere gratitude. We recognise and respect the enduring relationship they have with their land and sea country and we pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

## Table of contents

<b>05</b>	Fifteen years of nature conservation – a timeline
<b>06</b>	Securing Queensland's biodiversity for future generations
<b>08</b>	Message from our Chair
<b>09</b>	Message from our CEO
<b>11</b>	Partnering to Protect
<b>16</b>	2019 Highlights
<b>33</b>	Community Support
<b>35</b>	QTFN Board
<b>36</b>	Financial Report

## Our ambition

QTFN has been developing innovative business models and collaborative partnerships for environmental sustainability since 2004.

Driven to improve outcomes for Queensland's natural environment, we are leading new approaches to build natural capital value into mainstream economies. At a time when securing more and better conservation is critical, QTFN is committed to growing Queensland's protected area network and tackling our biggest environmental challenges including:

Restoring, enhancing and protecting biodiversity across Queensland

Protecting threatened species and ecosystems in the Great Barrier Reef

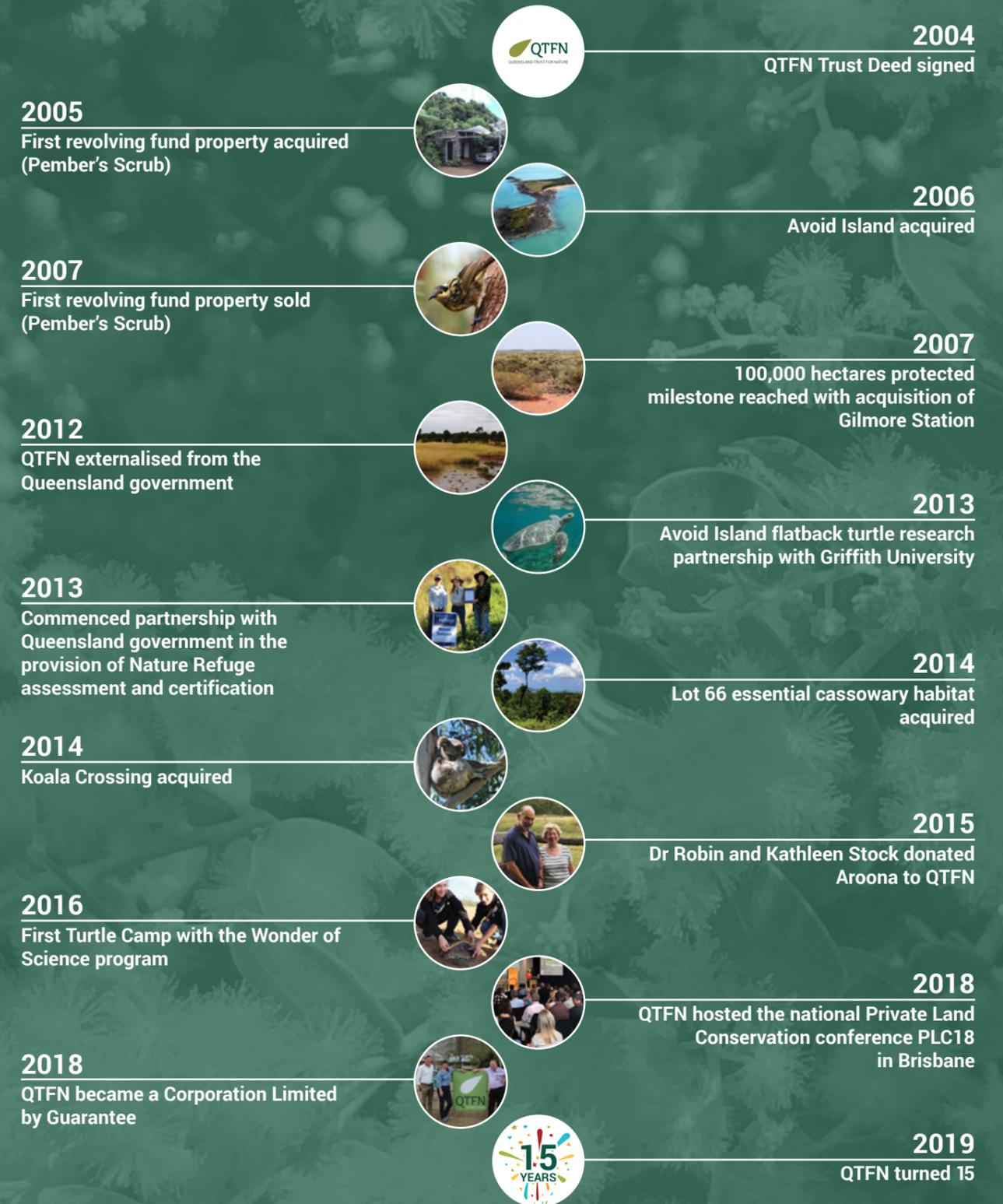
Demonstrating financially sustainable conservation projects

Ensuring food productivity, rural livelihoods and natural systems are maintained into the future

Adapting agriculture, land management and conservation in a changing climate

Gilmore Nature Refuge northwest of Charleville

## 15 Years of Nature Conservation A Timeline



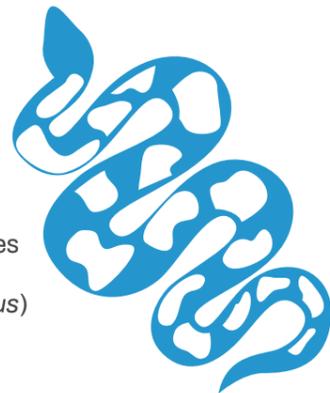
# Securing Queensland's biodiversity for future generations

Since 2004, our activities have directly contributed to the protection of one quarter of Queensland's 955 threatened species across 111,470 hectares of QTFN protected properties.



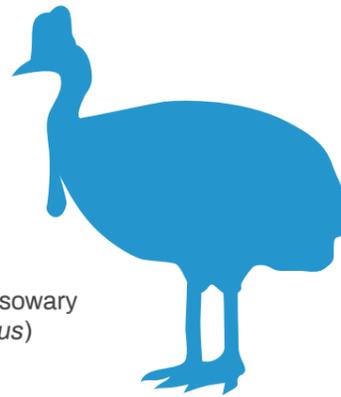
## 14 threatened reptiles

including three new locations for the three-toes snake-tooth skink (*Coeranoscincus reticulatus*)



## 20 Species of birds

including one new location for the cassowary (*Casuarius casuarius*)

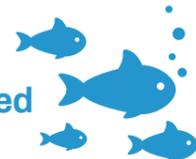


## 15 threatened amphibians

including two new locations for the giant barred frog (*Mixophyes iteratus*)



## 5 threatened fish



## 6 threatened invertebrates

including three new locations for the Richmond birdwing butterfly (*Ornithoptera richmondia*)



## 24 threatened Mammals

including three new locations for koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and one new location for the brush-tail rock wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*)

