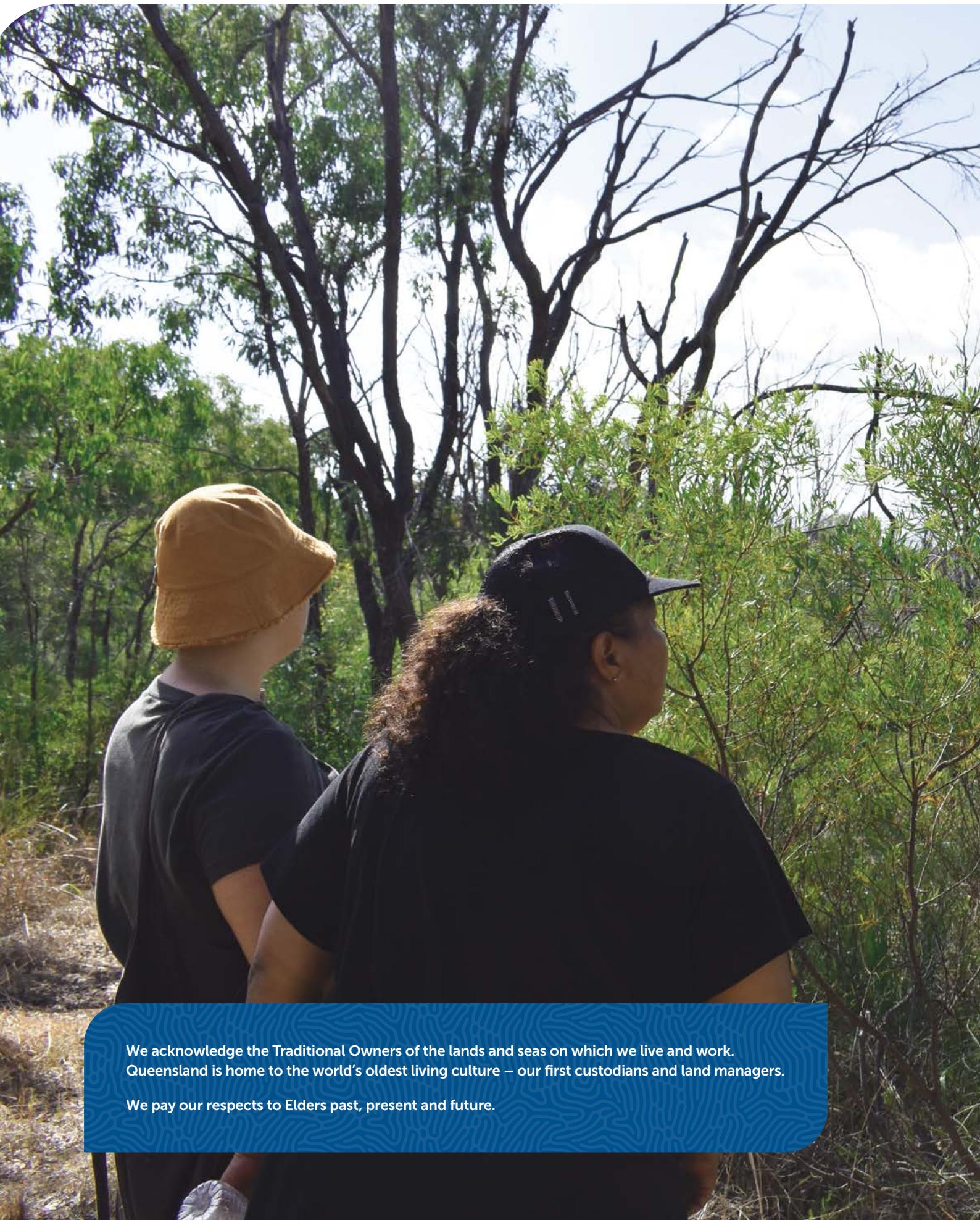




Growing Impact

2020
ANNUAL REPORT



We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands and seas on which we live and work.
Queensland is home to the world's oldest living culture – our first custodians and land managers.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and future.

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QTFN's Renee Rossini and Samarla Deshong from Koinmerburra Aboriginal Corporation on Avoid Island. Image credit: Georgina Braun





At QTFN, biodiversity is our business

We restore, enhance and protect biodiversity, habitat for threatened species and ecosystems across Queensland through sustainable land management, smart investment strategies, powerful partnerships, and proven results.

In 2020, we sharpened our vision and strategic focus, harnessed our strengths and forged new partnerships to extend our reach, grow our impact and realise the true value of biodiversity – for people, planet, productivity and profit.

Message from our Chair



I offer my respects to the Traditional Owners past, present and emerging on whose land we conduct our activities.

The Queensland Trust for Nature has undergone great change, challenge and growth over the past 12 months. As Chair it has been my intention to build an organisation capable of making a lasting difference to the incredible natural diversity of Queensland. An organisation with a sound financial and asset base that will last many, many years and lead the way for decades to come.

We have actively recruited to build a skills-based Board. Dan Clowes and Antra Hood who have joined myself, Jim McKnoult and Dr Liz O'Brien on the Board recently have added to our depth of skills. As a Board we have proven to be strategic, cohesive, dedicated, knowledgeable and engaged.

One of the most important roles of the Board is the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. Steve Lacey has proven himself to be an ethical and strategic leader of worth. This year he has overseen the development of our new strategic plan, the restructure of the organisation and the delivery of numerous projects. On behalf of the Board I offer my thanks to all the QTFN staff who have been integral to the delivery of our program of work.

Queensland is one of the world's biodiversity hotspots with a range of ecosystems. Our properties at Aroona, the magnificent gift from Robin and Cathy Stock, Koala Crossing, Avoid Island, Mission Beach and now the Daintree are critical in preserving a number of rare and threatened species of plants and animals.

Lot 83 in the Daintree, the world's oldest rainforest, is our latest purchase. The majority of the property itself has incredible world heritage values that we will protect in perpetuity. Yet it is the cleared areas that hold the most excitement for the future. With our partners Rainforest Rescue, Greenfleet and Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation we are planning a project of significance aimed at no less than proving a business model that will unlock global funding through carbon sequestration for large scale rainforest restoration. Together with our partnership with Tranquillity Lodge this is our chance to make a difference in a world that is rapidly accepting the need for a dramatic escalation in investment into carbon sinks.

The revolving fund model is crucial and unique to our business. Buying land, restoring it, protecting it, creating new and sustainable income streams to add value and then reselling to recycle capital. Telling people of our success will help reshape the perception of environmental projects as a legitimate part of the capitalist economy that has for so long generated income from pillaging rather than healing the natural world.

For QTFN this is only the beginning. We are a small organisation with a big ambition. Our next key challenges are buying more land, creating new productive partnerships, gaining more investment and delivering more environmental gain.

As Chair I cannot thank you enough for being part of this journey.

Dr Adrian Volders | Chair



Message from our CEO



As we reflect on 2020 as a year dominated by the global pandemic of COVID-19, it is clear that the world has changed, particularly how people operate on a day-to-day basis. As Australia progresses towards returning to life as 'normal', there is a prime opportunity to highlight the critical role nature and our natural capital assets deliver for the benefit of society.

Epictetus, the Greek Philosopher, wrote, "It is not what happens to you, but how you react to it that matters". One of the most significant learnings from COVID is society's reaction to its realisation there is a fractured relationship with nature, natural systems and the planet. There is now a growing desire to address this through stronger investment in ESG (Environmental Social Governance), demonstrating the need for strong connections between sustainable investment returns and long-term positive environmental and social impact.

With this in mind, QTFN are strongly placed to guide the future of environmental protection and biodiversity in our State and beyond.

Whilst delivering operational requirements with various modifications due to COVID, QTFN has spent a great deal of time on developing its strategy which will achieve maximum beneficial impact for the Queensland landscape whilst meeting the obligations of the QTFN trust deed.

Through a review of the organisation's structure, its people and the requirements of the Queensland landscape, we have created a strategy and implementation plan which, in the coming years, will enable QTFN to receive and deploy investment, both financial and physical, to restore and protect biodiversity and deliver measurable quadruple bottom-line returns. The delivery of outcomes which encompass

economic, environmental, social and cultural impact will highlight the true outcome value of the investment and will enable nature-based solutions to receive more global investment.

Our new brand and strategy bring together the many aspects of QTFN's unique business model, and all who have been involved in its creation should be proud of what has been created. Through the work QTFN will be delivering in the coming years, our vision "to empower more people and businesses to value and invest in biodiversity resulting in improved outcomes for Queensland's natural environment" will be achieved for future generations to enjoy, value and enhance.

In closing, I offer my thanks and sincere gratitude to the QTFN Chair, Dr Adrian Volders, and the Board of Directors for their vision, knowledge, support and enthusiasm; our passionate, dedicated and skilled staff who work tirelessly to deliver amazing outcomes; the volunteers who donate their time, passion and energy to be part of the journey; and to the many organisations who partner with us to help leave the landscape in a better position for future generations. I look forward to working with you all in 2021 to continue our positive impact on the biodiversity of Queensland's unique landscape.

Steve Lacey | Chief Executive Officer

COVID-19: Resilience and perspective

The global COVID-19 pandemic touched millions of lives worldwide and altered the way people and businesses interacted and operated.

At QTFN, our response, in line with the Australian and Queensland Government guidelines, prioritised the health and safety of our people, partners, volunteers and community. Testimony to the resilience and resourcefulness of the organisation and those we work with, we found solutions to ensure our core work continued – restoring, enhancing and protecting Queensland's biodiversity.

On a broader scale, COVID-19 brought into focus the link between biodiversity and human health.

In his message for the International Day for Biological Diversity on 22 May 2020, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres stated "COVID-19 – which emanated from the wild – has shown how human health is intimately connected with our relationship to the natural world", and stressed the need to preserve and sustainably manage biodiversity to mitigate climate disruption, guarantee food and water sources, and even prevent pandemics.



Our vision



To empower more people and businesses to value and invest in biodiversity resulting in improved outcomes for Queensland's natural environment.

Our purpose



We combine natural and financial capital to enhance Queensland's biodiversity and create genuine wins for the environment and investors.

Our strategy



To power environmental progress by doing things differently:

- With a business model that proves environmental preservation and conservation is profitable, sustainable and vital to our shared future.
- By re-defining how natural capital is preserved, managed and valued through evidence-based projects, innovative investment programs, powerful partnerships and measurable results.

QTFN's Long-Term Holdings Manager Felicity Shapland and a future nature refuge owner at Kuranda. Image credit: Stephen Nowakowski



The way we work

We are inspired by a focused, unified and values-based approach to achieve meaningful and long-lasting environmental, economic, social and cultural outcomes.



Leadership

We have a deep understanding and expertise across natural landscapes, business and investment. We strive to be a thought leader and demonstrate best practice in sustainable land management and impact investment that works. We are able to mobilise support and action through our inspirational leadership.

Commercial approach

We plan and manage our portfolio of programs and investments via a strategic, well-considered, proven approach. We act with utmost professionalism within well-established structures, and our decisions are based on high conservation impact and good financial sense.

Transparency and accountability

We set clear goals and we rigorously measure, track and report results and our shared success. We measure ourselves against the highest standards of integrity plus financial and environmental reporting principles.

Genuine collaboration

We work hand in hand with landholders, educators, investors, Traditional Owners, business and government, with our relationships grounded in cooperation, understanding, empathy and mutual benefits.

Real impact

We create lasting and positive change. We are not vague about our goals and results. We are led by science, data and evidence every step of the way, and our results and returns are consistently achieved and communicated.

Maximum value

We constantly work to deliver more growth, opportunity and longevity, and extend benefits further across environmental, economic, social and cultural outcomes.

We partner to preserve and invest for impact

At QTFN, we protect and enhance Queensland's biodiversity in market changing ways.

We have been developing innovative business models and collaborative partnerships to improve outcomes for Queensland's natural environment since 2004.

We do more than champion the preservation of land, ecosystems and species. Rather, we unlock their potential to make biodiversity an enticing opportunity for people and organisations – with returns that far exceed the 'feel-good factor'.

For us, conservation and productivity are not mutually exclusive. As we work to restore and safeguard spaces, we adapt them to serve other valuable purposes:

as immersive outdoor STEM classrooms, thriving research sites, powerful community projects, strategic carbon and biodiversity offsetting opportunities and productive agricultural land.

We acquire, protect and sell land, manage properties, drive research programs, and collaborate on projects that prove biodiversity makes good business sense.

Every day, we work with organisations, government, investors, Traditional Owners and individuals to deliver environmental, economic, social and cultural outcomes. Beyond simply doing good, we make good on our shared objectives – with rigorous measurement so our stakeholders can see and celebrate the rewards.

Partner to preserve



Design and lead strategic land and sea projects and partnerships.

