



**“Be better today than
you were yesterday,
and better tomorrow
than you are today.”**

Annual Report FY24

1 APRIL 2023–31 MARCH 2024
SUSTAINABLE COASTLINES
CHARITABLE TRUST CC46615



Foreword



The quote featured on this year's cover is one our team members like to share at events to encourage sustainable action. Living more sustainability isn't necessarily about going full zero-waste, but instead, making incremental changes that ultimately result in less plastic used and produced.

We also need to look at the systems that underpin the cycle of plastic production and disposal. A recent report has shown that for every percentage increase in plastic produced, there is an equivalent increase in plastic pollution in the environment.* We know we can't recycle our way out of the problem, and that's why we focus our efforts on stopping plastic at its source through encouraging consumers, businesses, and governing bodies to reject single-use plastics.

While our mission remains the same, our organisation has experienced some changes. In addition to welcoming co-founder Sam Judd to our board, we farewelled Samantha Walmsley-Bartlett as chairperson, as well as trustees Abbie Reynolds, Scott Campbell, Fei Bian Goh and Grant Biggar. Josh Borthwick's time as CEO also came to end this year. As the chair I will be leading the organisation into a new phase.

Like many charities and organisations, we are navigating through challenging economic conditions. Our board is proactively addressing these challenges to strengthen our financial position. We have streamlined our operations with a more focused team and are excited to welcome new trustees in the upcoming financial year. Together, we are committed to enhancing our impact and ensuring a sustainable future for our charity.

Testament to the dedication of our volunteers, supporters, and staff, the impact we are having on our coastlines and wildlife remains overwhelmingly positive, with a record number of litter surveys, and more beach clean-ups and higher volume of litter removed than the three years prior.

In April 2024, Sustainable Coastlines celebrated 15 years of enabling people to protect the places they love. The engagement we receive shows that people want tangible ways to be part of the solution, so we will do everything in our power to ensure our critical work can continue as we work through this difficult financial period.



Edwina Merito
Chair



*Global producer responsibility for plastic pollution, Science Advances, 24 April 2024.
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.adj8275

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About us



PURPOSE

Reducing ocean litter together.



APPROACH

We inspire change in mindsets, behaviour, policies and practices, through community engagement and citizen science.



IMPACT

60% less coastal litter by 2030.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Edwina Merito
Chair

Grant Biggar
Vice Chair

Sam Judd
Trustee

Fei Bian Goh*
Trustee

Samantha Walmsley-Bartlett*
Chair

Abbie Reynolds*
Trustee

Scott Campbell*
Trustee

Natasha Whiting
Trustee

STAFF MEMBERS

Josh Borthwick
CEO

Ben Knight
Engagement Director

Kate Rooney
Chief Operating Officer

Shawn Elise Tierney
Product Manager

Daniel Downing
Corporate Events Manager

Helen Adams-Blackburn
Communications Manager

Janey Taylor
Social Media Coordinator

Lana Jackson
Facilities & Logistics Manager

Carla Fonseca Paris*
Insights & Impact Analyst

Rachel Lewis*
Learning Development Manager

Teresina Robredo De La Vega
International Volunteer Manager

Peter Elderkin*
Chief Operating Officer (Temporary)

Veronica Rojo*
Sponsorship Manager

Caitlyn Prince*
Engagement Facilitator

Te Hira Mayall-Nahi*
Engagement Facilitator

Paice Vaughan
Event Assistant (Casual)

Nate Rigler*
Engagement Facilitator

Bronwyn Graham
Engagement Facilitator

Ivana Jurasovic*
Engagement Facilitator

Kat Smith*
Engagement Facilitator

Briar Inwood
Engagement Facilitator

Bella Herbison*
Engagement Facilitator

Jemma Hovelmeier*
Engagement Facilitator

Olivia Rees*
Engagement Facilitator

Emma Hunter*
Engagement Facilitator

Our impacts

Explore our total numbers. This year they cover both Aotearoa New Zealand and the Pacific Island nations that run Litter Intelligence surveys.