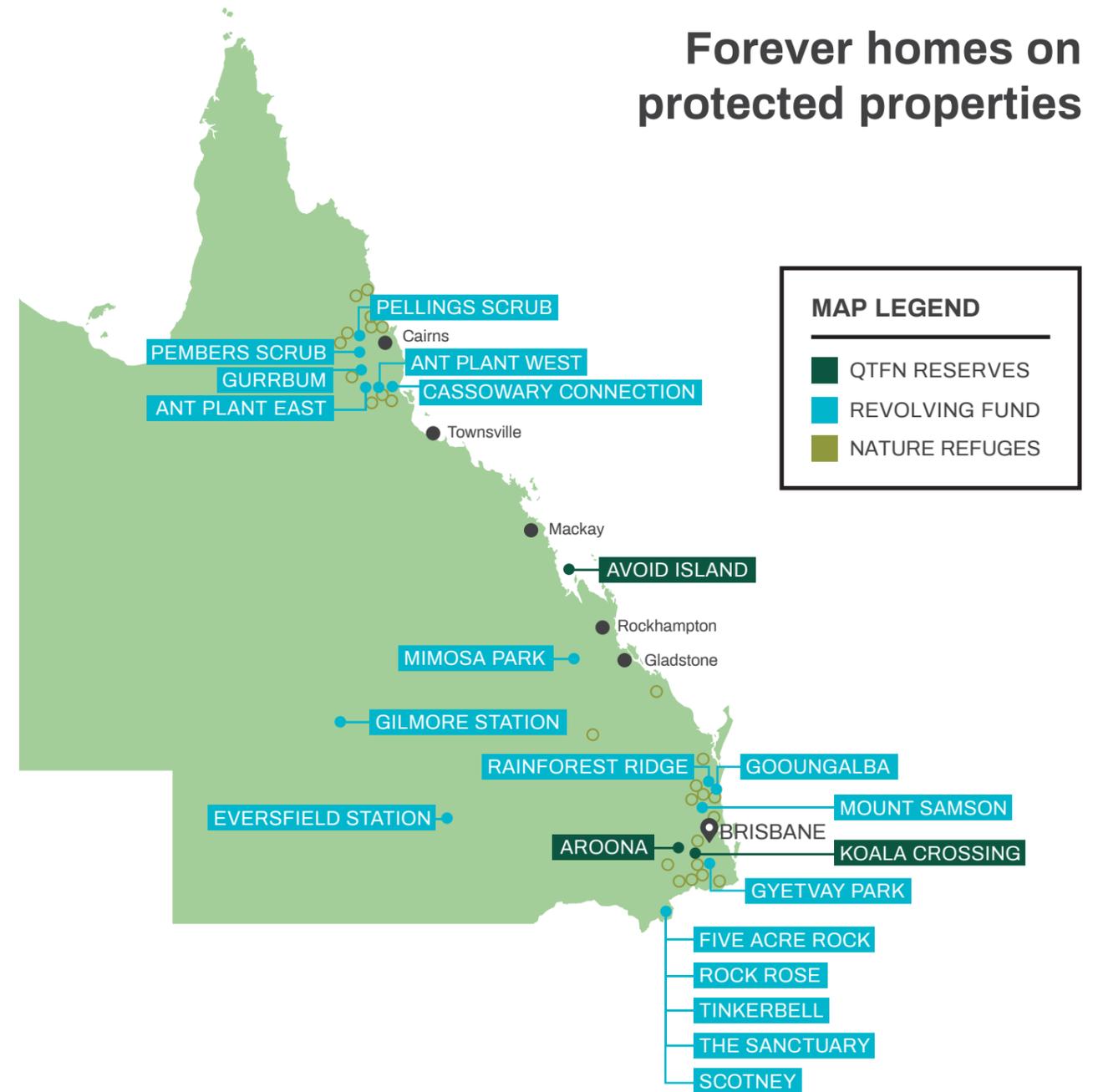


## 147 Plants

including six new species for the list - *Diploglottis campbellii* or the small-leaved tamarind, *Eucalyptus kabiana*, *Randia moorei*, *Selaginella andrewsii* and *Endiandra floydii* or the Crystal Creek walnut (all from one property, Merala) plus *Notolea lloydii*



# Forever homes on protected properties



### MAP LEGEND

- QTFN RESERVES
- REVOLVING FUND
- NATURE REFUGES

### QTFN RESERVES

This land is currently held, protected and managed by QTFN. Home to many threatened plants and animals, we have long-term restoration and management plans for each site. They provide locations for scalable pilots, scientific research, real-world classrooms and community outreach.

### REVOLVING FUND

These properties were purchased by the Trust to secure permanent homes for some of Queensland's most threatened species. QTFN provides a marketplace for properties protected as nature refuges by purchasing and protecting land with high ecological values before reselling onto the private market.

### NATURE REFUGES

These properties are owned privately and are now permanently protected by their owners through a Nature Refuge covenant facilitated by QTFN. Every year new properties are added to the list, including six new properties this year.

Grey-tailed Tattlers at Avoid Island

## Message from our Chair

2019 has been a year of change and growth for Queensland Trust for Nature and it is my honour to present the Queensland Trust for Nature 2019 Annual report to our staff, partners and supporters.

The activity of the Trust has grown substantially over the past twelve months. We have actively acquired and managed properties that have provided vital habitat refugia. We have created lasting partnerships with groups and undertaken significant scientific research and community engagement across our properties in Queensland.

I take this opportunity to thank the staff, other Board and Committee members, individuals and partner organisations that all give so much to our Organisation.

While we have been successful thus far there is much to be done. Queensland is one of the most biodiverse places on earth and numerous species and habitats need critical intervention. Therefore in 2020 it is our intention to expand the scope and the size of our impact in line with our new strategic plan that will be launched early in the new year.

Growing Queensland's protected area estate and driving innovation is critically important. Scaling our operations will be facilitated by our new corporate structure implemented at the beginning of 2019. Partners can invest with confidence clear that the organisation is run transparently and according to stringent principles and acknowledged standards.

Thank you to the interim board who managed the transition to a corporate trustee including Ian Callow who has since moved on,

QTFN Directors at Aroona, Chair Dr Adrian Volders, Dr Liz O'Brien and Jim McKnolly.

after serving on the Funds Management Committee and Board for four years. Dr Liz O'Brien was appointed to replace Ian and with experience across public sector policy, research management, partnership brokering and strategy development, she will add significant value to the organisation.

This year we welcomed Steve Lacey as CEO of QTFN to build a new strategic plan and long-term vision for the Trust. Steve is working closely with the Board to ensure our ongoing financial sustainability and to drive continuous improvement. With experience managing and consulting in Australia for state and national agricultural groups, he brings a unique perspective on incorporating development and

on-ground action to help maintain, restore and value our natural capital.

Steve takes over from Nerida Bradley who took up the position as CEO of the Australian Land Conservation Alliance after a successful three years with the QTFN. Nerida grew the organisation into a sustainable business with a significant growth rate of revenue and we wish her well in her future endeavours.

It is an exciting time for the Trust, and I look forward to launching the strategic plan early next year. Thank you to all our staff partners and the community for supporting QTFN to secure Queensland's biodiversity for future generations.

**DR ADRIAN VOLDERS**



**STEVE LACEY**  
CEO

## Message from our CEO

In the six months since I started in this role, I have been inspired by the Trust's ability to drive delivery of outcomes that prioritise our natural environment and the people who manage it. 2019 marked 15 years since QTFN was formed, with the organisation innovating conservation practices and expanding greatly in the services it delivers, and most importantly the outcomes it achieves. We expect to see considerable growth over the next few years and welcome those who are

committed to sustainable land management to join us in our important work.

I am thrilled to be working with the board to develop the new strategic plan and long-term vision for the Trust, which will be launched in March 2020. One of our major goals is to deliver greater outcomes for rural regions who are key managers of nature and Australia's natural landscapes. The results of our work will be significant for Queensland's 130 million hectares of grazing land and improving biodiversity for the state. Working with land managers and showcasing the benefits of integrating conservation with primary production, which can be seen at our property Aroona, is a key factor to expand this practice change.

As the global economy shifts towards a greener future, emerging environmental markets shall expand the economic opportunities for rural communities whilst providing long-term investment for land restoration, management and greater biodiversity outcomes. QTFN is well positioned with the services we offer to assist these markets develop and more importantly be implemented in Queensland. Thank you to our dedicated Directors, staff and volunteers for their efforts to deliver great benefit to the organisation and society. Everything we do is achieved in partnership and I look forward to working with many land holders, businesses, industry, traditional owners and the wider community in 2020.



# How we achieve environmental sustainability

## Data-driven decisions

We know we can make the best contribution through science-based adaptive management and rigorous monitoring of landscape function and biodiversity values. Robust impact reporting helps to quantify performance and inform future management activities.

## A business approach

The global trend towards socially responsible and impact investment increases opportunities for groups like QTFN to build and deliver projects that demonstrate both conservation impact and financial sense. Using tools of project development, financial modelling and university partnerships we have prototyped and proven sustainable business models for environmental outcomes.

## Partnerships and community

Partnerships are crucial for achieving environmental sustainability and for continuing our ambitious work across Queensland. By collaborating with all levels of government, landholders, business, universities and the community, we boost innovation and resources to maximise impact and outcomes. We have a long-term commitment to the communities we serve including Ipswich, Grandchester, Peak Crossing, the Wet Tropics Region and Southern Great Barrier Reef.

## Accountability

Creating tangible social and environmental outcomes and scaling our operations is underpinned by efficiency, effectiveness, and the highest levels of accountability.

QTFN's principal activities, consistent with its deed, are to:

- Protect biodiversity and improve environmental outcomes for Queensland's diverse landscapes and wildlife.
- Operate robust internal structure, systems, and capacity to manage our funds.
- Build investment in a pipeline of bankable projects designed to achieve conservation goals.
- Dissemination of information, the provision of education, and the carrying on of research, about the natural environment.

## Partnering to Protect

This year we celebrated five years since QTFN began managing Koala Crossing, our reserve near the township of Peak Crossing, south-west of Ipswich.