Invest for impact



Through our own long-term landholdings, the property assets that we regenerate for sale, and by managing and investing in commercial activities that deliver environmental, economic, social and cultural outcomes.

ACROSS THESE TWO AREAS, OUR WORK FOCUSES ON:

Healthy habitats and ecosystems

Actively restore and protect ecologically significant habitats and ecosystems.

Surviving + thriving threatened species

Lead and facilitate beneficial research to drive understanding, survival and protection of threatened species, and support recovery groups.

Proven + effective offset program

Plan, manage and monitor professional carbon and biodiversity offset projects for maximum environmental and conservation impact.

Positive + productive Indigenous land management partnerships

Jointly build capacity and cooperatively revegetate lands and restore habitat for threatened species, ensuring access while sharing insights, respect and ecological knowledge.

Permanent + secure land protection

Promote the benefits of the Nature Refuge Program amongst landowners and support the registration process.

Enlightening + inspiring education partnerships

Provide access to real world classrooms and field sites to power vital science and education programs including university research collaborations, school conservation camps and immersive STEM experiences.

Sustainable agriculture + rural livelihoods

Assist primary producers to diversify income from a range of environmental markets, and increase their knowledge, and skills in holistic land management and regenerative agriculture.

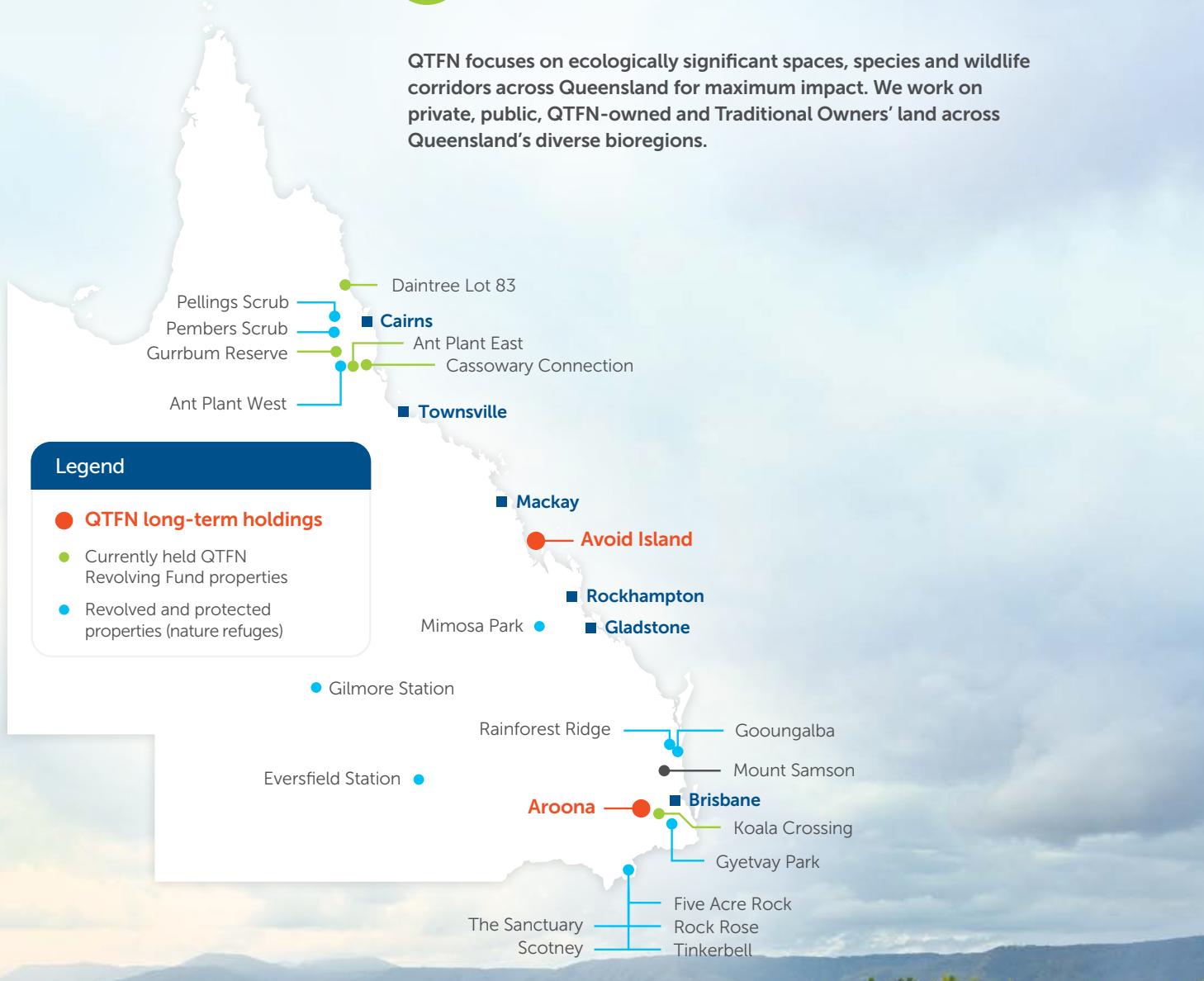
Engaged + valued communities and volunteers

Mobilise the support of local communities and volunteers through genuine understanding and long-term commitment, inspiring projects and events, and consistent support and appreciation.



Where we work

QTFN focuses on ecologically significant spaces, species and wildlife corridors across Queensland for maximum impact. We work on private, public, QTFN-owned and Traditional Owners' land across Queensland's diverse bioregions.



Long-term land holdings

We own, protect and manage land for long-term restoration, scalable environmental projects and scientific field research. They are also used for real-world classrooms, eco-volunteering and to demonstrate sustainable land practices.

Revolving Fund

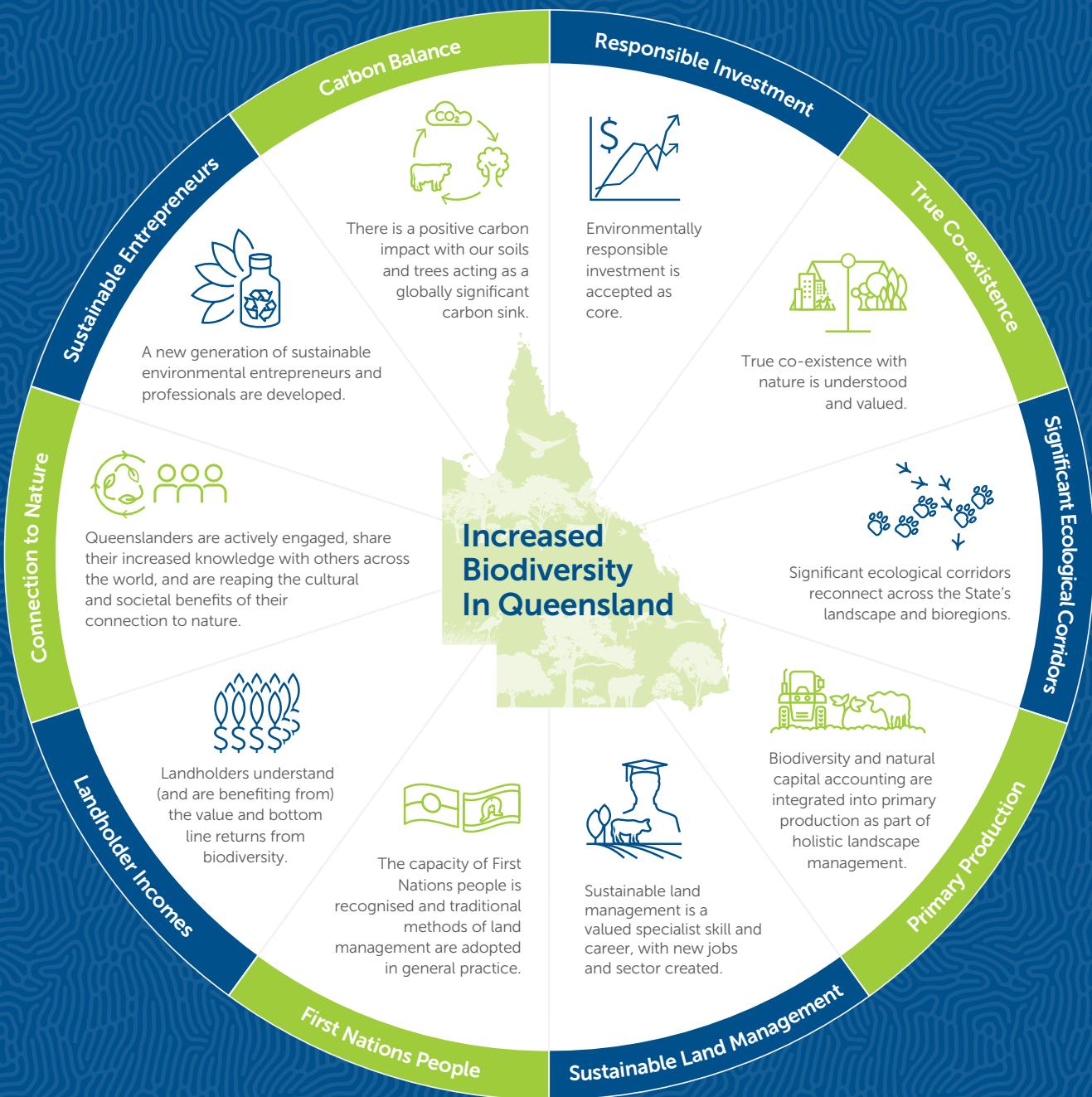
We buy, restore and protect properties (with an enduring conservation agreement), then sell them on the public market to reinvest in land acquisition and biodiversity projects.

Nature refuges

Properties sold through our Revolving Fund which are now privately owned and permanently protected under a nature refuge covenant facilitated by QTFN.

Our vision of success

Our purpose and our vision for the future are clear – a Queensland where increased biodiversity secures a healthy, prosperous and hopeful tomorrow for everyone.



Our impact in 2020

Environmental

3,278

hectares preserved (QTFN Long-Term Holdings + Revolving Fund)



1,308

hectares declared as nature refuges with QTFN's support



13,882

habitat trees planted



12

hectares of trees planted

Habitat protected for over
100 threatened species



Flagship species protected:

- koala
- cassowary
- brush-tailed rock-wallaby
- flatback turtle

12

threatened regional ecosystems protected

Action in 4 significant Queensland bioregions:

- South East Queensland
- Wet Tropics
- Brigalow Belt
- Central Queensland Coast



Implementation

of Accounting for Nature® Framework and Econet™ Score for Koala Crossing commenced*



* To be audited in 2021

Economic



Over
\$700k

invested
through QTFN's
Revolving Fund



Almost
\$1m

in conservation
grants secured

Social



Over
132

community
volunteer
opportunities

More than

50

active
community
and industry
partnerships



10

research and
education
partnerships



40

Citizen Science
participants



15

landholders
engaged



Cultural



Cassowary conservation

With as few as 4,000 southern cassowary (*Casuarius casuarius johnsonii*) estimated to remain in the wild, the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area in Far North Queensland is a stronghold for its conservation. QTFN is on a mission to save this amazing bird before it's too late, joining forces with passionate conservation groups, Traditional Owners, private landholders and volunteers to protect and restore cassowary habitat.

More than 700 hectares of cassowary habitat in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area has been secured through QTFN's Revolving Fund since 2004, including four properties currently held in our portfolio – Daintree Lot 83 (purchased in 2020), Gurrbum Reserve, Cassowary Connection Nature Refuge and Ant Plant West Nature Refuge.

In addition, through QTFN's involvement with the Queensland Government's voluntary conservation covenant program, the Nature Refuges Program, we have facilitated the long-term protection of a further 978 hectares of cassowary habitat on privately owned land in the region.

Together, these properties not only preserve existing habitat but aid in its expansion, with rainforest restoration projects set to provide more food sources, movement corridors and breeding grounds for the endangered southern cassowary.

544

hectares
of cassowary
habitat protected



3 hectares of rainforest
restoration commenced

3 hectares of weeds treated

Habitat provided for
15 threatened species

6,620

habitat trees
planted



2 threatened
ecosystems protected

3 community planting days

90 individual volunteering
opportunities

\$9,913

in new grants secured



3 Traditional Owner groups engaged

12 active industry and community
partnerships

66

"The cassowary disperses at least 60-70 species of rainforest trees... If the cassowary is surviving, the rainforest is surviving and all the other animals, plants and organisms that make up this incredible celebration of life on earth are able to survive."

Peter Trott | Secretary, C4

Image credit: Jeff Larson



Innovative Miyawaki planting underway at Gurrbum Reserve. Image credit: Brett Kraus



“The Miyawaki planting method provides a simple, effective and sustainable reforestation solution. We love that QTFN have allowed us to do this on their property and raise awareness of how we can do something that has a direct, positive result and leaves a legacy for future generations.”