3,764

CLEAN-UP PARTICIPANTS

NZ ONLY



88

CLEAN-UP ACTIVITIES

NZ ONLY



547

OFFICIAL BEACH LITTER SURVEYS

NZ: 502 / PACIFIC: 45



5,550

PARTICIPANTS IN CITIZEN SCIENCE

NZ: 4,481 / PACIFIC: 1,069



264

LITTER ITEMS PER 1,000M2 (NZ)

PACIFIC: 3,419



61,434

LITRES OF LITTER REMOVED

NZ: 52,548 / PACIFIC: 8,886



1,424

EDUCATION & TRAINING HOURS

NZ: 1,107 / PACIFIC: 317



17,323

VOLUNTEER HOURS

NZ: 15,393 / PACIFIC: 1,930



1,425

ACTIVITIES HELD

NZ: 1,324 / PACIFIC: 101

How we do it

This financial year is the first since we simplified our programmes and fully integrated litter data collection and education throughout our activities. Here's how we're going about our ambitious goal to significantly improve Aotearoa's beaches through preventing litter from ending up there in the first place.



Beach clean-ups

- Encouraging a deep connection with our beaches and wildlife, because people protect what they love.
- Enabling a first-hand understanding of the litter problem at the beach.
- Providing tangible ways to take action through normalising picking up litter and providing the opportunity to collect litter data as citizen scientists.



Litter data collection

- Helping councils and government judge the success of waste-reduction measures and inform policy.
- Empowering children by teaching them to raise awareness, influence their families and schools, and find innovative solutions.
- Influencing individuals to take action within their workplace and wider business.



