13 March 2025

The Directors
Bali Children Foundation Limited
939-945 Glen Huntly Road
Caulfield South VIC 3162

Dear Directors,

DOCUMENTS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Please find enclosed the following documents for your attention:

1. Signed financial statements; and
2. Our management letter in regard to the audit.

Please do not hesitate to call us on 1300 284 330 if you have any queries in regard to this matter.

Yours faithfully
AMW AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

BILLY-JOE THOMAS
Director

Enc.

Financial Report

Bali Children Foundation Limited
ABN 48 614 111 563
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Prepared by Independent Wealth Partners Pty Ltd

Contents

Directors' Report

Bali Children Foundation Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

The Directors present their report on Bali Children Foundation Limited together with the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 thereon.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Bali Children Foundation Limited during or since the end of the financial year:

- Paul Wheelton - Chairperson
- Angela Wheelton
- Lindsay Beer
- Brayden Smith

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

Board Members

The following persons were Board members of Bali Children Foundation Limited during or since the end of the financial year:

- Drew Stanmore - Honorary Treasurer
- Mark Whatley
- Nicole Porritt
- Leigh O'Neil
- Ashleigh Beer
- Mike Dolbey
- Sandy Bell
- Margaret Barry

Company Secretary

Lindsay Beer is the managing director of Chatsworth Constructions a large construction company which specialises in domestic and commercial work and has been involved in a number of other not for profit entities including being a board member of Life Education Victoria.

Lindsay has been the Company Secretary of the Bali Children Foundation Limited since 08 August 2016.

Principal Activities

During the year, the principal activities of Bali Children Foundation Limited was to raise funds to aid:

- Financially disadvantaged children;
- Children in extreme poverty and lacking educational opportunities in Bali Indonesia;
- Advancing social or public welfare
- Overseas communities and charities

Bali Children Foundation Limited provides direct relief for persons suffering from poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, disability or helplessness in Australia and overseas.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Going Concern

Management has considered the consequences of various events and conditions including the slowing of the economy, and it has determined that they do not create a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The impact of the recent interest rate rises on future performance and therefore on the measurement of some assets and liabilities or on liquidity might have some impact, though not significant, for example, in relation to expected revenue from donations and Event and Function fees and the effects on some future asset valuations. Management has determined that they do not require additional disclosure than what has already been disclosed.

Significant changes in states of affairs

No significant changes in the Company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Short-Term Objectives

The Company's short-term objectives are to:

- offer support services that directly relieves poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, disability, destitution or helplessness in Bali.
- support underprivileged people by engaging all sectors of the community in ongoing partnerships and support programs;
- providing community-based education, including an emphasis on education in computers and English language, to children in great need in remote areas of Bali;
- providing safe and secure children's homes where needed;
- providing specialised development and relief services for disabled students or children facing severe health challenges; and
- providing scholarships for further study to students who would otherwise not be able to afford to continue their studies.

Long-Term Objectives

The Company's long-term objectives are to:

- To provide community education in remote areas of Indonesia;
- To provide primary, secondary and tertiary scholarships to children in 49 communities;
- To provide English in the Village (EITV) and Computers in the Village (CITV) classes in 36 locations; and
- To provide educational opportunities to children at associated Children's Homes.

Strategy for achieving short and long-term objectives

To achieve these objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

a) Bali Children Foundation strives to attract and retain quality staff and volunteers who are committed to the company's objectives, and this is evidenced by low staff turnover. The company believes that attracting and retaining quality staff and volunteers will assist with the success of the company in both the short and long term;
b) staff and volunteers work in partnership with a range of community stakeholders, and this is evidenced by ongoing support of the Company's projects and initiatives. The Company ensures community stakeholders understand and are committed to the objectives of the Company through ongoing education in order for the projects to succeed;
c) staff and volunteers are committed to creating new and maintaining existing programs in support of the underprivileged people. Committed staff and volunteers allow the Company the ability to engage in continuous improvement;
d) the Company's staff and volunteers strive to meet consistent standards of best practice and provide clear expectations of professional accountabilities and responsibilities to all stakeholders.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commissions Act 2012 and s.307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out in page 6 of this financial report and forms part of the Directors' Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Paul Wheelton

Director

PAUL WHEELTON AM KGSJ
U1909/250 ST KILDA ROAD
SOUTHBANK
VICTORIA 3006

Date 8/3/2025

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF BALI CHILDREN FOUNDATION LIMITED

In accordance with Subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the Directors of Bali Children Foundation Limited. As the lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Bali Children Foundation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2024 there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and

- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

AMW Audit

AMW AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

BILLY-JOE THOMAS
Director

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 13th day of March 2025.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Bali Children Foundation Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	NOTES	2024	2023
Trading Income & Expenses			
Trading Income			
Revenue	2	33,812	43,108
Other Income	2	764,459	716,296
Total Trading Income		**798,271**	**759,404**
Expenses			
Donations and child sponsorships		696,732	692,533
Other Expenses		53,164	78,965
Total Expenses		**749,896**	**771,498**
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		48,375	(12,094)
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) For The Year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Attributable To Owners Of The Entity		48,375	(12,094)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Bali Children Foundation Limited

As at 30 June 2024

	NOTES	30 JUNE 2024	30 JUNE 2023
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	135,482	145,050
Trade and Other Receivables	4	20,181	42,231
Total Current Assets		**155,663**	**187,281**
Non-Current Assets			
Financial Assets	5	665,289	585,296
Total Non-Current Assets		**665,289**	**585,296**
Total Assets		**820,952**	**772,577**
Net Assets		**820,952**	**772,577**
Equity			
Retained Earnings		820,952	772,577
Total Equity		**820,952**	**772,577**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Bali Children Foundation Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Retained Earnings $	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2022	**784,671**	**784,671**
Total comprehensive loss	(12,094)	(12,094)
Balance at 30 June 2023	**772,577**	**772,577**
Total comprehensive income	48,375	48,375
Balance at 30 June 2024	**820,952**	**820,952**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Bali Children Foundation Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
Operating Activities		
Receipts from Members & Customers	682,739	640,505
Payments to suppliers and employees	(47,065)	(68,028)
Contributions / Distributions paid to Overseas Organisations	(696,732)	(692,533)
Receipts from grants	33,812	43,108
Interest received	2,904	1,958
Finance costs	(1,653)	(2,080)
Cash receipts from other operating activities	326	-
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**(25,669)**	**(77,070)**
Investing Activities		
Payments for available-for-sale investments	(83,018)	(131,876)
Proceeds from sale of investments	78,303	49,177
Payment for investments	(4,447)	(4,357)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**(9,162)**	**(87,056)**
Financing Activities		
Dividends and Other Investment Income	26,542	15,421
Other cash items from financing activities	(1,280)	1,280
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	**25,262**	**16,701**
Net Cash Flows	**(9,568)**	**(147,426)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	145,050	292,476
Net change in cash for period	(9,568)	(147,426)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	135,482	145,050

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Bali Children Foundation Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 8 March 2025 by the directors of the entity.

Accounting Policies

a. Revenue and Other Income

The Entity is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers or Income* per AASB 1058: *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, where upon initial recognition of an asset, the Entity is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised (eg financial liabilities representing repayable amounts), with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

The Entity is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers or Income* per AASB 1058: *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.*

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the entity receives operating grant funding, 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 contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises a 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 138);

- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions); and

- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Other Income

Contributed Assets

The Entity receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138).

On initial recognition of an asset, the Entity recognises related amounts being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer.

The Entity recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amounts.

Capital Grant

When the Entity receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Entity satisfies its obligations under terms of the grant.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate 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.

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

b. 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 (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

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

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

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

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

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

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

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

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

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

– the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and

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

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

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

– the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

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

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

– it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;

– it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and

– it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

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

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the entity made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the entity's accounting policy.

Derecognition

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

– the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;

– all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and

– the entity no longer controls the asset (ie has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

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

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

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

Impairment

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

– financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;

– lease receivables;

– contract assets (eg amount due from customers under construction contracts);

– loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and

– financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

– financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or

– equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

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

– the general approach;

– the simplified approach;

– the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and

– low credit risk operational simplification.

For a financial asset that is considered credit-impaired (not on acquisition or origination), the Group measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset’s gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the entity assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

– if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and

– if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

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

This approach is applicable to:

– trade receivables; and

– lease receivables.

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

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the general approach is modified such that at the reporting date, an entity shall only recognise the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as a loss allowance. The expected credit losses for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets shall be discounted using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

– significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;

– a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);

– a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;

– the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and

– the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the entity assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the entity applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

– there is a low risk of default by the borrower;

– the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

– adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or relative to the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

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

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

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

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

c. Impairment of Assets

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

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

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

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

d. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

e. Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold. 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.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

f. 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.

g. Comparative Figures

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the Entity

AASB 2021-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates

The Entity adopted AASB 2021-2 which amends AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108 and AASB 134 to require disclosure of “‘material accounting policy information”’ rather than “significant accounting policies”’ in an entity’s financial statements. It also updates AASB Practice Statement 2 to provide guidance on the application of the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2021-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards

AASB 2021-6 amends AASB 1049 and AASB 1060 to require disclosure of ‘material accounting policy information’ rather than “significant accounting policies” in an entity’s financial statements. It also amends AASB 1054 to reflect the updated terminology used in AASB 101 as a result of AASB 2021-2. The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2022-7: Editorial Corrections to Australian Accounting Standards and Repeal of Superseded and Redundant Standards

AASB 2022-7 makes editorial corrections to various Australian Accounting Standards and AASB Practice Statement 2. It also formally repeals the superseded and redundant Australian Accounting Standards set out in Schedules 1 and 2 of this standard.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

	2024	2023
2. Revenue and Other Income		
Revenue		
LMCF Distributions	33,812	43,108
Total Revenue	**33,812**	**43,108**
Other Income		
Charitable Income and Fundraising	662,739	658,285
Dividends Received	14,661	9,895
Interest Income	2,904	1,958
Realised Gain on Financial Assets	(41,144)	4,821
Unrealised Gain on Financial Assets	113,092	35,812
Other Investment Income	11,882	5,525
Other	326	-
Total Other Income	**764,459**	**716,296**
Total Revenue and Other Income	**798,271**	**759,404**

	2024	2023
3. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Bank Accounts		
AUD PayPal	23,404	-
Bali Children Foundation Ltd	28,988	130,965
Cash Account No.1-Innate Wealth	83,090	14,085
Total Bank Accounts	**135,482**	**145,050**
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**135,482**	**145,050**

	2024	2023
4. Trade and Other Receivables		
Accounts Receivable	-	20,000
Aust Franking Credit Due	20,181	15,876
Inate Income Receivable	-	6,355
Total Trade and Other Receivables	**20,181**	**42,231**

	2024	2023
5. Financial Assets		
Innate Wealth Portfolios	665,289	585,296
Total Financial Assets	**665,289**	**585,296**

6. Entity Details

The registered office of the entity is:

Bali Children Foundation Ltd

939 Glenhuntly Road

CAULFIELD SOUTH VIC 3162

The principal place of business is:

Bali Children Foundation Ltd

939 Glenhuntly Road

CAULFIELD SOUTH VIC 3162

7. Related Party Transactions

There were no payments made to related parties as at 30 June 2024 and 2023.

8. Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Under the terms of operation, the entity does not provide direct remuneration to key management personnel at this time.

9. Contingent Liabilities

The entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024 and 2023.

10. Auditor's Remuneration

	2024	2023
Audit of the financial statements	4,000	4,500

The auditor of the entity for the year is AMW Audit (2023 - Mischel & Co. Pty Ltd).

Directors' Declaration

Bali Children Foundation Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2024

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Bali Children Foundation Limited's, the directors of the registered entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 20, satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:

    a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures applicable to the entity; and

    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

On behalf of the Directors

____

Paul Wheelton

Director

PAUL WHEELTON AM KGSJ
U1909/250 ST KILDA ROAD
SOUTHBANK
VICTORIA 3006

Date 8/3/2025

Director: ____________________________________

Brayden Smith

Dated: 8/3/2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF BALI CHILDREN FOUNDATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Bali Children Foundation Limited (the "Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, and the Directors' declaration.

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022.*

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Company's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 of the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and the needs of the members. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

Independence

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the ACNC Act, which has been given to the Directors of Bali Children Foundation Limited would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

AMW Audit

AMW AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

BILLY-JOE THOMAS
Director

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this 13th day of March 2025.

13 March 2025

The Directors
Bali Children Foundation Limited
939-945 Glen Huntly Road
Caulfield South VIC 3162

Dear Directors,

MANAGEMENT LETTER

We advise that we have recently completed the audit of Bali Children Foundation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report and the evaluation of significant accounting estimates. While our procedures are designed to identify any material weaknesses and detect misstatements from fraud and error, there is an unavoidable risk that even some material misstatements may remain undiscovered. This unavoidable risk is due to the test nature and other inherent limitations of an audit, together with the inherent limitations of any accounting and internal control system.

We have noted the below matter to report to you arising from our audit.

Cash in bank
During the audit, we identified a discrepancy between the cash in bank recorded in the financial statements and the ending balance reported in the bank statement. We have summarised and compared the amounts as follows:

Per bank statement	26,099.21
Per trial balance	28,988.13
Difference	(2,888.92)

We have included the difference in our unadjusted error in the representation letter, noting that it will not impact the amounts in the current financial statements or our audit opinion. However, we recommend that you reconcile your cash in bank accounts prior to the next financial year and before the subsequent audit.

We take this opportunity to thank you, Luke Axton and his team for helping us with our queries and providing information as required to enable us finalise the audit.

Yours faithfully
AMW AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

BILLY-JOE THOMAS
Director