Brett Kraus | Brettacorp Inc.



Gurrbum Reserve

Bioregion

Bioregion 7 – Wet Tropics

Country

- Djiru • Gulngay

In 2019, QTFN purchased Gurrbum Reserve in partnership with Community for Coastal and Cassowary Conservation (C4) with the joint vision to secure habitat for the endangered southern cassowary.

Nestled between Jappoon National Park and Walter Hill Conservation Park at Smith’s Gap, the 17-hectare property had been a ‘missing link’ in a major cassowary corridor in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area.

Since its purchase, we have worked alongside the Traditional Owners – the Gulngay and Djiru peoples - C4, other conservation partners, and the local community to begin the transformation of the former banana plantation into cassowary habitat. Between December 2019 and the start of the 2020 Wet Season, 6,620 native trees were planted to restore and enhance the property’s biodiversity, including cassowary food sources such as bandicoot berry (*Leea indica*), cassowary plum (*Cerbera floribunda*), and quandong (*Elaeocarpus johnsonii*). The presence of cassowary scat amongst the new plantings is an encouraging sign that cassowary once again feel welcome to roam and forage on the property.

Our Partners

C4 Community for Coastal and Cassowary Conservation

Queensland Department of Environment and Science

Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service

Terrain NRM

Brettacorp Inc.

Greenfleet

Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

The Rainforest School, Mission Beach

Mission Beach and Tully community volunteers

Planting for impact

In partnership with C4 and fellow Cassowary Coast conservation group, Brettacorp Inc., we have piloted the use of the Miyawaki planting method on two plots on Gurrbum Reserve to accelerate rainforest reforestation on the property. A globally recognised planting method, Miyawaki is proven to create fast growing, high density, high biodiversity and high carbon sequestration forests, with significantly reduced weed and maintenance requirements.

In just over 12 months, the growth rate on the first 100m² plot on Gurrbum Reserve, funded by Sugi, is astounding – with habitat trees planted reaching over four metres in height.

The second 240m² plot, planted in August 2020, is regarded to be the largest Miyawaki forest to be planted in Australia to date. It was planted with the help of 13 students from The Rainforest School in Mission Beach, their families and community volunteers and funded by the Australian Government’s Communities Environment Program.

Each Miyawaki plot on Gurrbum Reserve features 75-plus plant species and up to four trees per square metre.





Daintree Lot 83 – Growing the world’s oldest rainforest

Bioregion

Bioregion 7 – Wet Tropics

Country

- Eastern Kuku Yalanji



Our landmark purchase of Lot 83 in the Daintree, a 376-hectare property on Cape Tribulation Road in the Douglas Shire Council, provides the platform for a multi-faceted program with far-reaching environmental, social, economic and cultural benefits.

Through a future-focused collaboration with Rainforest Rescue, Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation and Greenfleet, we will not only be protecting a huge slice of the Daintree and restoring cassowary habitat, we will be nurturing the next generation of rainforest restoration projects through the establishment of a nursery and training facility, and carbon sequestration research.

Brilliant biodiversity

The current and potential ecological value of the property is immense. Around 120 hectares of the property is intact, with several distinct ecosystems represented. A baseline ecological survey planned for 2021 will provide a more detailed assessment of the species found on the property. Hundreds of species including many endemic, rare and threatened species rely on the type of ecosystems found on Daintree Lot 83. This includes the southern cassowary, Bennett's tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus bennettianus*), species of rainforest stream frogs and numerous vulnerable and near threatened plant species.

Our Partners

Rainforest Rescue
Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation

Douglas Shire Council
Greenfleet

Daintree community

Rainforest restoration

The plan for Daintree Lot 83 includes the reforestation of 100 hectares of land previously cleared for cattle grazing, effectively expanding the rainforest along priority reef catchments along the Daintree River. The project will use the skills sets of QTFN and our partner organisations, Rainforest Rescue, Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation and Greenfleet to showcase and document the quadruple bottom line returns of rainforest restoration.

The site will host carbon sequestration demonstration and research trials, where different revegetation methods and their carbon abatement will be monitored, measured and compared. Jabalbina rangers will also work on Country, developing and passing on their skills and knowledge across seed collection, tree planting and production, and rainforest regeneration activities.

QTFN has also granted Rainforest Rescue and Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation the footprint necessary to establish a new, large-scale native plant nursery on the property where Daintree-sourced and genetically appropriate trees will be propagated.

The nursery will substantially increase the capacity to propagate rainforest seedlings – expanding and accelerating Daintree restoration efforts.





*The view across Daintree Lot 83.
Image credit: Christina Cork*

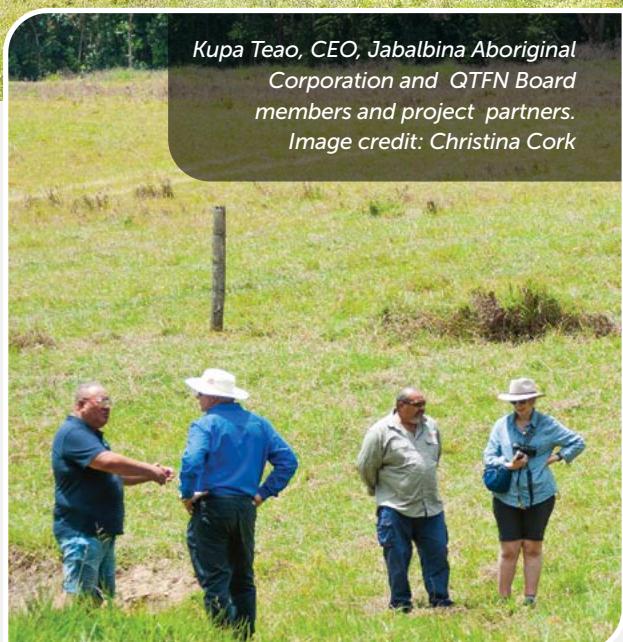
A visionary partnership

The Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation has been integral to the development of the future vision for Daintree Lot 83. The Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation is the Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC) and the Cultural Heritage Body for the Eastern Kuku Yalanjiwarra people. The Memorandum of Understanding being developed with the Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation provides a pathway for two ways management of the land through which traditional and contemporary knowledge will be shared and applied to the restoration and ongoing management of the property's natural capital and the creation of sustainable ecosystem services. At its heart is the nursery which will provide training and learning opportunities for Indigenous rangers on Country and employment opportunities.

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"This land will support Eastern Kuku Yalanjiwarra people to care for their lands and develop economic and community potential, ensuring culture, integrity and optimisation of benefits for Kuku Yalanji Traditional Owners."

Kupa Teao | CEO, Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation



*Kupa Teao, CEO, Jabalbina Aboriginal Corporation and QTFN Board members and project partners.
Image credit: Christina Cork*



Rainforest Rescue's Daintree Rainforest Plant Nursery. Image credit: Antra Hood



Daintree Lot 83. Image credit Christina Cork

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"Climate change is the greatest challenge we are facing and planting trees is one of the things we can do to address it. Daintree Lot 83 is symbolically at the gateway to the Daintree and its purchase, and our plans for a nursery with the capacity to propagate 150,000 trees in a year, means we can increase our impact on a global climate level. We couldn't do this without QTFN and its capacity to identify and manage large-scale projects."

Branden Barber | CEO, Rainforest Rescue

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"The sale of this land puts the land in the hands of those who are best placed to enhance and protect biodiversity and restore habitat for wildlife. We can do this by collaborating with and supporting our conservation community to make a real difference."

Michael Kerr | Mayor, Douglas Shire Council



Habitat for koala

The bushfires which ravaged Australia at the start of 2020 and their devastating impact on koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) populations have ignited awareness and conversation around the urgency and action required to save this iconic Australian species.

With a proven track-record in koala habitat protection and restoration and koala research, QTFN is a leading force in koala recovery efforts in Queensland. In 2020, we continued our collaborations with governments, koala conservation and rescue groups, universities and the community to do everything in our power to ensure the long-term survival of this much-loved marsupial.

Spared from the impact of the fires, the koala populations on our long-term property holdings Koala Crossing and Aroona Station are thriving.

Ongoing habitat conservation, restoration and land management, including proactive fire management, remained a focus on these two properties during the year, while we gained significant momentum on our delivery of the Koala Habitat Restoration Partnership Program, in support of the Queensland Government's Koala Conservation Strategy.

Over
650



hectares of koala habitat protected

355 hectares of koala habitat restoration planned and in progress

7,262

koala habitat trees planted



95 hectares of weed treated

1 ecological burn

Over
12



active industry and community partnerships

10 education and training opportunities





Koala Crossing

Bioregion

Bioregion 12 – South East Queensland

Country

- Ugarapul • Yuggera



Our flagship koala conservation property, Koala Crossing is a 652-hectare property which adjoins the Flinders Peak Conservation Park, just an hour south of Brisbane, and forms part of the Flinders-Karawatha Corridor – the largest remaining contiguous stretch of eucalypt forest in the region.

Koala Crossing is managed in accordance with Federal and State koala recovery action plans. Through our Offsets with Outcomes program, we facilitate ongoing revegetation and restoration of koala habitat through an extensive and ongoing planting program. In collaboration with environmental not-for-profit organisation Greenfleet, local conservation groups and community volunteers, more than 100,000 koala food and shelter trees have been planted since QTFN purchased the property in 2014/2015. In 2020, a further 7,262 trees were planted over approximately five hectares, bringing the total number of hectares of revegetation to 95.66 hectares with forecast carbon sequestration measuring close to 100,000 tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e).

Extensive koala tagging, tracking and monitoring has identified individual koalas roam across 20-100 hectares, and has helped pinpoint areas for revegetation with their preferred Eucalyptus species *Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Eucalyptus crebra*.

Surviving and thriving

Our research partnership with the University of Queensland's Koala Ecology Group is providing vital information on the movements, health and habits of the koala population at Koala Crossing.

Data from Spot Assessment Technique (SAT) surveys conducted in 2015 and 2019 indicate Koala Crossing's koala population has increased in density, with the proportion of sites showing koala activity increasing from 75 per cent to 83 per cent. In 2020, opportunistic scat surveys conducted across the property confirmed active koala occupancy, providing further proof of a healthy (and growing) koala population.

Measuring impact over the long-term

Our trial roll out of the award-winning Accounting for Nature® Framework at Koala Crossing provided an initial Environmental Condition Index (Econd™) score for the property in 2020. The score between 0 and 100 describes the condition of the asset relative to its undegraded state. Early estimates of the the Econd™ for Koala Crossing point to strong improvements in the condition of native vegetation (40 to 70), native mammals (40 to 60) and importantly, the koala (68 to 82) in the five years QTFN has been managing the property.



The next step is for QTFN to register the project on the Accounting for Nature® public registry and seek third party verification and certification. The Accounting for Nature® Framework and Econet™ reporting is being rolled out to other QTFN properties in the future, starting with Aroona Station (see page 32).

Best practice fire and weed management

Existing remnant and mature regrowth and the new growth areas on Koala Crossing are safeguarded through the active management of key threats such as fire, weeds and feral pests. This year, we completed the first year of a three-year trial to determine the best, large-scale methods for controlling creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*) on Koala Crossing. A prolific and highly-invasive, introduced plant species, creeping lantana impacts the health of forbs and grasses and other native plants and habitat trees. During the year, ecological burns were conducted over a two-hectare plot in combination with direct feeding of native grasses to increase competition for the lantana.

Nesting for neighbours

As we increase the habitat for koalas on Koala Crossing, we are also creating habitat for a host of other native species. This year, with funding from the WIRES Landcare Wildlife Relief and Recovery Grants Program, we installed 40 nesting boxes and water drinking stations across the property.

The nesting boxes, which were made by members of the Ipswich Men's Shed and installed by volunteers Jackson Richards from Axis Contracting and Yvette Hadj provide a place for birds and animals to nest and care for their young.

Built to different sizes and specifications, the nesting boxes cater for species ranging from kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*), rainbow lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus*) to large forest owls and small mammals like feathertail glider (*Acrobates pygmaeus*) and sugar glider (*Petaurus breviceps*). Three monitoring cameras also purchased with the grant will be used to non-intrusively check and monitor the nesting boxes' use.

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"It takes many years for trees to develop the hollows that birds and small mammals like gliders build their nests in. The nesting boxes mirror the safety and protection hollows provide and are a great alternative until the trees we've planted on Koala Crossing mature."

Georgie Braun | QTFN

Our Partners

Greenfleet

University of
Queensland

The World As I Am

Accounting
for Nature

WIRES

Landcare Australia

Ipswich Koala
Protection Society

Community
volunteers





Koala Habitat Restoration Partnership Program

Bioregion

Bioregion 12 –
South East Queensland

Country

- Gubbi Gubbi • Yugambah
- Yuggera • Ugarapul



QTFN is playing an important role in the implementation of the habitat restoration component of the Queensland Government's Koala Conservation Strategy, partnering with landholders and local governments to restore close to 250 hectares of koala habitat in South East Queensland.