Awareness and advocacy

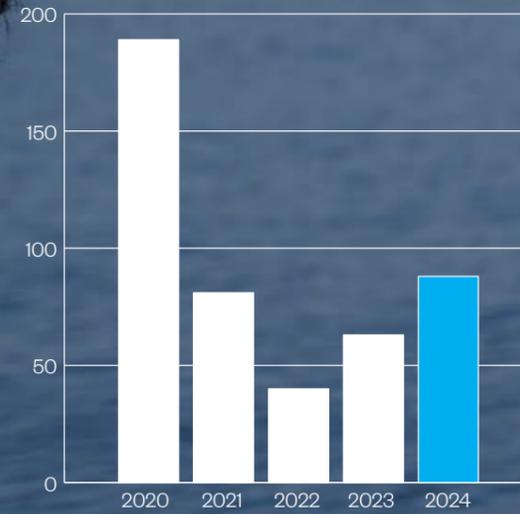
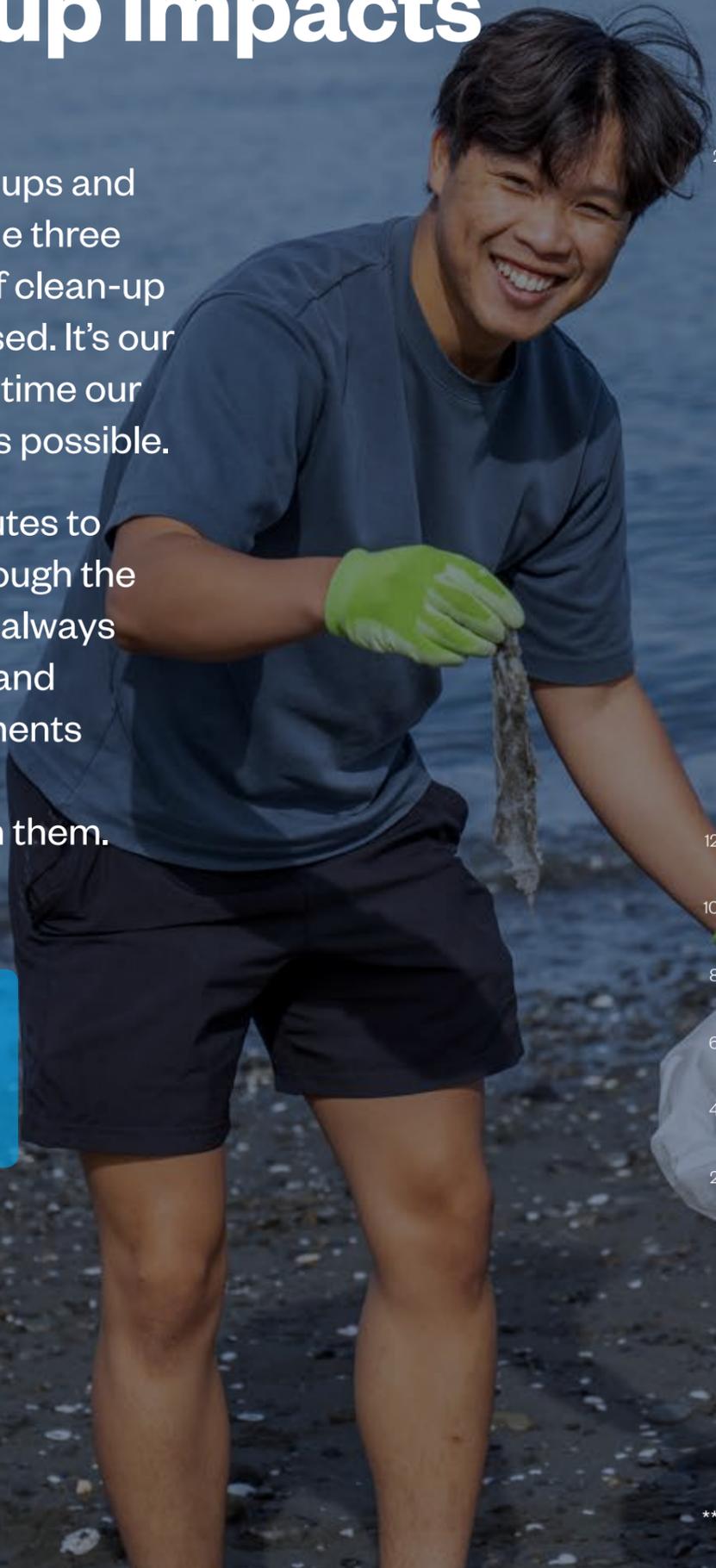
- Raising awareness of policy and developments relating to plastic pollution at a global and local level.
- Sharing behaviour change and sustainability ideas and encouraging followers to get involved.
- Contributing to topical media to highlight the importance of our work.

Beach clean-up impacts

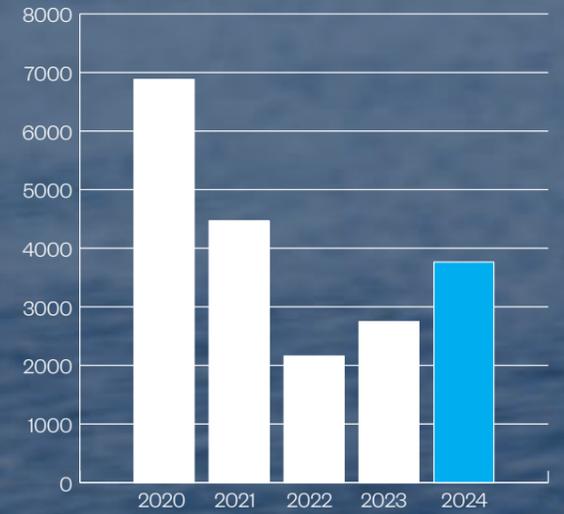
We've delivered more beach clean-ups and removed more litter than each of the three financial years prior! The number of clean-up volunteers has also steadily increased. It's our role to make sure that the precious time our volunteers donate is as impactful as possible.

Every beach clean-up now contributes to the Litter Intelligence database through the inclusion of a litter survey. We have always looked towards long-term change, and this year we've embedded key elements in our clean-up days to ensure that participants take lessons away with them.