In collaboration with offset partners, Scenic Rim Council, Greenfleet and Koala Ecology Group at the University of Queensland, we are facilitating investment to improve scientific understanding of koala ecology and ensure long-term funding to secure high-quality koala habitat.

At the time of purchase in 2014, decades of land clearing and habitat fragmentation had left Koala Crossing with degraded land, water and biodiversity assets. To achieve landscape scale restoration, QTFN implemented a science-based, adaptive management framework and continuous improvement cycle to scale-up outcomes.

After five-years of best-practice conservation land management, all ecological indicators show positive trends. Some assets like native vegetation have responded well, with strong positive trends indicating up to 50% improvement in condition. Others are slower to respond, for example the score for invasive mammals is on a positive trajectory but only decreased by 3% in the five-year management period.

Data from Spot Assessment Technique (SAT) surveys conducted in 2014 and 2019 shows a significant increase in koala activity across the site, which indicates a general recovery in the koala population. In a state where koalas show significant declines, our Peak Crossing koalas are increasing, even in the face of multiple threatening processes including climate change, habitat fragmentation, urban growth, invasive pests and disease.

This story demonstrates the effectiveness of partnerships to support a healthy koala population at Koala Crossing. Since the first baseline study, nineteen different individual koalas have been sighted or released at Koala Crossing or its surrounds, with the vast majority captured, tracked and given a full health check.

QTFN is taking this opportunity to take stock of our environmental gains using the 'Accounting for Nature' framework. This innovative approach sees our environment as a wealth of natural assets, that improve or decline through time in response to our actions. By using this innovative framework, we can track how natural systems function and the impact our decisions are likely to have over time to better target investment.

# Partnership Model

## Federal government

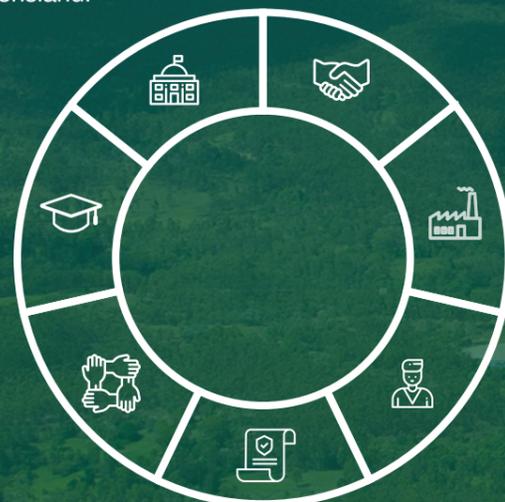
QTFN demonstrates best practice interaction with the Federal offsetting framework by employing science-based adaptive management of areas in key wildlife corridors to increase koala populations in south-east Queensland.

## Offset partners

On behalf of clients, QTFN identifies and assesses priority sites, secures the relevant tenure, establishes the necessary management programs and undertakes long-term site management.

## University partners

A well-developed research network ensures our team is supported by world class science. In the five years since acquisition QTFN has fostered 15 collaborative research projects that are expanding our knowledge of diversity in this region.



## Industry partners

A partnership with Greenfleet, has revitalised the landscape with more than 90,000 trees planted.

## Community

Volunteers have planted 1000's of trees and generous donations from Earth Frequency Festival and support from Scenic Rim Regional Council's One Million Trees program is enhancing habitat, education and extension. Events are promoted via QTFN social media to a large audience, building community support for koala conservation and helping people connect with their local area.

## Policy makers

Through consistent and positive engagement with policymakers we are implementing well-funded and evidence-based mechanisms to achieve the long-term persistence of threatened species populations.

## Wildlife carers

Thanks to support from Ipswich Koala Protection Society, Koala hospitals and vets from the Koala Ecology Group (UQ), sick koalas living at Koala Crossing have received treatment. Forever homes for locally orphaned koalas released at Koala Crossing will be permanently protected and community awareness of koala conservation improved.

## Success is tracked and measured

Koala Crossing is managed to protect threatened species habitat and enhance remnant vegetation through active management of key threatening processes including fire, weeds and feral pests. Under five years of QTFN management we have achieved:

**90,000**

koala food and habitat trees planted, with a success rate of over 85%

Native vegetation quality increased from

**30% to 68%**

Average canopy height of planted trees

**2.5m in 3 years**

We are hoping koalas will be able to use them soon.

Native mammal diversity and abundance increased from

**43% to 58%**

Koala abundance and distribution increased from

**67% to 82%**

Whole of property percent vegetated increased from

**82% to 94%**

**QTFN has worked with Greenfleet, Conservation Volunteers Australia, community volunteers, the Earth Frequency Festival and others to help create this outstanding contribution to koala habitat.**



# Joining Forces to Build Cassowary Corridors

QTFN joined forces again in 2019 with key partner C4 (Community for Coastal and Cassowary Conservation) to secure more habitat for cassowaries in Queensland's Wet Tropics. Together, we acquired part of a significant wildlife corridor at Smiths Gap, north of Tully, maximising environmental returns via collaborative partnership and shared vision.



New property sign unveiling at Gurrbum with the Gulnay and Djiru Traditional Owners, C4, Councillor Jeff Baines, QPWS rangers, Giringun ranger, Tanya Pritchard and Felicity Shapland from QTFN.



The property was named 'Gurrbum' after consultation with the Gulnay and Djiru traditional owners who joined us later in the year to unveil the new property sign. Gurrbum means emerald dove *Chalcophaps indica*, an important bird for both traditional owner groups.

Our ambition to restore this critical link in cassowary habitat was given a boost thanks to a generous grant from the Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

The funding will allow us to plant 16,000 trees, over 4 hectares and weed a further 10.5 hectares to provide safe avenues for cassowary movement, in partnership with C4 and Terrain NRM.

The reforestation project, in conjunction with revegetation within the National Park and construction of a fauna land bridge across the Bruce Highway, will allow cassowaries to move through forested areas between Gurrbum, the Walter Hill Conservation Park and beyond to the Djiru National Park adjoining Wongaling Beach.

**Grant funding will allow us to plant 16,000 trees over 4 hectares and weed a further 10.5 hectares**

Revegetation of the formerly-farmed portion of the site with local species of forest trees will strengthen habitat connectivity for cassowaries.

# Citizen scientists survey flourishing landscape

Undergraduate volunteer from University of Queensland Ecology Centre identifying a termite mound mushrooms (*Podaxis beringamensis*).



A unique collaboration with the University of Queensland Ecology Centre, facilitated training of 15 emerging scientists to assist with koala abundance surveys at Koala Crossing. QTFN ecologist, Dr Renee Rossini, led the enthusiastic scientists on koala scat surveys and reviewing camera trap photographs to learn about koala density and activity.



Undergraduate volunteers from University of Queensland Ecology Centre.

The Ecology Centre invests in this training to expand the experience and community of its ecology students, with program activities directly linked into undergraduate courses.

By providing resources and locations for these programs, the Trust is providing invaluable hands-on training for students to apply their education in a real-world scenario enhancing ecology practice.

Through strengthening skills and capability of future workers, we are building a cohort of passionate and well-trained land managers.

Thanks to a generous grant from the Queensland government, QTFN will deliver a three-year program commencing January 2020 for citizen-scientists to monitor biodiversity in Queensland's extensive Nature Refuge network.

## 15 emerging scientists assisted with koala abundance surveys at Koala Crossing

# Protecting the amazing diversity of Queensland's Wet Tropics

Geoffrey Lipsett-Moore exploring Ant Plant West Nature Refuge.

Originally purchased for our 'revolving fund', QTFN was thrilled to onsell Ant Plant West Nature Refuge earlier this year to private owners, Geoffrey Lipsett-Moore and Andrew Moore.



Geoffrey Lipsett-Moore and Felicity Shapland erect the Ant Plant West Nature Refuge sign.

With a soft spot for Queensland's Wet Tropics, Geoff and Andrew had been consistently watching the property market for a block that ticked all the boxes. They were looking for a property with high ecological values, close to the coast and mountains, that could support iconic species in need of protection and in particular, cassowary.

After seeing Ant Plant West Nature Refuge on the QTFN website, Geoff made a few enquiries and visited the property.