In the first year of the five-year, \$1.96 million contract awarded to QTFN by the Department of Environment and Science in July 2019, we applied our extensive habitat restoration knowledge and expertise to create the foundations for a successful program based on a rigorous project site assessment and selection process.

As 2020 came to a close, seven projects had been approved and the final touches were being put on the individual landholder agreements and Restoration Plans for each property. The projects – six on privately held land and one on Council land – are spread across South East Queensland, offering an unparalleled opportunity to manage and monitor habitat recovery on a regional landscape scale.

Restoration rewards

The Koala Habitat Restoration Partnership Program will establish more than 100 hectares of new koala habitat through revegetation projects and assist the recovery of more than 150 hectares of naturally regenerating habitat in areas of strategic importance to the recovery of South East Queensland koala populations.

The revegetation projects will increase local koala habitat availability, providing more food and shelter trees and linking and growing patches of habitat; while the protection and management of naturally regenerating koala habitat will maximise habitat quality based on the specific needs of the local koala populations.



Collaborative Restoration Plans

A partnership approach is key to the successful delivery of the program. The Restoration Plan for each site has been developed by QTFN in close collaboration with the owners of each property. Tailored to the specific needs of each site and shaped to achieve the most koala habitat gain for every dollar spent, the Restoration Plans incorporate best-practice revegetation methods.

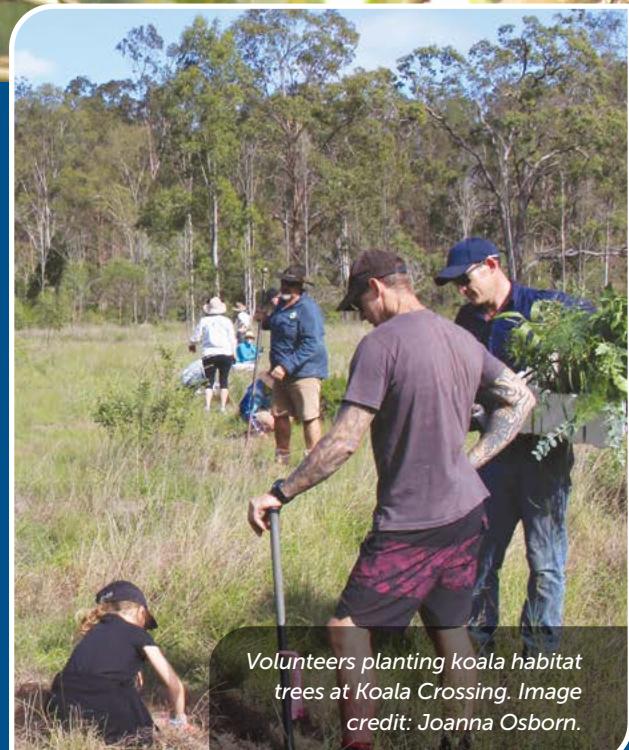
Our Partners

Department of Environment and Science

Queensland Koala Expert Panel

Healthy Land and Water
Greenfleet

Councils
Private landholders



Volunteers planting koala habitat trees at Koala Crossing. Image credit: Joanna Osborn.



Natural assets

Protecting land for conservation

Bioregion

Bioregion 12 – South East Queensland

Bioregion 7 – Wet Tropics

Country

- Gulngay • Jinabara • Ugarapul
- Yuggera • Yungambeh



In Queensland, the Nature Refuges Program offers landholders the opportunity to play an active role in protecting the State's biodiversity by choosing to dedicate part or all of their land for conservation.

A long-term champion of the program, QTFN serves as an important conduit between landholders and the Department of Environment and Science, using our expertise to conduct assessments of the conservation value of properties, developing nature refuge agreements in collaboration with landholders, and supporting them through the registration process.

In 2020, QTFN ecologists assessed over 1,300 hectares of land targeted as nature refuges on both privately held and QTFN-owned land – from koala habitat in the south to cassowary habitat in the north.

A total of 13 nature refuges were declared during the year with our support, bringing the total number of nature refuges declared with our involvement to 44 since 2004, delivering permanent protection for 110,000 hectares of land, more than 6,000 hectares of threatened regional ecosystems and at least 71 threatened species.

Conservation collective in Kuranda

Inspired to protect and manage their land for cassowary conservation, a band of Kuranda residents have been working with QTFN, with the support of Terrain NRM and Kuranda Conservation Nursery, to investigate the potential to have a nature refuge on their property. Across the year, QTFN completed nature refuge assessments on four private properties covering 115 hectares of rainforest.

The nature refuge assessments revealed that, on their own, each of these properties has significant ecological value as prime habitat for cassowary and a myriad of other native birds and animals. Collectively however, due to their location at the edge of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area, they effectively widen the wildlife corridor in the Kuranda region.

66

"The beauty of the Nature Refuges Program is that it allows a property's significant natural and cultural resources to be conserved while also allowing compatible and sustainable land uses – from house sites to eco-tourism and outdoor education."

Felicity Shapland | QTFN

13

nature refuges declared



6 nature refuges declared on QTFN-owned land

7 nature refuges declared on private land with QTFN's support

A total of

1,308

hectares protected as nature refuges



Habitat provided for
63 threatened species with
13 confirmed present on site

13

regional ecosystems protected



Nature refuge assessments completed on **1,300** hectares of land

8 landholders engaged

Rainy Mountain Nature Refuge

Di and Philip Daniels are in the final stage of having 94 acres of their 97-acre property at the base of Rainy Mountain in Kuranda declared as a nature refuge.

After purchasing the property three years ago and retiring there in 2019, Di and Philip knew they wanted to look after and conserve the abundant flora and fauna they now live amongst including their regular visitor, a female cassowary. The Daniels worked with QTFN to establish a nature refuge agreement.

In the process, they have learned more and more about the ecological value of their property and how to care for it. This includes providing habitat for critically endangered Kuranda treefrog (*Litoria myola*) living in their creek - a fact discovered during QTFN's nature refuge assessment.

"We feel it is a privilege to be living here in the rainforest. Ensuring the land and its flora and fauna are protected under a nature refuge agreement is our way of preserving it for future generations. It is exactly what we wanted and QTFN has been fantastic."

Di Daniels | Owner, Rainy Mountain Nature Refuge

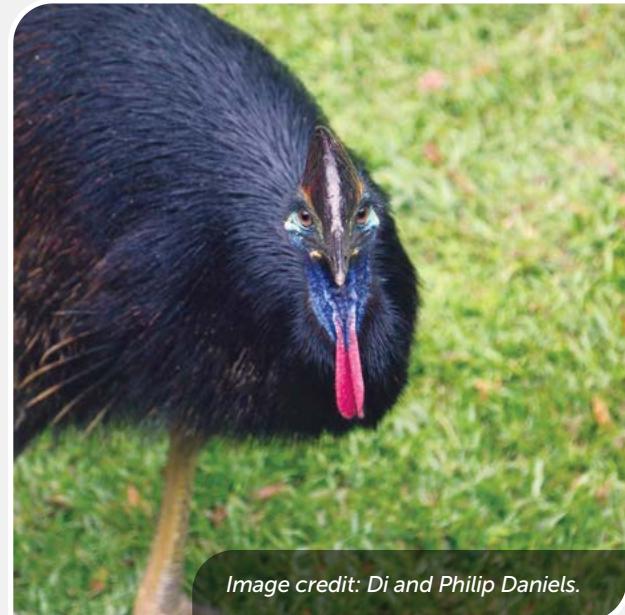


Image credit: Di and Philip Daniels.

Our Partners

Department of Environment and Science

Private landholders

Councils

Terrain NRM

Kuranda Conservation Nursery





Avoid Island Nature Refuge

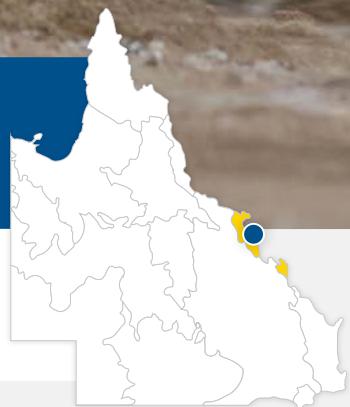
A place of ecological and cultural importance

Bioregion

Bioregion 8 – Central Queensland Coast

Country

- Koinmerburra



In the five years since QTFN became the custodians of Avoid Island, we have been growing and sharing our knowledge of this remote island on the southern reaches of the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park, and its ecological significance.

Moving forward, through a collaboration with Koinmerburra Aboriginal Corporation, our hope is that Avoid Island's cultural significance will be respected and preserved for the benefit of all; and its abundant, unique and rare plant and wildlife cared for through a blend of traditional and science-led practices.

Caring for Country

A major highlight of 2020 has been establishing and strengthening our relationship with the Traditional Owners of Avoid Island, the Koinmerburra people.

Together with the Koinmerburra Aboriginal Corporation, we are developing a Memorandum of Understanding which will see us embrace a two ways land management approach on the island. Work has commenced on the development of a two ways management plan for the island's terrestrial component which includes critically endangered coastal scrub and habitat for threatened birds; and a two ways threatened species management plan for the flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*).

Great Barrier Reef Foundation Reef Islands Initiative

In December 2020, QTFN and its project partners, Koinmerburra Aboriginal Corporation and Mackay and District Turtle Watch, were awarded a \$200,000 grant from the Great Barrier Reef Foundation Reef Islands Initiative.

The grant provides funding for the joint delivery of land management, education and threatened species research over a four-year period, and a part-time Indigenous Ranger position.

Seed funding will also progressively transition the island to a self-sustaining financial model. This will involve the creation of an annual cycle of environmental, educational and cultural experiences where people can pay to come to the island and engage, learn and work alongside QTFN, researchers and Traditional Owners.

The Reef Islands Initiative is establishing a network of climate change refuges by protecting critical habitats across the Great Barrier Reef. Pioneered by the Great Barrier Reef Foundation, the 10-year program is supported by funding from Lendlease, the Australian Government's Reef Trust, the Queensland Government and the Fitzgerald Family Foundation.

A flatback turtle makes her way back to the ocean after nesting on Avoid Island. Image credit: Georgina Braun

83

hectares protected
as a nature refuge



Habitat provided for
4 threatened species

6 threatened ecosystems
protected

A haven for **84** species of bird

108

flatback turtles nested
(2020/2021 Season)



Estimated **7,300** eggs laid

1 hectare weed eradicated

1 ecological burn

90kg marine debris cleared

More than

\$200,000

in grants secured

8 active industry and
community partnerships

2 research partnerships

40 conservation volunteers

Walking the island together

In November, Traditional Owner Samarla Deshong spent a week on Avoid Island with QTFN's Dr Renee Rossini. Samarla and Renee spent time walking the island, which is on Koinmerburra saltwater country, identifying plants and setting up direct seeding experiments across the island. Samarla shared her knowledge of traditional uses of the plants, bush tucker and First Nations land management values. Since the visit, Samarla and QTFN have started building a seed library and plant database for Avoid Island, documenting Koinmerburra names and uses for plants.

66

"We have one major goal – looking after Country. Everything comes off that and is connected to that. There is so much knowledge to be shared from both sides – western science and traditional science."

Samarla Deshong | Director, Koinmerburra Aboriginal Corporation



An aerial view of Avoid Island.
Image credit: Georgina Braun





Habitat protection and management

A long-term QTFN property, permanently protected as a nature refuge, Avoid Island is the focus for a wide range of conservation, research and education activities. It demonstrates the high impact and broad outcomes that can be achieved under long-term protection and a holistic management plan.

Thriving and surviving flatback turtles

Mysterious and majestic, flatback turtles are the only sea turtle to nest solely on Australian shores and Avoid Island is one of four island rookeries favoured by the turtle's southern population.

In 2020:

- More than 108 turtles nested on the island during the October to December 2020 nesting season, laying an estimated 7,300 eggs. This included four new turtles (two more than previous years).
- Two remote camera traps installed on the primary nesting beach captured images of the hatchlings as they emerged from the nests.

In 2021, we will continue our collaboration with Mackay and District Turtle Watch to conduct turtle surveys, and partner with the University of Queensland to complement the flatback turtle research program with climate change modelling and adaptation policies. We will also explore opportunities to build First Nations involvement in turtle monitoring.

Monitoring island birdlife

Avoid Island's unique combination of fruit-rich coastal scrub, open eucalypt woodland, mangrove and tidal flats, provides habitat for an estimated 84 species of migratory and resident birds.

In the last half of 2020, experts from the Mackay chapter of BirdLife Australia and the Queensland Wader study group joined us on the island to document bird diversity. The survey found 18 species of shore bird including notable sightings of critically endangered eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) and bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*); as well as vulnerable white-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) and a pair of nesting white-bellied sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*).