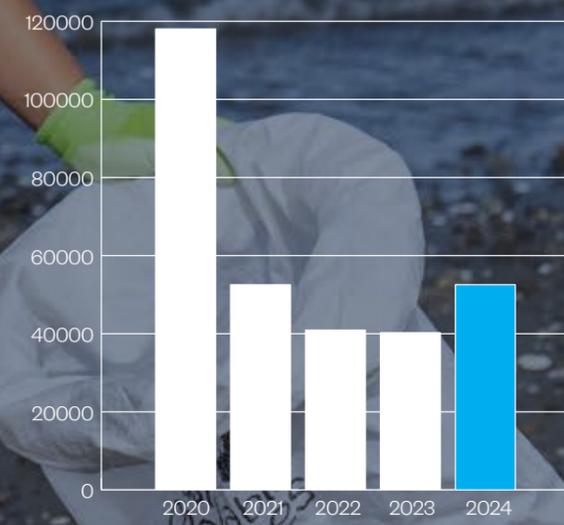
Learn about approach to friction-free learning on the following page.

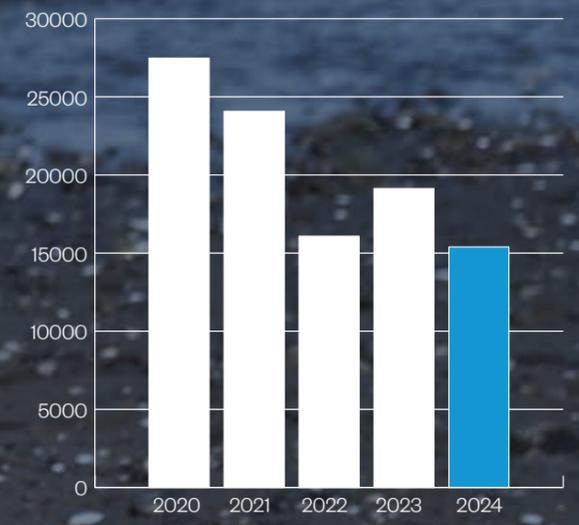
88
CLEAN-UP
ACTIVITIES*



3,764
CLEAN-UP
PARTICIPANTS*



61,434
LITRES OF
LITTER REMOVED**



17,323
VOLUNTEER
HOURS**

Running an impactful clean-up

Engagement manager Dan Downing has been running Sustainable Coastlines events for more than five years and has more than 100 events under his belt.

We ask him what makes Sustainable Coastlines beach clean-ups a success.



How do you get people on board with cleaning up the beach?

We always quote Jaques Cousteau, 'People protect what they love'. We really encourage that connection at beach clean-ups. That's the easy part. Aotearoa has beautiful beaches and most people are already beach-lovers.

By framing the situation positively rather than just pointing at the problem, people are much more motivated to do something about it.

What's top of mind for you when running a clean-up?

My job at a beach clean-up is to make sure volunteers are safe (a health and safety briefing is an integral part of the day) and having a good time. Fun is really at the forefront of our events. The rest just flows from that.





What are the elements of a successful beach clean-up?

First, remind people why they're out here protecting the beach. It can be as simple as getting people to take three deep breaths and encouraging them to be thankful to the ocean for providing the oxygen for two of them.

Second, the clean-up itself, of course. This is where you get to see the 'aha' moments: if someone picks up a whole lot of plastic ice-cream spoons, they're probably going to order a cone next time!

Lastly, the Litter Intelligence survey, which is now included in every clean-up. People are normally stoked at the idea of contributing litter data to the national database, and having real-time litter stats can really motivate behaviour change.



How is education incorporated?

When we get back to base, we do a bit of a debrief and play some games. Volunteers will share their findings, which leads really nicely into our 'Top 10' game, where people guess the most common items we find on beach litter surveys.

We also play Little Blue Bottle Top, where **we encourage participants to consider the life cycle of plastic and the different areas where they can influence that cycle.**

This is really friction-free learning. Participants are really engaged and coming up with ideas for change with very little effort.