*"When we first visited the property, we thought - absolutely! As habitat it's amazing: wetlands, swamps, woodlands and rainforest. The process of acquiring the property was practical and friendly with everyone supporting us to understand the history of the block and requirements of owning and managing a Nature Refuge."*



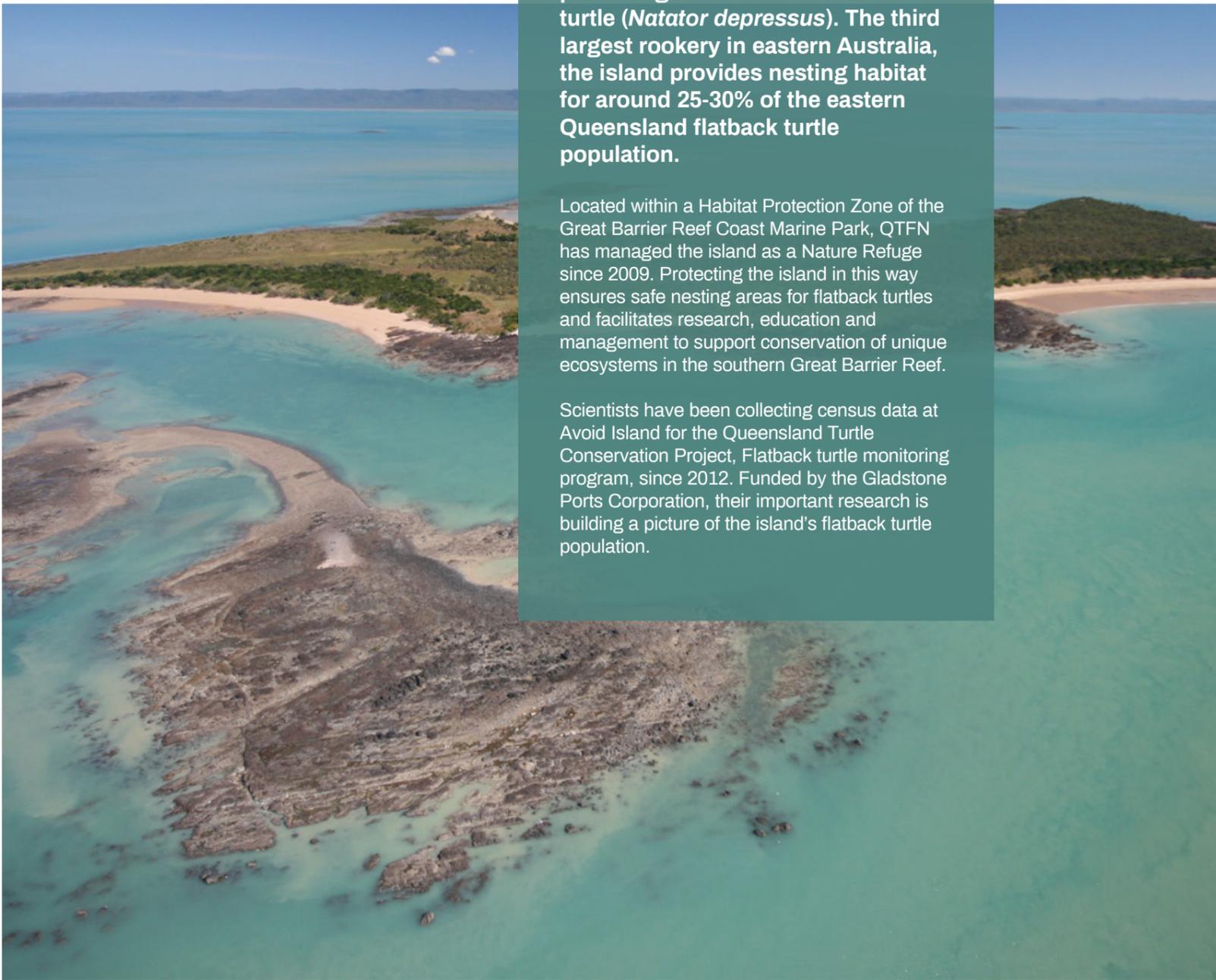
Geoff and his wife Catherine spent their first day exploring the property's creeks and woodlands.

*"Within three hours of our first night camping we saw three cassowaries! The sheer diversity of life on the property was amazing. Our plan is to manage the property for conservation, restore the wetlands and put a few cabins on it to share this iconic landscape and it's unique species with like-minded people."*

Cassowary passing through the campsite at Ant Plant West Nature Refuge.

QTFN has worked successfully with the Queensland Government and many Nature Refuge landholders since 2006 to grow the Nature Refuges program. With significant interest from landowners across Queensland, increased government investment in the program could support a world-class protected area network and improved outcomes for people and nature.

# Queensland Turtle Conservation Project



Avoid Island is Australia's only privately-owned island dedicated to protecting the threatened flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*). The third largest rookery in eastern Australia, the island provides nesting habitat for around 25-30% of the eastern Queensland flatback turtle population.

Located within a Habitat Protection Zone of the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park, QTFN has managed the island as a Nature Refuge since 2009. Protecting the island in this way ensures safe nesting areas for flatback turtles and facilitates research, education and management to support conservation of unique ecosystems in the southern Great Barrier Reef.

Scientists have been collecting census data at Avoid Island for the Queensland Turtle Conservation Project, Flatback turtle monitoring program, since 2012. Funded by the Gladstone Ports Corporation, their important research is building a picture of the island's flatback turtle population.

Dr Nancy FitzSimmons teaching Flatback turtle monitoring techniques to Wonder of Science students.

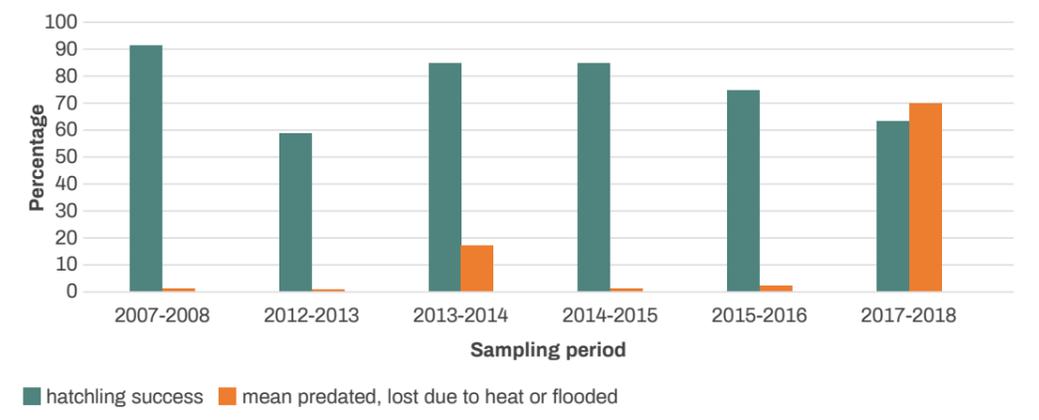


After nine seasons of data collection, researchers now believe they have tagged most turtles that return to Avoid Island every year to nest, with approximately 17% new females arriving every year. Events such as heat waves and cyclones eroding nesting beaches have led to significant decreases in emergence success of hatchlings in recent years. However, the broad scope of this study demonstrates that light pollution and predation are significant threats to turtle populations at other places along the Queensland coast, that Avoid Island's turtles are safe from thanks to QTFN management.

*"When we started the Flatback turtle monitoring program, we knew we needed committed partners who recognised the value of contributing to research that will underpin the long-term recovery plan for Australian marine turtles. We are grateful for the logistical and financial support provided by QTFN without which the research would not be possible."*

Dr Nancy FitzSimmons,  
Assoc. Professor, Australian Rivers Institute, Griffith University.

Census data for the Queensland Turtle Conservation Project, Flatback turtle monitoring program



Main photo: Avoid Island. Inset photo: Flatback turtle hatchlings emerging at Avoid island. Photo credit: Courtney Davies.

# Students see start of new life at Flatback Bivouac

Year 9 students from Mt Isa, Roma, Dalby and Bundaberg spent two nights at Avoid Island in January for our fourth Flatback Bivouac. This was the first-time students selected from the Wonder of Science program have witnessed Flatback Turtles hatching rather than nesting season.



Wonder of Science Young Science Ambassadors, QTFN Ecologist Felicity Shapland, Dr Nancy Fitzsimmons and Year 9 students from regional Queensland.



After observing young turtles emerging from their nests, the budding scientists worked alongside Dr Nancy FitzSimmons weighing and measuring them. Three clutches emerged whilst the students were on the beach and they released over 70 hatchlings into the sea.