University of Queensland student Jennifer Secker undertaking climate risk modelling research on Avoid Island. Image credit: Georgina Braun

Eradication of invasive weeds

This year, QTFN wrapped up a three-year weed and marine debris clean-up project which was supported by a Queensland Department of Environment and Science Community Sustainability Action grant. With the assistance of volunteers, we have reduced the presence of the invasive Mossman River grass (*Cenchrus echinatus*) year-on-year, ending the program with a 99 per cent reduction in the infested area and the near eradication of three other weeds – balloon cottonbush (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*), lantana (*Lantana camara*) and rattlepod (*Crotalaria pallida*).

The control of weed seed spread and removal of weeds has resulted in a visible recovery of dune vegetation and stopped weeds invading the endangered vine thicket community which provides habitat for birds such as the pied imperial-pigeon (*Ducula bicolor*).

Over the course of the project, 90kg of marine debris, including plastic bottle caps, commercial fishing debris and plastic toothbrushes, was cleared from turtle nesting beaches.

Our Partners

Koinmerburra Aboriginal Corporation

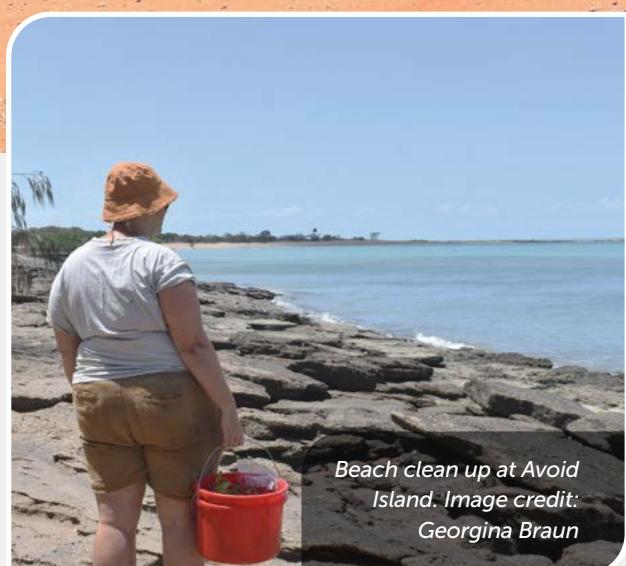
Great Barrier Reef Foundation

Queensland Department of Environment and Science

Mackay and District Turtle Watch

BirdLife Mackay
Griffith University

University of Queensland
Wonder of Science



Beach clean up at Avoid Island. Image credit: Georgina Braun



A sacred kingfisher on Avoid Island. Image credit: Georgina Braun





Goondiwindi farmers unite to give a rare butterfly its wings

Bioregion

Bioregion 11 – Brigalow Belt

Country

- Bigambul



The second rarest butterfly in Australia, the bulloak jewel butterfly (*Hypochrysops piceatus*) exists in just three known locations – two of them in Queensland's highly fragmented southern brigalow belt.

Now, thanks to the efforts of QTFN, local landholders and Macintyre Ag Alliance and a \$100,000 Queensland Government Community Sustainability Action grant, this delicate and utterly unique butterfly will have a chance to thrive, in protected and restored habitat.

The bull oak tree, the butterfly and the ant

Named for the tree that provides it with shelter and food - the bull oak (*Allocasuarina leuhmanii*) and the intricate pattern of jewel-coloured spots on its wing, the bulloak jewel butterfly has a fascinating life cycle that depends on an extremely close relationship with a 'babysitter' ant.

It is a remarkable symbiotic relationship in which the ants pick up the bulloak jewel caterpillars, carry them into their nests or hollow twigs, and look after them. They even carry them out at night to the bull oak leaves – the only food the caterpillars will eat; and herd them back into the cool safety of hollows in the bull oak trees during the day. In return, the ant – which is yet to be classified with a species name – feeds on the caterpillar's sweet nectar-like secretion.

New friends and habitat for the butterfly

Lucky for this dynamic duo of the insect world, they have some new friends equally devoted to their survival – a group of four graziers whose properties adjoin the Bendinbee State Forest, one of the only protected areas where the butterfly and ant have been found to live.

The Queensland Government Community Sustainability Action grant will be used to extend and improve butterfly habitat on the four privately held properties. The strategic location of the properties facilitates the creation of 'stepping stones' (or stopovers) and potential new breeding and feeding grounds for the butterfly in a 12 kilometre radius of their current habitat.

The grant also supports the employment of a regional project officer, a local community education program and a three-year monitoring and research project. The monitoring and research project will be supported by leading entomologist Dr Don Sands, who was part of the team that classified the butterfly when it was first discovered in the late 1960s, and University of Queensland entomologist, Professor Myron Zalucki. In October 2020, Dr Sands, Professor Zalucki and QTFN ecologist Dr Renee Rossini joined the landholders to conduct an initial survey, resulting in the development of a habitat scorecard which will be used to assess potential butterfly habitat on the properties and design improvements.

Our Partners

Department of Environment and Science

Macintyre Ag Alliance

University of Queensland

Local landholders
SEQ Landscapes.



Bullock Jewel Butterfly Project partners pictured during the initial survey of potential butterfly habitat.



Build it and they will come

Ray and Viv Cranney's property Bonyi, located 37 kilometres north east of Goondiwindi, is one of the four properties which form the focus of the Bullock Jewel Butterfly Project. Long-term advocates of sustainable agriculture and land management, around 20 per cent of Ray and Viv's property is kept as wildlife corridors, with a section fenced off and protected since the 1990s through their involvement in the Land for Wildlife initiative.

They have welcomed the opportunity to carry out further conservation work on their property with the knowledge that they could provide critical habitat for the endangered bullock jewel butterfly and its ant friend. On Bonyi, a total of three one-hectare plots will be dedicated to the project – one control site and two plots which will be fenced to keep cattle and pests out and on which the habitat restoration work will take place. This will include a mix of planting bull oak trees and other food sources for the butterfly, controlling invasive growth of the white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), and improving habitat for the ant such as placing logs on the ground and spreading bull oak leaf litter. Another five habitat plots will be located on the properties owned by the other members of the 'butterfly collective'.



A bullock jewel butterfly.

66

"After the rain at the start of 2020, I saw all of these butterflies on the Land for Wildlife block, including these little blue ones. When Don Sands confirmed they may be the endangered bullock jewel butterfly I got in touch with QTFN to see what we could do. With their enthusiastic support and the grant, we are creating additional pockets of habitat on Bonyi with the right conditions for the butterfly and ant. We hope they come!"

Viv Cranney | Owner, Bonyi

2

threatened species
protected



1 threatened ecosystem
preserved

4

landholders
engaged



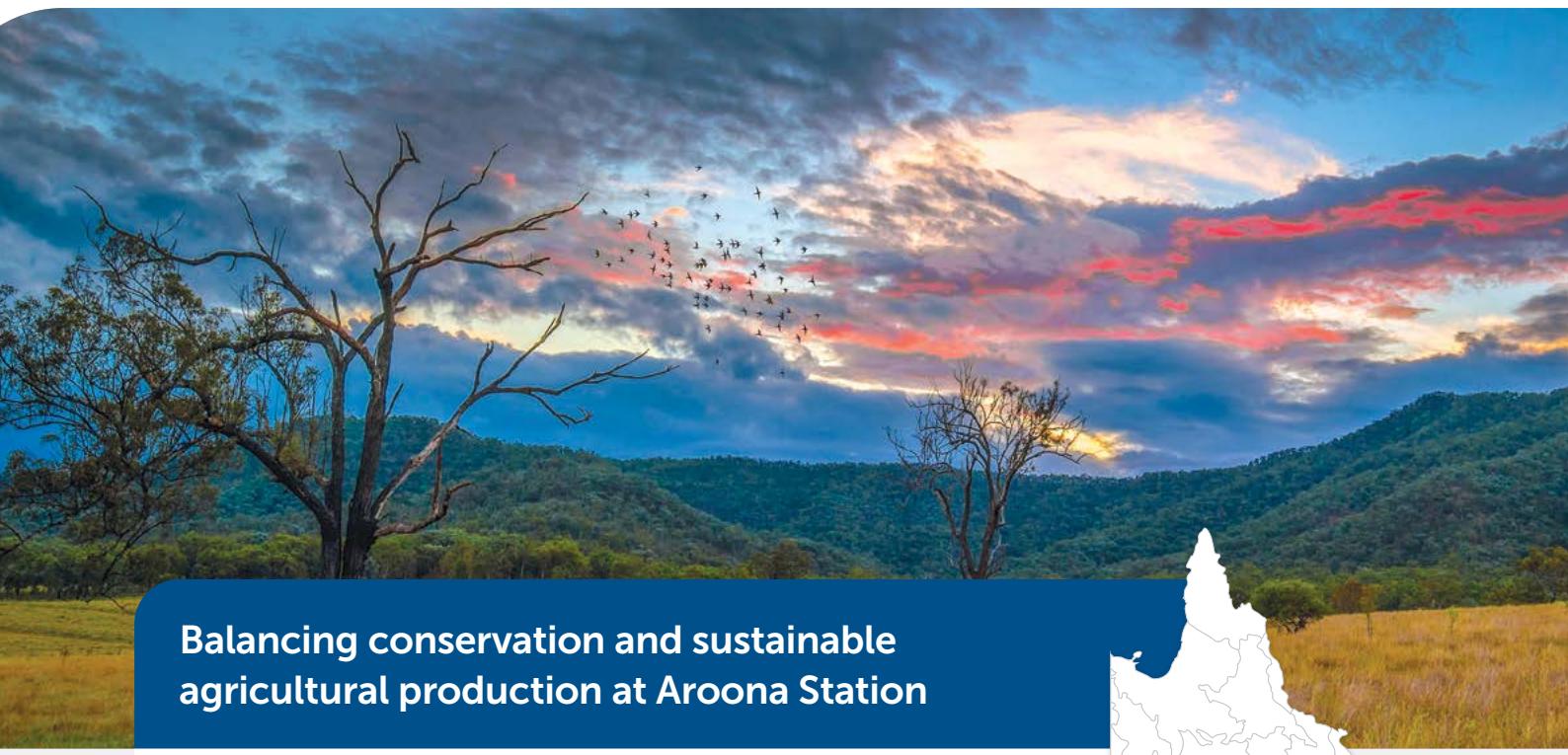
1 research partnership
established

\$100,000

in conservation grants secured

1 ecological assessment /
survey conducted





Balancing conservation and sustainable agricultural production at Aroona Station

Bioregion

Bioregion 12 – South East Queensland

Country

• Ugurapul • Yuggera



QTFN's Aroona Station is a magnificent 2,000-hectare property in the Little Liverpool Range southwest of Ipswich, gifted to us by Dr Robin and Kathleen Stock in 2015 with the wish to see the property managed for both its production and conservation value.

A working cattle property with large areas of diverse native vegetation that supports varied and viable populations of conservation-significant wildlife, Aroona Station showcases how nature conservation, best practice land management and sustainable beef production can co-exist in harmony.

In 2020, we continued to protect, enhance and rehabilitate habitat for threatened species found on the property including koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), brush-tailed rock-wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*), grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) and glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*) via research, monitoring, ecological burning, and pest control.

This year also marked the start of an exciting new chapter for Aroona Station as the focus of a five-year \$700,000 project which will contribute to the expansion of Queensland's carbon farming industry by realising the value of co-benefits associated with carbon offsets.

Counting the Co-Benefits

As the carbon offset or carbon farming market grows in its maturity, there is considerable interest in how biodiversity co-benefits can be harnessed and developed as a complementary market.

QTFN's Counting the Co-Benefits Project will demonstrate how landholders can create a sustainable agribusiness by leveraging environmental markets to diversify their revenue streams. This initiative is supported by the Queensland Government as part of the Pilot Projects Program of the Land Restoration Fund.

Managed as a low-intensity grazing property, conservation, research and education area, Aroona Station is ideally positioned to provide a real-life demonstration of how carbon farming activities can sequester or abate greenhouse gas emissions and at the same time, deliver valuable environmental, economic, social and First Nations co-benefits.

The project will combine revegetation and assisted regeneration techniques to increase koala habitat and habitat for other threatened species such as the brush-tailed rock-wallaby, with carbon offset outcomes and co-benefits. In the project's start-up phase, QTFN and our project partners Greencollar and Firesticks Alliance have been working to develop the project plan and establish a baseline for defining and measuring the environmental co-benefits of the carbon offset project using the Accounting for Nature® Framework.

