GRUBERS BECKETT
Chartered Accountants

Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc

Financial Statements
For the Year ended 30 June 2018

Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc
30 June 2018

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General Information

The financial statements cover Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc. as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc functional and presentation currency

Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc
Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		$	$
Revenue	3	40,619	46,368
Expenses			
Auditor's Remuneration		(4,048)	(3,987)
Bank Fees expense		(488)	(504)
Marketing Expenses		(20,997)	(9,737)
Travel & Accommodation expenses		(11,091)	(5,859)
Entertainment		(327)	-
Conference expenses		(25,948)	(7,620)
Office supplies		(1,660)	(59)
Reward & Recognition expenses		(421)	(143)
Secretariat Services		(10,520)	-
Loss on Foreign Currency Conversion		-	(7,593)
Website Expense		(1,120)	-
		(76,620)	(35,502)
Surplus/(Deficiency) before income tax expense		**(36,001)**	**10,866**
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus/(Deficiency) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc		**(36,001)**	**10,866**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc		**(36,001)**	**10,866**

The above statement of profit or loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc
Statement of Financial Position
For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 $	2017 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	137,881	174,217
Trade and other receivables		-	-
TFN Withholding Tax		335	-
Total current assets	4	138,216	174,217
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		**138,216**	**174,217**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		-	-
Employee benefits		-	-
Other		-	-
		-	-
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits		-	-
Other		-	-
Mortgages		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		-	-
Net assets	4	**138,216**	**174,217**
Equity			
Retained Surplus	5	174,217	163,351
Surplus/(Deficiency)	5	(36,001)	10,866
Total equity		**138,216**	**174,217**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Retained surpluses	Total equity
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2016	163,351	163,351
Surplus/(Deficiency) after income tax expense for the year	10,866	10,866
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	10,866	10,866
Balance at 30 June 2017	174,217	174,217

	Retained surpluses	Total equity
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2017	174,217	174,217
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	(36,001)	(36,001)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(36,001)	(36,001)
Balance at 30 June 2018	138,216	138,216

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		$	$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Subscriptions from Members	3	39,905	45,118
Payments to suppliers		(76,620)	(35,502)
		(36,715)	9,616
Interest received		714	-
Donations received		-	-
Other Income		-	1,250
Net cash from operating activities		(36,001)	10,866
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from sales of plant and equipment		-	-
Net cash from investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowings		-	-
Repayments of lease liabilities		-	-
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(36,001)	10,866
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		174,217	163,351
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		138,216	174,217

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The association has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

In the Committee's opinion, the incorporated association is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act (QLD). The officers have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members of Energy Procurement Supply Association Incorporated.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1031 'Materiality', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of business operations and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.
The ability of the entity to continue to adopt the going concern assumption will depend on the amount of subscriptions received from members. Should the entity not be successful in securing sufficient monies from subscriptions or other alternative funding arrangements, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If the entity is unable to continue as a going concern, it will be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts that may be different to those stated in the financial statements.
The management committee is confident of securing funds if and when necessary to meet the entity's obligations as and when they fall due, and consider the adoption of the going concern basis to be appropriate in the preparation of these financial statements.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the association and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sales revenue

Events, fundraising and raffles are recognised when received or receivable.

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Grants
Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.
Income tax
As the incorporated association is a not-for-profit entity in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is current when: it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when: it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables
Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment
Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Freehold improvements	15 years
Plant and equipment	3-7 years
Motor vehicles	5-7 years
Office equipment	3-5 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the incorporated association. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the incorporated association prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in current liabilities in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability. The liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principle market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interest. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events; management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The incorporated association determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The incorporated association assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the incorporated association and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Incorporation of Association
Energy Procurement Supply Association (EPSA) Inc was incorporated under the Associations Incorporation Act 1981 on second day of April 2018. Prior to its incorporation the unincorporated association operated under name of Asia Pacific Utilities Group (APUG).

Note 3. Revenue

	2018	2017
	$	$
Member Subscriptions	39,905	45,118
Interest	714	-
Other revenue	-	1,250
Revenue	40,619	46,368

Note 4. Current assets – cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	$	$
Cash at bank	137,881	174,217
TFN Withholding Credits	335	-
	138,216	174,217

Note 5. Equity – retained surpluses

	2018	2017
	$	$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	174,217	163,351
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	(36,001)	10,866
	138,216	174,217

Note 6. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the incorporated association.

	2018	2017
Audit services	$	$
Audit of the financial statements	4,048	3,987

Note 7. Contingent liabilities

The incorporated association had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

Note 8. Commitments

The incorporated association had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2018.

Note 9. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Association's operations, the results of those operations, or the Association's state of affairs in future financial years.

Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc
Officers' declaration
30 June 2018

In the officers' opinion:

- the incorporated association is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. Accordingly, as described in note 1 to the financial statements, the attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Associations Incorporation Act (QLD);
- the attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with the Accounting Standards as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- The attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the incorporated association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the officers

Tony Ballard - President

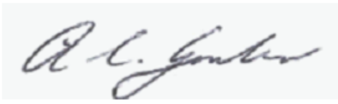
Dated 15/10/18

Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc
Auditors Independence Declaration to the Members of Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc for the year ended 30 June 2018 there have been;

> a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Associations Incorporation Act (QLD) in relation to the audit; and
>
> b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm: GRUBERS BECKETT
Chartered Accountants



Name of Partner: ....
Alfred C. Gruber

Address: 13 Spence St
Cairns QLD 4870

Dated this.........16.........day of.........October.........2018

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the association's financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Energy Procurement Supply Association Incorporated which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Committee's assertion statement.

Committee's responsibility for the financial report

The Committee of Energy Procurement Supply Association Incorporated are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1, is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act (QLD) and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The Committee's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the association's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the association's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Committee, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act (QLD). We have given the officers of Energy Procurement Supply Association Incorporated a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in this report

Report on the Financial Report; continued

Opinion

In our opinion the financial report presents Energy Procurement Supply Association Incorporated fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Energy Procurement Supply Association Incorporated as at 30 June 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act (QLD).

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern is dependent upon ongoing support from the members of the association. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Basis of accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc to meet the needs and requirements of Energy Procurement Supply Association Inc. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Name of Firm: GRUBERS BECKETT
Chartered Accountants

Name of Partner: ....
Alfred C. Gruber

Address: 13 Spence St
Cairns QLD 4870

Dated this 16 day of October 2018