Students who participate in the program are encouraged to 'giveback' to enhance community awareness about the impacts of coastal development on marine species and ecosystems. Upon returning to their schools, they led peers in preparing a response to the challenge explored on the island; how can we manage human impacts on marine life.



Students survey nesting pits to determine nesting success.

Wonder of Science Young Science Ambassadors, QTFN Ecologist Felicity Shapland, Gavin and Brendan from Regional Air, and Year 9 students from regional Queensland.

## Eco-volunteering on the Great Barrier Reef

Four teams of hard-working volunteers flew to Avoid Island during the year to help eradicate invasive weeds that threaten the islands' nesting beaches and endangered plant communities. QTFN offers eco-volunteering as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to contribute to protecting threatened species and ecosystems in the Great Barrier Reef.



Volunteers pose at sunset on Avoid Island. Photo credit: Tommi Mason



June 2018 Mossman River grass cover



November 2018 Mossman River grass cover

Figure 1. Extent of Mossman River Grass infestation in June 2018 (top in pink) and November 2018 (bottom in green). Also marked in orange is the area of *Lantana camara* infestation, partially treated in November 2018 and to become a future focus in 2019.

Loss of important habitat through weed infestation (mainly Mossman River grass and sickle pod) is one of the biggest threats to Avoid Island's rich ecological diversity. These weeds can severely damage an ecosystem, excluding other vegetation and preventing recruitment to the canopy.

The efforts of volunteers have seen the extent and density of Mossman river grass significantly reduced over seven hectares of the island. Weeding can be surprisingly satisfying, with teams working into the night removing sickle pod plants. These huge bags of weeds were removed from prime turtle nesting habitat which is great news for turtles.

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## Threatened species research at Aroona

We are always grateful to have university students undertaking interdisciplinary research on our reserves and gain a lot from their focused study.

University of Queensland Conservation Masters student, Georgina Braun, completed a research project at our Aroona property, to estimate brush-tailed rock-wallaby habitat and abundance, across the Little Liverpool Range.



Brush-tailed rock-wallaby at Aroona. Photo credit Georgie Braun.

Breeding herd at Aroona. Photo credit Georgie Braun.



Georgie's research builds on findings by UQ student, Kiarra Field, which established in 2017 that there are three permanent brush-tailed rock-wallaby colonies at Aroona. Georgie has extended Kiarra's findings, demonstrating that the species is using the property much more than expected. Of all twelve rocky outcrops mapped using a habitat suitability index model, 100% were utilised by the wallaby, tripling the amount of Aroona previously thought to be used by the species.

By mapping brush-tail habitat across the Little Liverpool Range, Georgie has demonstrated that this once ignored extension of the Main Range provides significant amounts of brush-tail habitat across primarily private tenure. In fact, she found Aroona supports 5% of optimal brush-tailed rock-wallaby habitat that exists within the Range.

Considering how accurate the model was identifying wallaby habitat and the species occurrence, it is likely that similar private properties on the Range will support a stronghold population.

*"Monitoring resident colonies at Aroona provided an invaluable opportunity to verify the model and better understand the species' habitat requirements. It demonstrated the capacity a private property can have for threatened species conservation. Identifying and mapping areas across the Range where it is highly likely the species will exist, will enhance species recovery planning and management actions."*

*Georgie Braun*

# 2019 Ipswich City Council Enviro Award

QTFN was honoured to win the 2019 Ipswich City Council Enviro Organisation Award in recognition of multiple activities to support threatened species and control predators at Aroona.



In accepting the award, Steve Lacey acknowledged the phenomenal legacy of Dr Robin and Kathleen Stock who donated Aroona to QTFN in 2015. Their desire to see Aroona sustainably managed for both its production and conservation value, inspires our ambitious work at the property.

The award is a credit to our dedicated cattle manager, Chris Schreiweis, education partner Wonder of Science, delivery, project and business partners, as well as many community volunteers for helping us achieve our vision for Aroona.

Steve Lacey with Ipswich City Council CEO, David Farmer.



## Camp Koala

Aroona Station transformed into a real-world classroom in May when 22 bright Year Six students from Kimberly Park State School attended our second annual Camp Koala.

Generously funded by CommBank's employee-driven Grassroots Grants program and delivered in partnership with the Wonder of Science (WoS) program, the camp challenged the kids to apply their school-based learning about balancing production and conservation, in the real world.

As part of a term-long program in combination with STEM curriculum subjects, students worked in small teams at the camp to develop a response to the challenge; how can we balance agriculture, wildlife management and increasing development in South East Queensland.

Led by QTFN ecologists and WoS Young Science Ambassadors, the budding scientists went hiking to collect ecological data, learned how to measure biodiversity and how to spotlight to find nocturnal animals.

No camp is complete without toasting marshmallows over the campfire and the whole event was topped off by biodiversity bingo and rides on the flying fox!

Students in an outdoor classroom at Aroona.

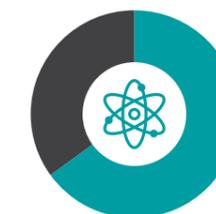
### Camp Koala evaluation.



100% strongly agreed or agreed that participating in the program enhanced their understanding of Queensland's native species & their habitat



88% strongly agreed or agreed that participating in the program enhanced their understanding of the need to balance agriculture and biodiversity conservation



65% strongly agreed or agreed that following participation in the program they are considering other science related study in the future

## The student's own words say it best:

"Dear Commonwealth Bank Australia,

I'm here to say thank you for paying for our camp even though you guys didn't even go. I am very grateful and I wanted to tell you the highlights about my camp;

- I liked the hike and the data summary.
- We went spotlighting and we saw lots of wallabies, 1 fox and a spider making its web.
- I liked the camera trap.

Here are some things I learned;

- I must protect the environment
- Look after animals
- Respect and be safe in the wild

Thank you soooooo much I had a wonderful experience."

Connor Wheeler  
K.P.S.S. Shailer Park



"To Commonwealth Bank Australia,

Thank you for donating money for us Kimberley Park State School so that we were able to go to camp Koala. I had so much fun learning about the animals in Aroona and how they act.

My favourite part was when we went for a hike up a steep mountain and collected data about plants and about the animals too. It was like a once in a life time experience. Thank you for donating money so that we could learn at a place with kind and helpful staff. It was an awesome experience for all of us.

Thank you so much."  
Kind Regards,

Bella Gonzalez  
Kimberley Park State School



"To the Commonwealth Bank,

Recently, I went to Koala camp at Aroona Homestead. Some highlights were the delicious food and drink. Another highlight was that we got a lot of free time, in which we all played tigi and spotlight.

At Koala Camp we learnt about different species of eucalypt trees and how to identify them, we also learned about scat of different animals. We also learned about the different kinds of invertebrate in the soil in the forest and the paddock. We also learned about biodiversity in plants in the forest and paddock, we also learned about threats to the environment.

Thank you so much for the opportunity to attend Koala Camp."  
Regards,

Jesse Kershaw

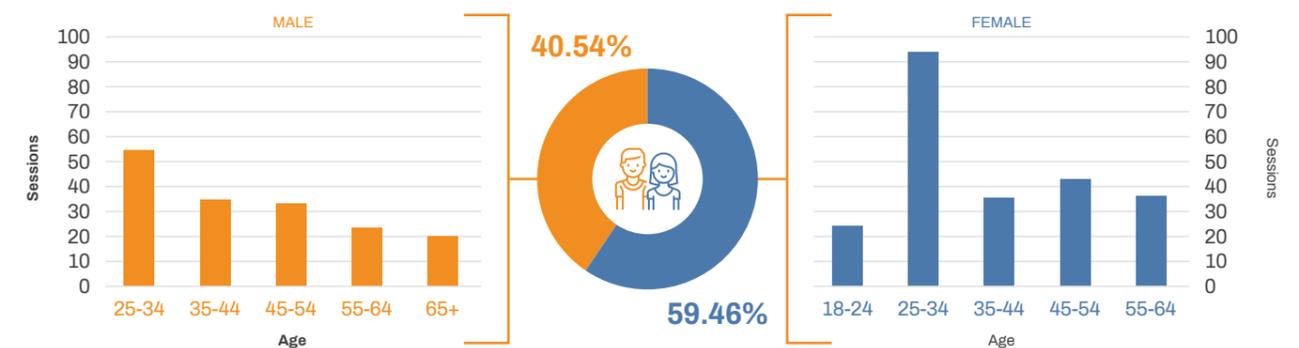
## Community support

The extraordinary diversity of Queensland's species and landscapes inspires passion for nature conservation across the globe. QTFN has cultivated a highly engaged social media community thanks to a massive amount of beautiful content created every week. Nature photography transports our followers to amazing locations across Queensland and stories from the field inspire them with conservation optimism.