1,523

hectares under
long-term legal protection



Habitat provided for **15**
threatened species

3 ecosystems protected

1,178

habitat trees
planted



70 hectares weed treated

1 ecological burn

\$700,000

grants secured

9 active community
and industry partnerships

40 Citizen Science
participants



Refuge habitat for the brush-tailed rock-wallaby

Aroona Station features around 200 hectares of core habitat for the vulnerable brush-tailed rock-wallaby.

In 2020, as part of our ongoing research into these unique Aroona residents, we completed our third year of breeding season monitoring programs using motion-sensitive wildlife cameras strategically positioned in known brush-tailed rock-wallaby hang outs. The monitoring program again showed Aroona Station's three rock-wallaby colonies are healthy and breeding and safe and protected amongst the dense rainforest gullies, open eucalypt forests and rocky outcrops found on the property.

In 2021, QTFN will partner with the University of Queensland to extend this research to survey and map the distribution of brush-tailed rock-wallaby and spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*) on a regional scale. The project, supported by a Queensland Government Community Sustainability Action grant, will be carried out across at least five locations within Main Range and the Little Liverpool Range including Aroona Station.

Our Partners

Little Liverpool
Range Initiative

Ipswich City Council
Greencollar

Private landholders
and nature refuge
landholders

University of
Queensland

Firesticks Alliance

The Turner
Foundation

Department of
Environment and
Science

Accounting for
Nature

Accounting for Nature

In 2020, QTFN moved to implement the Accounting for Nature® Framework model at Aroona Station – a scientifically credible and trusted natural capital accounting standard used to measure the condition of environmental assets and inform investment and management decisions. As an approved provider of co-benefit verification under the Land Restoration Fund, Accounting for Nature® is a critical element of the Counting the Co-Benefits project. The collation of data for Aroona Station is underway, and we expect to have our first verified Environmental Condition Index (Econd™) score for the property in March 2021, providing us with an overall picture of the impact of our habitat restoration and land management activities to date.

66

"We are currently experiencing the next evolution of environmental markets where consumers and investors are seeking sustainable food and fibre products that support biodiversity conservation, carbon emission reductions and regional livelihoods. Quantifying, verifying and communicating the environmental impact of their land management through the use of Accounting for Nature® will unlock new sources of finance for organisations like QTFN and new economic opportunities for Queensland farmers and regional communities. QTFN's strategy to tap into healthy natural capital-oriented public and private sector investment is very forward-thinking."

Dr Adrian Ward | CEO, Accounting for Nature





Woodland on Coonabar.
Image credit: Felicity Shapland

Supporting WWF to explore biodiversity co-benefits in Central Queensland

Bioregion

Bioregion 11 – Brigalow Belt

Country

- Darumbul • Gangalu
- Koinmerburra / Guwinmal



QTFN is participating in another initiative supported by the Queensland Government as part of the Pilot Projects Program of the Land Restoration Fund. The World Wildlife Fund for Nature Australia's (WWF) Protecting Threatened Species and Restoring Grazing Land Project is helping to kickstart the biodiversity co-benefits market in Queensland.

The WWF project, like QTFN's Counting the Co-Benefits project at Aroona Station, is exploring how carbon abatement can be delivered alongside measurable environmental, social, economic and First Nations co-benefits.

Sustainable rural futures and biodiversity benefits

WWF has identified priority areas for vegetation protection and restoration in Great Barrier Reef Catchments. Beef producers within those priority areas were invited to participate in a pilot project to examine carbon farming using Human Induced Regeneration with biodiversity co-benefits on grazing land. Three producer families in Central Queensland joined the project and agreed to collaborate to examine carbon and biodiversity opportunities on their properties.

During the year, our experienced ecologists were engaged by WWF to conduct field assessments on the three privately held grazing properties to determine their ecological value. Working closely with the landowners, we established a baseline of each property's ecology, and provided recommendations for how land management and conservation techniques could be deployed to improve ecological value.

Already using sustainable, best management practices on their cattle properties, the landholders are highly motivated to do more to protect and enhance their land's biodiversity and tap into environmental markets that reward their conservation efforts and outcomes.

Our Partners

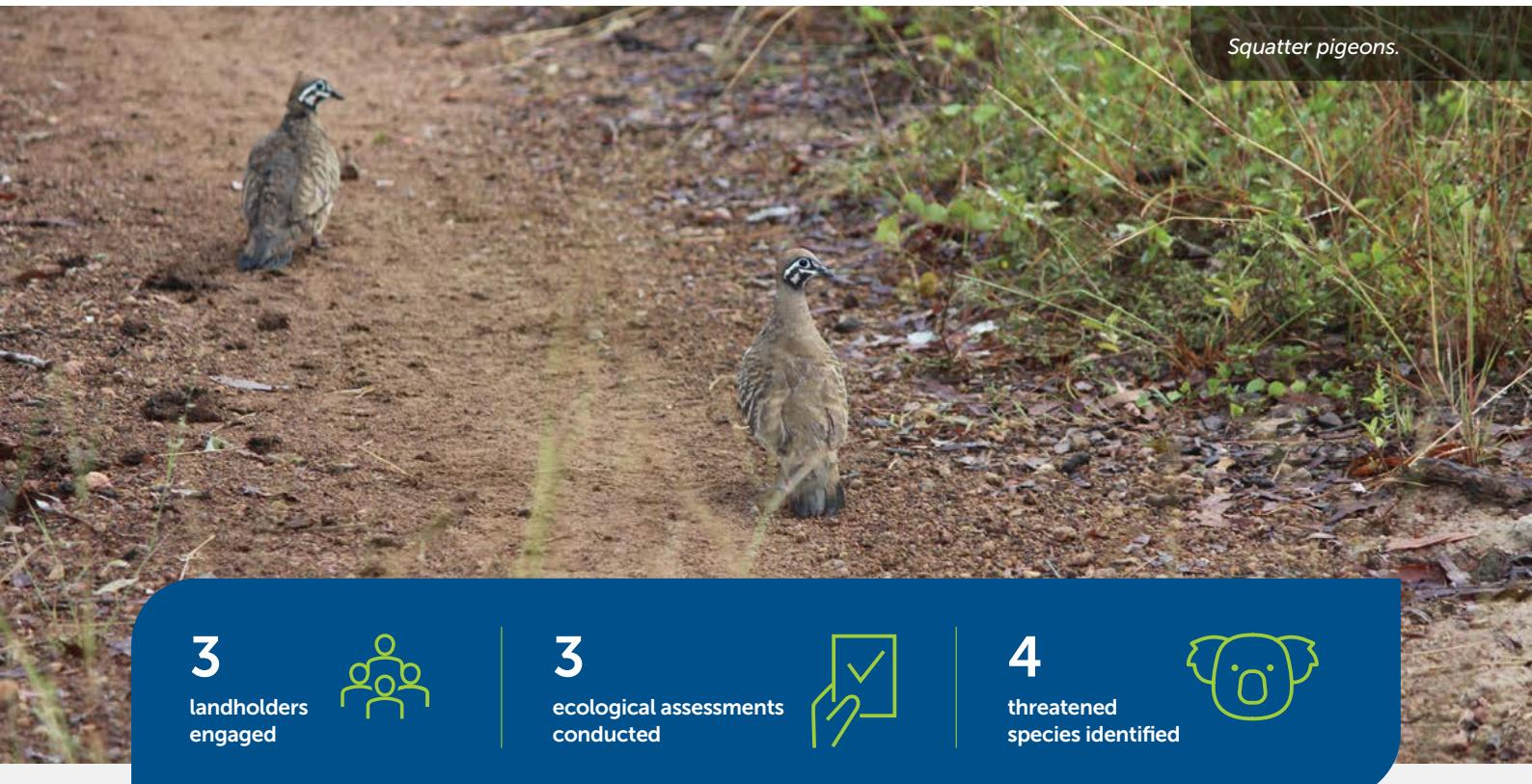
WWF Australia

Resource
Consulting Services
Australia

Rural Commercial
Services

Greenfleet

Cattle grazing
property owners at
Gogango, Rolleston
and St Lawrence

**3**

landholders engaged

**3**

ecological assessments conducted

**4**

threatened species identified



Striving to get the balance right

The ecological assessments conducted by QTFN highlighted previously unknown populations of vulnerable greater glider (*Petauroides Volans*) on two of the properties surveyed, including Murray and Wendy Gibson's cattle property Coonabar, north of Rolleston, which they manage in partnership with their son Cameron and his wife, Kristy. For 22 years, the Gibsons have been using cell grazing – matching stocking rates to carrying capacity – to maximise ecosystem health and business profitability. Their considered approach to land management has included allowing regrowth to grow back in strips, with a time-controlled grazing system to manage pasture in-between the naturally regenerating strips. This unique style of property management has increased the strength and resilience of their grazing land as well as their property's natural capital.

The first time a comprehensive ecological assessment has been carried out on the property, Cameron and Kristy and their three sons were thrilled to have the opportunity to better understand the flora, fauna and ecosystems on their land. This includes threatened poplar box (*Eucalyptus populnea*) and brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) ecosystems, threatened species such as greater glider, koala and the vulnerable ornamental snake (*Denisonia maculata*), as well as abundant birdlife and a host of frogs.

66

"We learnt a lot through the ecological assessment. Felicity and Renee from QTFN were amazing with our three sons. They were so open to sharing their knowledge with them and since then, we've been out frog-catching with the boys, taking photos and sending them through to the team."

The key now, is to digest the management plan QTFN prepared and explore how we can find the right balance between environmental management and grazing land management moving forward."

Cameron Gibson | Coonabar



Growing impact today and tomorrow

QTFN's strength lies in our team's passion, drive and capability to deliver a full breadth of services which support improved biodiversity across Queensland.

The table below provides a snapshot of the work completed and in progress on QTFN and non-QTFN spaces and projects in 2020.

		Current / Delivered to date	Future	Habitat restoration	Nature refuge certification	Threatened species research and conservation	Education programs and partnerships	Sustainable agriculture demonstration	Indigenous land management partnerships	Offset management and governance	Community and industry engagement
QTFN-OWNED LAND	Ant Plant West Nature Refuge	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
	Aroona Station	✓	→	✓	→	✓	✓	✓	✓	→	✓
	Avoid Island	✓	→	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Cassowary Connection Nature Refuge	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓
	Daintree Lot 83	✓	→	✓	→	→	→	→	→	→	✓
	Gurrbum Reserve	✓	→		✓	→		✓	→		✓
NON-QTFN OWNED LAND	Koala Crossing	✓	→	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Bullock Jewel Butterfly Project		→			✓	→		→		✓
	Koala Habitat Restoration Program	→		→	→	→	→		→		→
	Nature Refuges Program	✓	→	✓	✓			→	→		✓
	WWF Land Restoration Fund Project: Protecting Threatened Species and Restoring Grazing Land					✓		✓		✓	✓





CEO, Rainforest Rescue Branden Barber, and Director QTFN Antra Hood pictured during the QTFN Board's visit to Daintree Lot 83. Image credit: Christina Cork



Our Board of Directors

Chair | Dr Adrian Volders

BA, MA (Public Policy), PhD (Environmental Economics), Adj Prof

QTFN's Chairman since 2018, Dr Adrian Volders is a committed environmentalist, motivated 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. He has held CEO and senior positions in the natural resource management and water industries, and has led several large-scale environmental restoration and improvement projects. As a consultant to the industry, he has been instrumental in the development of a range of new catchment management tools focused on water quality, biodiversity offsets and nutrient trading.

In May 2020, Adrian joined the Board of Directors of Rainforest Rescue. He is also an Adjunct Professor of Griffith University's Australian Rivers Institute.



Director | Jim McKnoult

B APP Sc (Surv), CS, MIS Aust

Jim McKnoult has been a member of the QTFN Board of Directors since 2018.

As a consultant, developer, entrepreneur, leader and former Queensland President and National Vice President of Greening Australia, Jim has worked to establish links between industry and the environment movement to create economic wealth from conservation of our natural environment. Jim has dedicated his career in the industry and not-for-profit sectors to creating economic models which recognise the value of our natural environmental assets.

Jim was a national finalist in the 2004 Prime Minister's Environmentalist of the Year Awards for his work in advancing sustainable development practices in Australia's property industry, and the recipient of the 2007 Queensland Premier's Award for Leadership in Business Sustainability.

Since 2009, Jim has been the Consultant, Australia East and Chairman of Strategic Development and Leadership for RPS Group, a global professional services firm that defines, designs and manages projects across sectors including the property, energy, transport and resources sectors. He is also currently a director of the Brisbane Institute, Chairman of CitySmart Pty Ltd and adjunct Professor at QUT.



Director | Dr Liz O'Brien

B.S., PhD (Molecular Evolutionary Biology)

Appointed a Director of QTFN in 2019, Dr Liz O'Brien is passionate about applying her expertise to support the protection of Queensland's biodiversity.

Liz' 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 as Industry Engagement Manager at QUT, Liz coordinates engagement between academic experts and government to help inform the development of policy for long-term influence and impact.

Liz is a Non-Executive Director of the Reef and Rainforest Research Centre and former Associate Director of Research with Griffith University's Australian Rivers Institute.



Director | Antra Hood

LLM, LLB, BA (HONS)

QTFN welcomed Antra Hood to the Board in 2020.

Recognised as one of Australia's top lawyers, Antra specialises in front end environment and planning law and infrastructure transactions, and has worked on many of Queensland's landmark property and infrastructure developments.

Antra has a particular interest in biodiversity offsets, advising both public and private sector players in the resources and property industries on how to structure environmental offsets to achieve commercially sustainable agreements with positive environmental outcomes.

A Partner with Minter Ellison, Brisbane, Antra was formerly the General Counsel and Company Secretary for Springfield Land Corporation and General Counsel for South Bank Corporation. She is the immediate past Chair and current committee member of the Property Council of Australia's Infrastructure Committee, and an active member of the Queensland Resources Council Environment Committee. A long-term pro bono partner of QTFN, Antra has also served as a planning expert to the Queensland Government's Koala Expert Panel and is currently a pro bono director for the Dreamworld Wildlife Foundation.



Director | Dan Clowes

BAppSc (Env.Sc.) (HONS)

Dan Clowes joined the QTFN Board in 2020.

An experienced consultant, lecturer and researcher in the field of Environmental Science, Dan brings a wealth of expertise in environmental assessment and approvals strategy, stakeholder engagement, botanical and fauna studies, and economic modelling and assessment.

Dan established Litoria Consulting in 2003 as a specialist ecological and planning consultancy founded on the philosophy of an evidence-based approach to informing policy and decision-making. His clients include some of Australia's largest and most prominent development companies, non-profit organisations, agriculture and mining sector companies, and governments.

As an academic and consultant, Dan has provided advice to Local, State and Commonwealth Governments on matters ranging from catchment management and water quality to koala conservation, bushfire planning, environmental offsets and the design of market-based instruments for environmental policy.

He is a member of the Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand (EIANZ), Ecological Society of Australia and the International Society for Arboriculture.



Chief Executive Officer | Stephen Lacey

HND Agriculture, MAICD, FIML

QTFN Chief Executive Officer, Stephen Lacey, is an experienced leader who has worked for over 20 years in the UK, New Zealand and Australia, project managing and consulting for agricultural groups in the areas of risk, productivity and profitability, natural resource management, and natural capital.

Prior to joining QTFN, Steve was AgForce Queensland Farmers Ltd's Best Management Practice Manager before taking up the role as the organisation's Manager – Natural Capital. As the Manager – Natural Capital for Agforce, Steve created the organisation's Natural Capital portfolio to provide greater information and opportunities for incorporating policy development and on-ground action to help maintain, restore and value natural capital for the current and next generation. Steve is also a non-executive director of the Australian Land Conservation Alliance of which QTFN is a member.



Financial report



A flatback turtle on Avoid Island.

Trustees' Report

The directors of Landscapes Queensland Limited present this report as the trustee for Queensland Trust for Nature (QTFN) for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

DIRECTORS OF THE TRUSTEE

Dr. Adrian Volders - Chair

BA, MA, PhD
Appointed 2018

Adrian is a water and natural resource management consultant. He has previously held CEO and senior management positions in the natural resource management and water industries and led several large-scale environmental restoration and improvement projects. Adrian serves as the directors' representative on the QTFN investment committee.

Mr. James McKnouley

BAppSc, CS, MIS
Appointed 2018

In previous appointments, James has worked to establish links between the development industry and the environmental movement to restore natural environments surrounding urban development projects.

Dr. Elizabeth O'Brien

BSc, PhD
Appointed 2019

Elizabeth's expertise draws from 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.

Trustees' Report (continued)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

- QTFN continued to deliver outcomes for biodiversity in Queensland through its management of owned properties, delivery of projects and its collaborations with organisations, landholders and the wider community. QTFN engagement with the community was reduced in this period due to the Covid-19 pandemic, however it did not affect delivery of key projects and benefits to the biodiversity of Queensland.
- In July 2019, the organisation employed a new Chief Executive Officer to develop and implement strategies for the organisation following the appointment of Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 690 495 340 as Trustee for Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 632 in December 2018.
- QTFN engaged FTI Consulting to develop long term vision for the organisation and develop business strategies to make QTFN investment ready and financially independent. This engagement identified the organisation's ambitions which will benefit Queensland's natural environment, scoped the opportunities for the QTFN to invest and improve the biodiversity and gave key recommendations on the work required to achieve the outcome.
- QTFN also engaged with Ernst Young (EY) for the recruitment of a funds manager to manage the organisation's ethical investments. After a comprehensive selection process, Crestone were appointed to work with the Investment Committee (FIC) and executive were appointed to work with the Investment Committee (FIC) and executive

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

- Identify, acquire, and protect ecologically significant parcels of land in Queensland 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 true collaboration and partnerships with landholders, educators, investors, traditional owners, business, and government to make a lasting and significant collective impact.
- Build the organisation's capacity and ability to attract and deploy investment into projects to deliver environmental, economic, social, and cultural returns.

LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

- Promote 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.
- Integrate nature-based solutions into holistic landscape management through primary production.

STRATEGIES

- To achieve its stated objectives, QTFN has adopted the following strategies:
- Operate best practice corporate governance by efficient operations, structured program and investment guidelines and a robust internal structure for internal process review and improvement.
 - Implement a business model that proves environmental preservation and conservation is profitable, sustainable, and vital to our shared future.
 - Build innovative multi-sector partnerships to share knowledge, expertise, and financial resources.
 - Adopt a regional biodiversity strategy to maximise the outcome and return to the investor and wider community.



Trustees' Report (continued)

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IMPLEMENTED

The Entity has implemented three new Accounting Standards that are applicable for the current reporting period. AASB 15; Revenue from Contracts with Customers; AASB 1058; Income of Not-for-Profit Entities and AASB 16 Leases have been applied using the cumulative effect method; that is, by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying the new standards as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 118; Revenue, AASB 1004; Contributions and AASB 117 Leases.

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



Dr Adrian Ralph Volders
Chief Executive Officer
12/11/2020

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020	2019
Revenue	2	\$ 3,387,731	\$ 1,709,501
Other income	2	306,046	340,302
Employee benefits expense		(803,196)	(644,388)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(52,679)	(112,114)
Depreciation - right of use asset	11	(53,046)	-
Consulting and professional fees		(492,318)	(313,072)
Conservation works		(232,151)	(135,629)
Livestock expenses		(79,250)	(28,351)
Lease expenses		-	(61,575)
Other expenses		(300,871)	(391,147)
Operating result for the year		1,690,266	363,527
Other comprehensive income			
Increase in asset revaluation surplus		435,000	-
Net gain on investments at fair value		14,580	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		449,580	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,139,846	363,527

The Entity has initially applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations. The Entity has initially applied AASB 16 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 117 and related interpretations.

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 589 652

Statement of Financial Position
As At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020	2019		Note	2020	2019
ASSETS		\$	\$	EQUITY		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,672,366	3,419,203	Asset revaluation surplus		435,000	-
Trade and other receivables	4	137,086	1,642,099	Financial asset reserve		14,550	-
Inventories	5	1,046,227	710,000	Accumulated surplus		11,168,341	9,478,075
Investments	6	3,017,395	-	TOTAL EQUITY		11,167,921	9,478,075
Other assets	9	17,611	12,982			11,167,921	9,478,075
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		6,890,685	5,784,284				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
Inventories	5	1,220,000	1,690,000	The Entity has initially applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations.			
Property, plant and equipment	7	4,855,317	4,420,121	The Entity has initially applied AASB 16 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 117 and related interpretations.			
Intangible assets	8	708,160	724,160				
Biological assets	10	366,400	256,150				
Right-of-use assets	11	188,660	-				
Other assets		19,250	19,250				
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		7,354,787	7,110,181				
TOTAL ASSETS		14,245,472	12,894,465				
LIABILITIES							
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Trade and other payables	12	170,654	259,454				
Lease liabilities	11	50,232	-				
Employee benefits	14	40,563	49,697				
Unearned revenue	13	1,025,509	1,696,573				
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,286,948	2,005,724				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Lease liabilities	11	140,969	-				
Unearned revenue	13	1,169,634	1,380,666				
Other liabilities		30,000	30,000				
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,340,603	1,410,666				
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,627,561	3,416,390				
NET ASSETS		11,167,921	9,478,075				

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 589 652

Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020	2019		Note	2020	2019
ASSETS		\$	\$	EQUITY		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,672,366	3,419,203	Asset revaluation surplus		435,000	-
Trade and other receivables	4	137,086	1,642,099	Financial asset reserve		14,550	-
Inventories	5	1,046,227	710,000	Accumulated surplus		11,168,341	9,478,075
Investments	6	3,017,395	-	TOTAL EQUITY		11,167,921	9,478,075
Other assets	9	17,611	12,982			11,167,921	9,478,075
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		6,890,685	5,784,284				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
Inventories	5	1,220,000	1,690,000	The Entity has initially applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations.			
Property, plant and equipment	7	4,855,317	4,420,121	The Entity has initially applied AASB 16 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 117 and related interpretations.			
Intangible assets	8	708,160	724,160				
Biological assets	10	366,400	256,150				
Right-of-use assets	11	188,660	-				
Other assets		19,250	19,250				
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		7,354,787	7,110,181				
TOTAL ASSETS		14,245,472	12,894,465				
LIABILITIES							
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Trade and other payables	12	170,654	259,454				
Lease liabilities	11	50,232	-				
Employee benefits	14	40,563	49,697				
Unearned revenue	13	1,025,509	1,696,573				
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,286,948	2,005,724				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Lease liabilities	11	140,969	-				
Unearned revenue	13	1,169,634	1,380,666				
Other liabilities		30,000	30,000				
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,340,603	1,410,666				
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,627,561	3,416,390				
NET ASSETS		11,167,921	9,478,075				

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 589 652

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

	2020	Accumulated Surplus	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Financial Asset Reserve	Total	Note	2020	\$	2019	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	Note	9,478,075	-	9,478,075						
Revaluation increment (decrement)		435,000	14,580	449,580			(2,084,381)	(1,687,219)		
Surplus for the year		-	-	1,690,266			79,154	77,063		
Balance at 30 June 2020		11,168,341	435,000	14,580	11,617,921					
2019										
		Accumulated Surplus	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Financial Asset Reserve	Total	Note				
Balance at 1 July 2018	Note	9,114,549	-	-	9,114,549					
Surplus for the year		363,526	-	363,526			6,002	-		
Balance at 30 June 2019		9,478,075	-	-	9,478,075					

The Entity has initially applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations.

The Entity has initially applied AASB 16 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 17 and related interpretations.

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 589 652

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	Note	2020	\$	2019	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Receipts from customers and donors						
Payments to suppliers and employees			4,284,539		1,094,642	
Interest received			(2,084,381)		(1,687,219)	
Payments for purchase of inventory			79,154		77,063	
Payments for purchase of livestock			-		(170,000)	
Receipt from sale of livestock			(13,432)		-	
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities			68,237		44,979	
			2,334,117		(640,535)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Interest received						
Dividends received			240		-	
Payments for property, plant and equipment			(36,876)		(17,000)	
Payments for acquisition of investments			(3,002,815)		-	
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities			(3,033,449)		(17,000)	
			3		2,672,366	3,419,203
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Payment of finance lease liabilities						
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities			(47,505)		-	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held			(746,837)		(657,535)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			3,419,203		4,076,738	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year			3		2,672,366	3,419,203

The Entity has initially applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations.

The Entity has initially applied AASB 16 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 17 and related interpretations.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 550 652

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

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE TRUST

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

- (i) the protection and enhancement of the natural environment or a significant part of that natural environment within the State of Queensland;
- (ii) 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
- (iii) 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

These financial statements cover Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652. 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), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the trust deed. 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 are authorised for issue at the date of signing the Trustees' Certificate.

1. Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue recognition

The Entity has applied AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) and AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058) using the cumulative effective method of initially applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be presented under AASB 118: Revenue and AASB 1004: Contributions. The details of accounting policies under AASB 118 and AASB 1004 are disclosed separately since they are different from those under AASB 15 and AASB 1058, and the impact of changes is disclosed in Note 1.

Note 1.

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 550 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

In the current year

Operating Grants, Donations, Bequests and Biodiversity Offset Approvals

- When the entity receives operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance to AASB 15.
- When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity:
 - identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant
 - recognises a contractual liability for its obligations under the agreement
 - recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 38).
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer)
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

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

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividend Income

The Entity recognises dividends in profit or loss only when the Entity's right to receive payment of the dividend is established.