With growing community awareness of environmental issues, we engage on social media in conversations about environmental sustainability, scientific innovation, climate change and threats to biodiversity. These topics are areas that millennials are incredibly interested in, contributing to community appreciation and awareness of nature conservation.



### QTFN website visitation demographics



QTFN website visitation demographics by gender and age.

 Volunteers plant koala food and habitat trees at Koala Crossing.

# Volunteers

Growing environmental awareness is increasing community demand for volunteering opportunities to work alongside organisations making a difference, at scale.

*“QTFN has opened my eyes to look at the bigger picture. I’ve come to realise that conservation starts with a conversation. Particularly when working with conservation and human livelihoods – there can be a balance. Collaborative research and communicating science, the power of community and on ground conservation, and working with something you’re passionate about are values I aim to uphold and look for in my future career.”*

**Georgie Braun**  
University of Queensland Master student and QTFN volunteer



## Volunteering impact in 2019

**134**  
Volunteers contributed



**300**  
days in 2019

to QTFN projects including:

- 1** Citizen science
- 2** Weeding
- 3** Tree-planting
- 4** Ecology
- 5** Marketing

*Volunteers celebrate planting 1000 trees at Koala Crossing.*

# QTFN Board of Directors

This experienced group drives our top-level strategic decisions volunteering their time as leaders of our trustee company. The following people have served as directors on the board during the year of this report.

QTFN Board of Directors, Chair Dr Adrian Volders, Dr Liz O'Brien and Jim McKnoulty.



**Dr Adrian Volders | Chair**

Adrian has been part of Queensland Trust for Nature since 2014.

A committed environmentalist, Adrian was driven to offer his skills, experience and entrepreneurial flair to the nature conservation cause. Widely recognised as an innovative leader in catchment management, Adrian authored the first accredited regional catchment strategy in Australia in the late 1990s, held senior positions in the natural resource management and water industries and led several large-scale environmental restoration and improvement projects.



**Dr Liz O'Brien**

Dr Liz O'Brien was appointed as a Director in early 2019.

Her multi-sectoral career has spanned Queensland public sector policy and investment roles, university research management, partnership brokering and strategy development; and industry applied research. In her current role, she coordinates engagement between academic experts and government to help inform the development of policy for long term influence and impact. Liz is passionate about applying her expertise to support the protection of Queensland's biodiversity.



**Jim McKnoulty**

Jim has been part of Queensland Trust for Nature since 2012.

Former Queensland President and National Vice President of Greening Australia, he has worked to establish links between the development industry and the environment movement, to restore natural environments surrounding urban development projects. Jim is founding President of The Australian Green Development Forum and was one of five national finalists in the 2004 Prime Minister's "Environmentalist of the Year Awards", for his work in advancing the adoption of sustainable development practices in Australia's property industry. In March 2007 Jim was appointed Chairman of the Brisbane Lord Mayor's CitySmart Taskforce.



## FINANCIAL REPORT

### Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 630 495 340 as trustee for the Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

- A key highlight was the donation by Dr Robin and Kathleen Stock of the balance of our Aroona property, making their contribution to QTFN one of Queensland's most significant philanthropic gifts with a total value of over \$5 million. We continued to operate Aroona as a sustainable cattle enterprise and the donated property forms the cornerstone of numerous educational and regionally important restoration activities.
- During the year, the entity hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> annual Australian Land Conservation Alliance to demonstrate the increasing impact and relevance of private land conservation in meeting Queensland's and Australia's environmental activities.
- An important governance structure took place on the 18<sup>th</sup> Day of December 2018. Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 630 495 340 was appointed by the supreme court of Queensland as Trustee of the Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652 in substitution for Adrian Ralph Volders, James Allan McKnoulty and Ian Patrick Callow.

#### SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

- Identify, acquire and protect ecologically significant parcels of land for the continuing protection of threatened species.
- Provide financial sustainability for the ongoing management of properties through business opportunities that align with our conservation and education purpose.
- Establish vital relationships with local councils, private landholders and land managers.

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

- Promoted the safeguarding of biodiversity through the protection of key ecologically diverse habitats. Improve the quality, efficiency and environmental sustainability of agricultural practices at managed properties.
- Engage with schools and universities to promote and provide conservation-based educational and research opportunities.

#### STRATEGIES

- To achieve its stated objectives, QTFN has adopted the following strategies:
- Building innovative multi-sector partnerships to share knowledge, expertise and financial resources.
  - Adopting an adaptive management framework to target and monitor wildlife corridors.

#### NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IMPLEMENTED

- QTFN has implemented AASB 9: Financial Instruments, which has come into effect and is included in the results.
- AASB 9: Financial Instruments has been applied using the retrospective method, with comparative amounts restated where appropriate.

### Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 630 495 340 as trustee for the Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652

#### MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

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

	BOARD MEETINGS	
	meetings eligible to attend	meetings attended
Dr Adrian Volders	4	4
Mr James McKnoulty	4	4
Dr Elizabeth O'Brien	2	2
Mr Ian Callow	1	1

#### CONTRIBUTION IN WINDING UP

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company 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 obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2019, the number of members was 3.

#### AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.



Adrian Ralph Volders  
Chair

Dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December 2019

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION  
UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE  
AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT FOR PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012  
TO THE DIRECTORS OF  
LANDSCAPES QUEENSLAND LIMITED AS TRUSTEE  
FOR THE QUEENSLAND TRUST FOR NATURE**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

*PKF*  
**PKF BRISBANE AUDIT**

*C Bradley*  
**Cameron Bradley**  
Partner

Brisbane, 13 December 2019

PKF Brisbane Audit  
489 33 853 161 344

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Page 3 of 28

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE  
INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>REVENUE &amp; OTHER INCOME</b>			
Land management enterprises	2a, 2b	191,021	326,677
Impact investments	2a, 2b	220,040	856,956
Philanthropic donations	2a, 2b	1,374,972	77,900
Education & event support	2a, 2b	181,836	45,355
Interest income	2b	81,934	59,356
<b>TOTAL REVENUE &amp; OTHER INCOME</b>		<b>2,049,803</b>	<b>1,366,244</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Land management activities	3	742,396	673,152
Biodiversity management activities	3	414,967	400,289
Community engagements	3	234,090	93,346
Science & research	3	294,824	390,903
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>1,686,277</b>	<b>1,557,690</b>
<b>CURRENT YEAR SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>		<b>363,526</b>	<b>(191,446)</b>
Income tax expense	1(i)	-	-
<b>NET CURRENT YEAR SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) AFTER INCOME TAX</b>		<b>363,526</b>	<b>(191,446)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>363,526</b>	<b>(191,446)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Page 4 of 28

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,419,203	4,076,738
Trade and other receivables	5	1,642,099	160,421
Inventories	6	710,000	710,000
Other assets	7	12,981	38,807
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>5,784,283</b>	<b>4,985,966</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Inventories	6	1,690,000	1,520,000
Property, plant and equipment	8	4,420,121	3,890,942
Biological assets	9	256,650	259,800
Intangible assets	10	724,160	-
Other		19,250	9,015
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>12,894,464</b>	<b>10,665,723</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	309,151	282,967
Unearned revenue	12	1,696,573	269,090
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,005,724</b>	<b>552,057</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Unearned revenue	12	1,380,665	999,117
Other		30,000	-
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,410,665</b>	<b>999,117</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3,416,389</b>	<b>1,551,174</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>9,478,075</b>	<b>9,114,549</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained surplus		9,478,075	9,114,549
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>9,478,075</b>	<b>9,114,549</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Page 5 of 28

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	Retained Surplus	Total
		\$	\$
<b>BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2017</b>		<b>9,305,995</b>	<b>9,305,995</b>
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Deficit for the year		(191,446)	(191,446)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR YEAR</b>		<b>(191,446)</b>	<b>(191,446)</b>
<b>BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2018</b>		<b>9,114,549</b>	<b>9,114,549</b>
<b>BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2018</b>		<b>9,114,549</b>	<b>9,114,549</b>
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Surplus for the year		363,526	363,526
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR YEAR</b>		<b>363,526</b>	<b>363,526</b>
<b>BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2019</b>		<b>9,478,075</b>	<b>9,478,075</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Page 6 of 28

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts from customers and donors		1,094,642	1,821,788
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,687,219)	(1,526,679)
Interest received		77,063	59,356
Proceeds from disposal of inventory		-	560,000
Payments for purchase of inventory		(170,000)	(210,000)
Proceeds from sale of livestock		44,979	-
Payments for purchase of livestock		-	-

**NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** **(640,535)** **704,465**

**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**

Payment for purchase of plant and equipment

(17,000)

**NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** **(17,000)**

**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

**NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** **-**

Net cash movement in cash held

(657,535)

704,465

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year

4,076,738

3,372,273

**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR** **4** **3,419,203** **4,076,738**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

**OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE TRUST**

The Queensland Trust for Nature was established on 3 March 2004 with the following objectives:

- the protection and enhancement of the natural environment or a significant part of that natural environment within the State of Queensland;
- a purpose relating to the dissemination of information, the provision of education, or the carrying on of research, about that natural environment or about a significant aspect of that natural environment; and
- to establish and maintain a public fund to be called the "Queensland Trust for Nature Fund" ("the Fund") for the specific purpose of supporting the environmental Objectives of the Trust. The Fund is established to receive all gifts of money or property for this purpose and any money received because of such gifts must be credited to its bank account in accordance with section 30-E of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of Preparation**

Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 630 495 340 as trustee for the Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652 applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

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 (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied 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, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 13 December 2019 by the directors of the entity.