Non-refundable Holding Fees

Non-refundable holding fees are recorded as unearned revenue when the agreement to provide biodiversity offset services is signed but not yet legally binding. Once the agreement is legally binding the holding fee is reclassified as biodiversity offset income.

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



Queensland Trust for Nature

ABN 66 583 550 652

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

Queensland Trust for Nature

ABN 66 583 550 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

In the comparative period

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 state of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor; otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

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 lifetimes of each 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.

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

(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 noncurrent inventory, while all other inventory will be classified as current inventory.

(c) 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 unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

Queensland Trust for Nature

ABN 66 583 550 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(c) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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 either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, 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 (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) 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.

Aroona, 338 Alpers Road Property

The Aroona property was valued at \$4,700,000 as at 30 June 2020 by Herron Todd White (specialist rural property valuers). The market-based assessment of the property was on two approaches (summation approach and direct comparison approach) which provided a consistent value. The valuer placed greater reliance on the summation approach as the most accurate assessment. The summation approach assesses the individual components of the property.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

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.



Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 550 652

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

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 550 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(d) **Property, plant and equipment**

Freehold Land

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 (g) 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 available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
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 accumulated surplus.

(e) Leases

The Entity as lessee

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

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1. Accounting Policies

(e) **Leases**

term of the lease.

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

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

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Entity anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

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Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 580 652

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

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 580 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(f) 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.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

There has been no impact on the accounting for the Entity's financial liabilities which continue to be classified and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

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

on the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- 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.

Derecognition

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.

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 580 652

1. Accounting Policies

(f) Financial Instruments

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.

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.

Impairment

The Entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses.

The Entity applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses for trade receivables where the lifetime expected credit loss is recognised.

(g) 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 the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

(h) 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.

Biological Changes in fair value less cattle selling costs are recognised in the profit or loss.



Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 580 652

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

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 580 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(i) Employee Provisions

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 before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries, sick leave and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

(j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(k) 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.

(l) Crestone Investments

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.

The Crestone investment portfolio was established during the reporting period, with the opening balance being drawn from QTFN's existing cash balances. The investment has been established with the aim of further enhancing the long-term financial security of QTFN's properties and operations. Investments within the investment portfolio are professionally managed by an external manager called Crestone and overseen by QTFN's Investment Committee.

The subsequent measurement of the investment portfolio is at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(m) 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).

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.

(n) 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*.

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 580 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(o) Intangible Assets - Right-of-Use Asset - Avoid Island

Avoid Island was granted as an educational leasehold in 2014 with a 50 year expiry term ending in 2064. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

(p) 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.

(q) Comparative Figures

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

(r) 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.

(s) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors 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) Impairment

The Aroona freehold land and buildings was independently valued at 30 June 2020 by Herron Todd White. The valuation was based on the fair value less costs of disposal. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current strong demand for land and buildings in the area and recent sales data for similar properties. The valuation resulted in a revaluation increment of \$45,000 being recognised for the year ended 30 June 2020.

(ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in Note 1(c), the Entity reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

(iii) Inventories

The directors 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.

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QT FN 2020 Annual Report



Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 589 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(s) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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.

Key judgements

(i) Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature type, cost value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

(ii) Lease term under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease.

(t) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity

The Entity has adopted AASB 16 Leases retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 recognised at 1 July 2019. In accordance with AASB 16 the comparatives for the 2019 reporting period have not been restated.

The Entity has recognised a lease liability and right-of-use asset for all leases (with the exception of short-term and low value leases) recognised as operating leases under AASB 117. Leases where the Entity is the lessee.

The lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The Entity's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2019 was used to discount the lease payments.

The right of use assets for the remaining leases was measured and recognised in the statement of financial position as at 1 July 2019 by taking into consideration the lease liability.

The following practical expedients have been used by the Entity in applying AASB 16 for the first time:

- for a portfolio of leases that have reasonably similar characteristics, a single discount rate has been applied.

- leases that have remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 July 2019 have been accounted for in the same way as short-term leases.

- the use of hindsight to determine lease terms on contracts that have options to extend or terminate.

- applying AASB 16 to leases previously identified as leases under AASB 117: Leases and Interpretation 4;

- Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease without reassessing whether they are, or contain, a lease at the date of initial application.

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 589 652

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

1. Accounting Policies

(s) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity

The Entity has recognised right-of-use assets of \$238,706 and lease liabilities of \$238,706 at 1 July 2019, for leases previously classified as operating leases.

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities at 1 July 2019 was 3.00%.

Initial application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058

The Entity has applied AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities using the cumulative effective method of initially applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be presented under AASB 118: Revenue and AASB 1004: Contributions.

The Entity has elected to apply AASB 1058 retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application. The adjustment to opening retained surplus on 1 July 2019 was \$nil.

(u) Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Entity based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the services offered, potential customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the Entity operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Entity unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The Directors continue to actively monitor the situation.



Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 580 682

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

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 580 682

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

2. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Land management & biodiversity income		
- sales	49,660	-
- biodiversity offsets	982,580	214,491
- cattle agistment	-	8,417
	1,032,240	222,908
Grants and other contributions		
- government grants	1,075,061	42,000
- private grants	72,368	69,921
- donations	1,066,062	1,374,972
- government relief package	100,000	-
	2,305,491	1,486,993
Total	3,337,731	1,709,501
Other income		
	\$	\$
Other Income		
- other income	220,649	250,718
- interest	85,397	81,934
- sublease	-	7,650
	306,046	340,302

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Other Income		
- other income	-	4
- interest	579,805	150,007
- sublease	2,092,561	3,269,92
	2,672,366	3,419,203

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand
Bank balances
Short-term deposits

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	-	4

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	579,805	150,007

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	2,092,561	3,269,92

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	2,672,366	3,419,203

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	-	-

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	-	-

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	-	-

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
	-	-

4. Trade and Other Receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	52,097	1,584,359
Provision for impairment	(5,390)	-
	46,707	1,584,359
	7,000	-
Sundry debtors	128	466
Accrued revenue	80,224	39,447
GST receivable	2,520	15,091
Accrued interest	-	2,154
Salary packaging payable	507	582
Fuel tax credits		
	137,086	1,642,098
TOTAL CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	137,086	1,642,098
5. Inventories		
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Land held for resale (i)	1,046,227	710,000
	1,046,227	710,000
(i) The land at Koala Crossing (western parcel only), and East Feluga - Lot 29 is currently for sale and is expected to be sold within 12 months from the reporting date through an auction process.		
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT		
Land held for resale	1,220,000	1,690,000
	1,220,000	1,690,000
6. Investments		
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Managed investment schemes (at fair value)	3,017,395	-
	3,017,395	-
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	3,017,395	-



Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 550 652

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

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 550 652

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

6. Investments

6. Investments

(a) Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Opening fair value:	-	-
Additions	3,002,815	-
Revaluation increments	14,580	-
Closing fair value	3,017,395	-

7. Property, plant and equipment

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment - detailed table

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Total property at fair value	4,700,000	4,265,000
Property - at fair value		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	228,708	212,713
Accumulated depreciation	(107,030)	(83,119)
Total plant and equipment	121,678	129,594
Motor vehicles		
At cost	64,826	64,826
Accumulated depreciation	(51,508)	(39,299)
Total motor vehicles	13,318	25,527
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	20,880	-
Accumulated amortisation	(559)	-
Total leasehold improvements	20,321	-
Total property, plant and equipment	4,855,317	4,420,121

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Property	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2020					
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,265,000	129,594	25,527	-	4,420,121
Additions	-	15,995	-	20,880	36,875
Depreciation expense	-	(23,911)	(12,209)	-	(36,679)
Revaluation increase	435,000	-	-	435,000	435,000
Balance at the end of the year	4,700,000	121,678	13,318	20,321	4,855,317



Queensland Trust for Nature
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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Queensland Trust for Nature
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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

8. Intangible Assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Right-of-Use - Avoid Island		
Cost	800,000	800,000
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(91,840)	(75,540)
Total Intangibles	708,160	724,160

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 is recognised on a straight-line basis over 50 year term.

9. Other Assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	51,555	60,799
GST payable	54,882	141,166
Accrued expenses	23,245	36,365
Other employee expenses	31,728	30,368
Total other assets	170,654	259,454

10. Biological Assets

	Livestock	Total
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	17,611	12,982
Total other assets	17,611	12,982

11. Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Total
	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2020		
Opening balance at 1 July 2019	-	-
Additions	238,706	238,706
Depreciation charge	(53,046)	(53,046)
Balance at end of year	185,660	185,660

12. Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$
CURRENT			
Trade payables		60,799	51,555
GST payable		54,882	141,166
Accrued expenses		23,245	36,365
Other employee expenses		31,728	30,368
Total		170,654	259,454

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

13. Unearned revenue

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Government grants	11,027	20,243
Biodiversity offset management fees	241,032	1,002,580
Non-refundable holdings fees	803,450	673,750
Total	1,025,509	1,696,573
NON-CURRENT		
Biodiversity offset management fees	-	-

14. Non-current Liabilities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT		
Biodiversity offset management fees	1,169,634	1,380,665
Total	1,169,634	1,380,665



Queensland Trust for Nature
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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

14. Employee Benefits

	2020	2019
Current liabilities	\$	\$
Provision for employee benefits	<u>40,553</u>	<u>49,697</u>
	<u><u>40,553</u></u>	<u><u>49,697</u></u>

	2020	2019
Minimum lease payments:	\$	\$
- not later than one year	-	52,500
- between one year and five years	-	183,750
Minimum lease payments	<u>-</u>	<u>236,250</u>

Note: Current figures are not shown where AASB 16 has been applied

16. 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 2020, the number of members was 3.

Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 589 652

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

17. Financial Risk Management

The Entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and lease liabilities.

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

	2020	2019
Financial assets	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,672,366	3,419,203
Trade and other receivables	<u>137,086</u>	<u>1,642,099</u>
Total financial assets	<u>2,809,452</u>	<u>5,061,302</u>

	2020	2019
Financial liabilities	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	170,654	259,454
Employee benefits	<u>40,553</u>	<u>49,697</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>211,207</u>	<u>309,151</u>

18. Key Management Personnel Remuneration

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:

	2020	2019
Key management personnel compensation	<u>266,204</u>	<u>223,917</u>
Auditors' Remuneration	<u>9,600</u>	<u>5,750</u>

Remuneration of the auditor PKF,
for:
- auditing the financial statements



Queensland Trust for Nature
ABN 66 583 550 652

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

20. Contingencies

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

21. Related Parties Transactions

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

22. Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue at the date of signing the Trustees' Certificate.

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

Queensland Trust for Nature

ABN 66 583 550 652

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

23. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following tables detail the entity's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2020					
\$ \$ \$ \$					
Recurring fair value measurements					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Investments	6	14,580	-	-	14,580
Total financial assets recognised at fair value on a recurring basis		14,580	-	-	14,580
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Property and buildings (i)	7	435,000	-	-	435,000
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value on a recurring basis		435,000	-	-	435,000

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



<p>Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652</p> <p>Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020</p> <p>23. Fair Value Measurements</p> <p>Valuation techniques</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Market approach</i> uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities. - <i>Income approach</i> converts estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value. - <i>Cost approach</i> reflects the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity. <p>24. Statutory Information</p> <p>The registered office and principal place of business of the entity is: Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 630 495 340 as trustee for Queensland Trust for Nature Level 11 116 Adelaide Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000</p>	<p>Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652</p> <p>Trustees' Certificate</p> <p>In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Landscapes Queensland Limited ACN 630 495 340 as trustee for Queensland Trust for Nature ABN 66 583 550 652, declare that in the directors' opinion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The financial statements and notes as set out on pages 4 to 31, satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the Registered Entity; b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Registered Entity as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and c. comply with the trust deed. 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. <p>This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.</p> <p> James Allan McKinstry Director</p> <p> Adrian Ralph-Volders Chair</p> <p> Elizabeth Katherine O'Brien Director</p> <p>Dated 12th day of November 2020</p>
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Trustee of Queensland Trust for Nature

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Queensland Trust for Nature.

In my opinion, the financial report:

- gives a true and fair view of the trust's financial position as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended
 - complies with the Deed of Trust dated 3 March 2004, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 and Australian Accounting Standards.
- The financial report comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including summaries of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the trustees certificate.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Auditor-General Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of my report.

I am independent of the trust in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the Auditor-General Auditing Standards.

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

Responsibilities of the trust for the financial report

The trustee is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Deed of Trust dated 3 March 2004, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The trustee is also responsible for assessing the trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

18 November 2020

Melissa Fletcher
as delegate of the Auditor-General

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

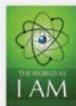


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Every day, we work with organisations, government, Traditional Owners, investors and individuals to deliver environmental, economic, cultural and social outcomes. We thank the following partners for their support in 2020.



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Bird watching on Avoid Island.



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