**Accounting Policies**

a. **Revenue**

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the entity is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Revenue received from biodiversity offset approvals is recognised upon receipt of funds.

The liability for unearned income is the amount to be recognised in future periods for the management of biodiversity offset areas. The management period differs between offsets, but general terms are 10 or 20 years. Unearned revenue is recognised annually in proportion to the management timeframe of each

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

offset in conjunction with the weighted recognition of offset management expenses. Where the amount to be recognised is for periods 12 months after the reporting date, that liability is presented as non-current.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

b. **Inventories**

Land purchases are generally held for resale and is therefore classified as inventory. These assets are valued at the lower of net realisable value and cost. Where net realisable value has been used, the advertised sale price or valuation has been used.

Land currently held and to be resold greater than 12 months from reporting date will be classified as non-current inventory, while all other inventory will be classified as current inventory.

c. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

**Freehold Land**

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

In periods when the freehold land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the directors conduct directors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit and loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost are valued at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

**Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

**Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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

<b>Class of Fixed Asset</b>	<b>Depreciation Rate</b>
Buildings	10%
Plant and equipment	10% - 33.33%
Motor vehicles	20%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings

d. **Leases**

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

e. **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 the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

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. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

*Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost, or
- fair value through profit or loss.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

### Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income, or
- fair value through profit or loss

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The entity initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

### Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the entity no longer controls the asset (ie has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the entity elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (eg amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
  - equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The entity uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:

- the simplified approach;

#### Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings or its historical loss experience, etc).

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

#### Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### f. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts 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 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 in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

### g. Biological Assets

Biological assets comprise of cattle which are measured at their fair value less costs to sell. The fair value of cattle is determined by an independent valuer, using the present value of expected net cash flows from the cattle, discounted using a pre-tax market determined rate.

Changes in fair value less cattle selling costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### h. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The entity's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

### i. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 12 months or less.

### j. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts receivable from customers for services provided in the ordinary course of business, accrued interest, accrued revenue, GST input tax credits, fuel tax credits and refunds due for duties paid.

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.

### k. 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 (ATO).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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.  
Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

### i. 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*.

### m. Intangible Assets

#### Right-of-Use Asset

Right-of-use asset is initially recognised at cost. The right-of-use asset has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Right-of-use asset has no residual value at the term of the lease and is amortised on a straight-line basis.

Right-of-use asset has been reclassified as an intangible asset during 2018/19. Amortisation for the right-of-use asset from initial ownership to 30 June 2019 has been recognised and expensed in 2018/19.

### n. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity 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. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

### o. Comparative Figures

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

### p. Trade and Other Payables

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

### q. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Management evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the entity.

#### Key estimates

- (i) *Useful lives of depreciable assets*  
Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

Page 15 of 28

Page 16 of 28

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### (ii) Inventories

Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

Land currently held and expected to be resold within 12 months of the reporting date will be classified as current inventory, while all other inventory will be classified as non-current inventory.

### r. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The entity measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

"Fair value" is the price the entity would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie enforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

### s. New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the Entity

#### Initial application of AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*

The entity has adopted AASB 9 with a date of initial application of 1 July 2018. As a result, the entity has changed its financial instruments accounting policies as detailed in this note.

Considering the initial application of AASB 9 during the financial period, there were no financial statement line items that have been affected for the current and prior period.

#### Impairment

As per AASB 9 an expected credit loss model is applied, and not an incurred credit loss model as per the previous Standard applicable (AASB 139). To reflect changes in credit risk, this expected credit loss model requires the entity to account for expected credit losses since initial recognition.

If the credit risk on a financial instrument did not show significant change since initial recognition, an expected credit loss amounts equal to the 12-month expected credit loss is used. However, a loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss if the credit risk on that

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the instrument is an acquired credit-impaired financial asset.

A simple approach is followed in relation to trade receivables, as the loss allowance is measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

The entity reviewed and assessed the existing financial assets on 1 July 2018. The assessment was done to test the impairment of these financial assets using reasonable and supportable information that was available to determine the credit risk of the respective items at the date they were initially recognised. The assessment was compared to the credit risk as at 1 July 2017 and 1 July 2018. The assessment was done without undue cost or effort in accordance with AASB 9.

### t. Accounting Standards and Interpretations Issued but not Operative at 30 June 2019

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

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

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

The adoption of AASB 16 is likely to have a material impact on the Trust's financial report. The Trust's non-cancellable operating lease commitments amount to \$236,250 (refer to Note 13) as at the reporting date.

- (ii) AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) and AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

As at the reporting date, the directors have concluded that the impact of AASB 1058 and AASB 15 on the financial statements would not be material.

The Trust has chosen not to early-adopt AASB 1058 and AASB 15. However, the Trust has conducted a high-level assessment of the impact of these new Standards, as follows.

A core change of AASB 1058 and AASB 15 is that they shift the focus from a reciprocal/non-reciprocal basis to a basis of assessment that considers the enforceability of a contract and the specificity of performance obligations. AASB 1058 is applicable when an entity

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions where the consideration to acquire the asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the entity to further its objectives.

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 Trust) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. The liabilities must be amortised to profit or loss as income when the Entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer.
- AASB 15 applies where there is an "enforceable" contract with a customer with "sufficiently specific" performance obligations that results in income being recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied under AASB 15, as opposed to immediate income recognition under AASB 1058. AASB 15 introduced a five-step approach to revenue recognition that is far more prescriptive than AASB 118: Revenue.

Page 17 of 28

Page 18 of 28

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME</b>			
<b>a. Revenue</b>			
LAND MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISES			
Livestock and fodder		67,688	79,408
Nature refuge assessments		14,300	25,510
Other		-	35,000
IMPACT INVESTMENTS			
Biodiversity activities		214,491	789,713
Other		-	-
EDUCATION & EVENT SUPPORT			
Event hosting		166,613	-
Other		-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>		<u>463,092</u>	<u>929,631</u>
<b>b. Other Income</b>			
LAND MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISES			
Grants		102,071	154,915
Other		6,962	31,844
IMPACT INVESTMENTS			
Other		5,549	67,243
PHILANTHROPIC DONATIONS			
Asset donations		1,350,000	-
Other donations		24,972	77,900
EDUCATION & EVENT SUPPORT			
Grants		9,550	18,550
Other		5,673	26,805
INTEREST INCOME		81,934	59,356
<b>Total other income</b>		<u>1,586,711</u>	<u>436,613</u>
<b>Total revenue and other income</b>		<u><b>2,049,803</b></u>	<u><b>1,366,244</b></u>

The presentation of revenue and other income has been amended since the 2018 financial statements were prepared as resolved by the directors on 31 July 2019. Revenue and other income are now reported by function whereas previous years' reported revenue and other income by nature. As such, the 2018 comparative has been updated to reflect the change.

Page 19 of 28

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>NOTE 3: EXPENSES</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee expenses		644,388	553,611
Office rent and outgoing		64,808	60,657
Insurance		23,187	25,350
Property holding costs		47,594	36,184
Livestock		30,590	20,888
Depreciation and amortisation		112,114	34,061
Other biodiversity and land management expenses		395,807	577,262
Event hosting expenses		122,396	4,113
Governance		100,533	132,150
Business development		60,420	54,777
Other expenses		84,440	58,637
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u><b>1,686,277</b></u>	<u><b>1,557,690</b></u>

The presentation of expenses has been amended since the 2018 financial statements were prepared as resolved by the directors on 31 July 2019. Expenses are now reported by function whereas in previous years expenses were reported by nature. As such, the 2018 comparative has been updated to reflect the change.

**NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

CURRENT			
Cash at bank		150,007	1,963,553
Cash on hand		4	158
Short-term investments – bank deposits		3,269,192	2,113,027
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u><b>3,419,203</b></u>	<u><b>4,076,738</b></u>

**NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

CURRENT			
Trade receivables	5a	1,584,359	118,432
Accrued interest		15,091	11,032
Accrued revenue		466	5,000
GST input tax credits		39,447	25,466
Fuel tax credits		582	491
Other		2,154	-
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>		<u><b>1,642,099</b></u>	<u><b>160,421</b></u>

a. On 11 July 2019, trade receivables of \$1,512,672 were received which formed part of trade and other receivables balance at 30 June 2019.

Page 20 of 28

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>NOTE 6: INVENTORIES</b>			
CURRENT			
Land held for resale		710,000	710,000
<b>NON-CURRENT</b>			
Land held for resale		1,690,000	1,520,000
<b>Total inventory</b>		<u><b>2,400,000</b></u>	<u><b>2,230,000</b></u>
<b>NOTE 7: OTHER ASSETS</b>			
CURRENT			
Prepayments		12,981	38,807
<b>Total other assets</b>		<u><b>12,981</b></u>	<u><b>38,807</b></u>
<b>NOTE 8: PROPERTY, PLANT &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>			
Property and buildings		4,265,000	3,745,000
<b>Total property &amp; buildings</b>		<u><b>4,265,000</b></u>	<u><b>3,745,000</b></u>
Plant & equipment – at cost		212,713	167,258
Accumulated depreciation		(83,119)	(59,809)
<b>Total plant &amp; equipment</b>		<u><b>129,594</b></u>	<u><b>107,449</b></u>
Motor vehicles – at cost		64,826	64,826
Accumulated depreciation		(39,299)	(26,333)
<b>Total motor vehicles</b>		<u><b>25,527</b></u>	<u><b>38,493</b></u>
<b>Total property, plant &amp; equipment</b>		<u><b>4,420,121</b></u>	<u><b>3,890,942</b></u>

The presentation of plant & equipment has changed since the 2018 financial statements were prepared. Plant & equipment has been split into plant & equipment and motor vehicles. As such, the 2018 comparative has been updated to reflect this change.

**NOTE 9: BIOLOGICAL ASSETS****Reconciliation of livestock held**

Carrying amount at 1 July	259,800	274,450
Purchase of livestock	-	-
External sale of livestock less selling expenses	(40,868)	(59,727)
Changes in fair value	37,718	45,077
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<u><b>256,650</b></u>	<u><b>259,800</b></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>NOTE 10: INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>			
Right-of-use asset – at cost		800,000	-
Accumulated amortisation		(75,840)	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>		<u><b>724,160</b></u>	<u><b>-</b></u>
<b>Asset Reclassification</b>			

On 14 November 2018, the trustees approved the reclassification of Avoid Island as an intangible asset after a review of the nature of the asset. Amortisation to 30 June 2018 of \$59,840 has been recognised during 2018/19 in addition to the annual amortisation for 2018/19 which is on a straight-line basis.

**NOTE 11: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

CURRENT			
Trade payables		51,555	166,598
Accrued expenses		36,365	32,964
Employee expenses – provision for employee benefits	11a	49,697	57,703
Other employee expenses		30,368	16,632
Other payables		14,116	9,070
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>		<u><b>309,151</b></u>	<u><b>282,967</b></u>

a. The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the entity does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The provision does not include long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

**NOTE 12: UNEARNED REVENUE**

CURRENT			
Biodiversity offset management fees		1,002,580	164,491
Non-refundable holding fees		673,750	-
Government grants and other		20,243	104,599
		<u>1,696,573</u>	<u>269,090</u>
NON-CURRENT			
Biodiversity offset management fees		1,380,665	988,090
Government grants and other		-	11,027
		<u>1,380,665</u>	<u>999,117</u>
<b>Total unearned revenue</b>		<u><b>3,077,238</b></u>	<u><b>1,268,207</b></u>

Page 21 of 28

Page 22 of 28

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>NOTE 13: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS</b>			
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>			
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements			
Payable – minimum lease payments:			
not later than one year		52,500	24,047
later than one year and not later than five years		183,750	-
later than five years		-	-
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>		<b>236,250</b>	<b>24,047</b>

The property lease commitments are non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements with a five-year term. Increase in lease commitments will occur in line with the rent and review clause of the lease contract, however the above figures do not account for such addition.

**Operating lease receivables**

Receivable – minimum lease payments:			
not later than one year		-	6,250
later than one year and not later than five years		-	-
later than five years		-	-
<b>Total operating lease receivables</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>6,250</b>

**NOTE 14: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS**

The directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities or assets that are likely to have a material effect on the presentation of these financial statements.

**NOTE 15: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Other than the following, the directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

- On 3 July 2019, an amount of \$969,808 was received and banked from the winding up of an organisation. The funds are quarantined to be utilised for the purchase of land to increase biodiversity and endangered species protection. The financial effect of the transaction has not been brought to account in the financial statements at 30 June 2019 and will be reflected in next year's financial statements.
- On 29 July 2019, the entity executed a five-year contract with the State Department of Environment and Science to deliver a koala habitat restoration partnership program.
- On 29 October 2019, a singular land holding was settled and reduced current inventory by \$133,773.

Page 23 of 28

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>NOTE 16: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION</b>			
Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity, is considered key management personnel (KMP).			
Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.			
The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the entity during the year are as follows:			
<b>Key management personnel compensation</b>		<b>223,917</b>	<b>230,823</b>

**NOTE 17: OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

During the year there were no related party transactions.

**NOTE 18: MEMBERS' GUARANTEE**

The entity is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10,000 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2019, the number of members was 3.

**NOTE 19: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, trade debtors and trade creditors. The carrying amounts 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:

<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,419,203	4,076,738
Trade and other receivables	5	1,642,099	160,421
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>5,061,302</b>	<b>4,237,159</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	309,151	282,967
Borrowings		-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>309,151</b>	<b>282,967</b>

Page 24 of 28

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<b>NOTE 20: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS</b>		

The entity measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- freehold land and buildings.

The entity does not subsequently measure any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

**Valuation techniques**

The entity selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the entity are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- the market approach, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities;
- the income approach, which converts estimated future cash flows of income and expenses into a single discounted present value; and
- the cost approach, which reflects the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

**Non-financial assets**

Inventories			
- Land (i)	6	2,400,000	2,230,000
- Biological assets (ii)	9	256,650	259,800
		<b>2,656,650</b>	<b>2,489,800</b>

(i) For freehold land, the fair values are based on comprehensive reports obtained independently by a professional property valuer.

(ii) For biological assets, the fair values are based on a livestock appraisal by an independent livestock auction and valuation entity.

**NOTE 21: ENTITY DETAILS**

The registered office of the entity is:

Level 11  
116 Adelaide Street  
BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000

The principal place of business is:

Level 11  
116 Adelaide Street  
BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000

**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 630 495 340 as trustee for the Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652, the directors of the registered entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 25, satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
  - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements applicable to the entity; and
  - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The directors disclose that on the 18th Day of December 2018, Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 690 495 340 was appointed by the supreme court of Queensland as Trustee of the Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652 in substitution for Adrian Ralph Volders, James Allan McKnoulty and Ian Patrick Callow.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.



Adrian Ralph Volders  
Chair



James Allan McKnoulty  
Director



Elizabeth Katherine O'Brien  
Director

Dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December 2019

Page 25 of 28

Page 26 of 28

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS OF LANDSCAPES QUEENSLAND LIMITED AS TRUSTEE  
FOR THE QUEENSLAND TRUST FOR NATURE

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Queensland Trust For Nature ("the Trust"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit and loss and other income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' declaration.

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

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Independence

We are independent of the Corporate Trustee and the Trust in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* 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 our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

## Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Corporate Trustee of the Trust are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives 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 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 Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using a going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individual or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at <http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PKF

PKF BRISBANE AUDIT


CAMERON BRADLEY  
PARTNERBRISBANE  
DATE: 13 DECEMBER 2019



**Brisbane Head Office**

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