How do you round out the day?

We finish off the day with a celebration, usually in the form of some delicious kai and Phoenix drinks. We remind people about the awesome difference they have made for the beaches they love, and encourage them to take something away with them.

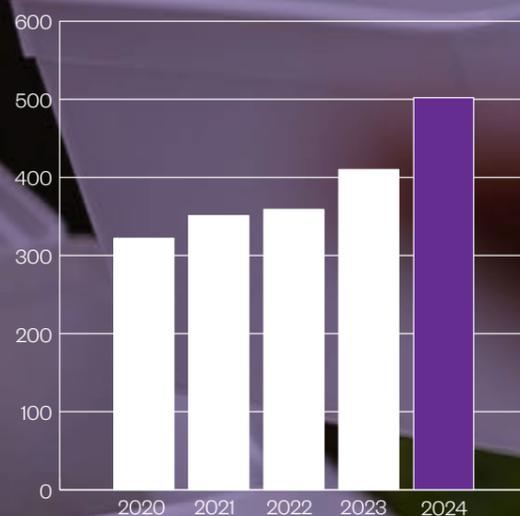
My favourite way to end a clean-up is to ask people to **"Be better today than you were yesterday, and better tomorrow than you are today."**

Keeping our oceans free of plastic pollution is a journey; nobody expects you to go full zero waste, but the influence you can have in your sphere can make a big difference in the long-run.

Litter monitoring impacts

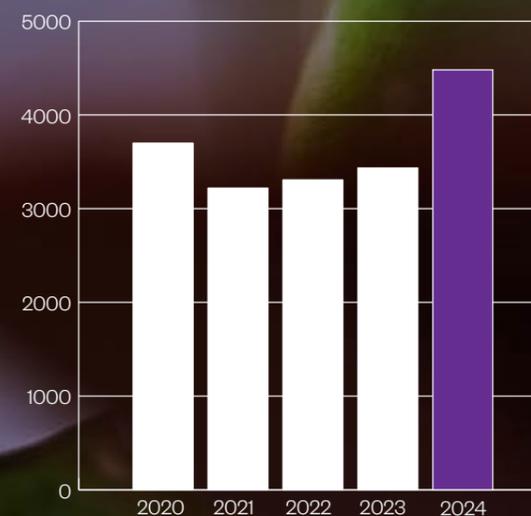
Our goal for this financial year was to have 432 surveys completed across Aotearoa New Zealand (that's each of our 108 key sites surveyed four times). Thanks to our network of citizen scientists, we smashed that goal with 502 litter surveys engaging 4,481 citizen scientists!

Consistent surveys with a good distribution across the country means that we have solid litter data to inform action to prevent more litter reaching our shores. Now that we run litter surveys as part of every beach clean-up, we're also engaging more people at a deeper level.



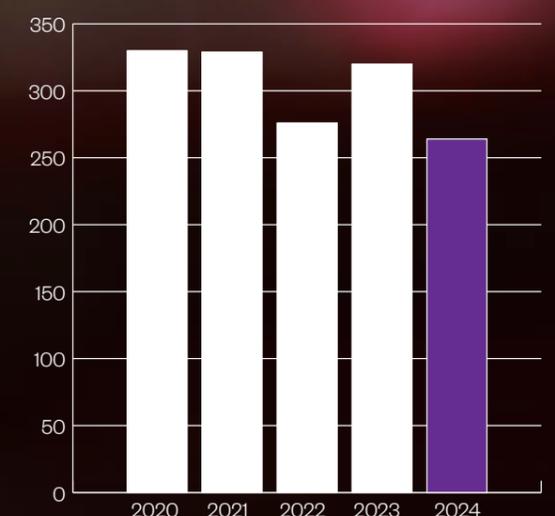
502

OFFICIAL BEACH LITTER SURVEYS



4,481

PARTICIPANTS IN CITIZEN SCIENCE



264

ITEMS PER 1,000M²

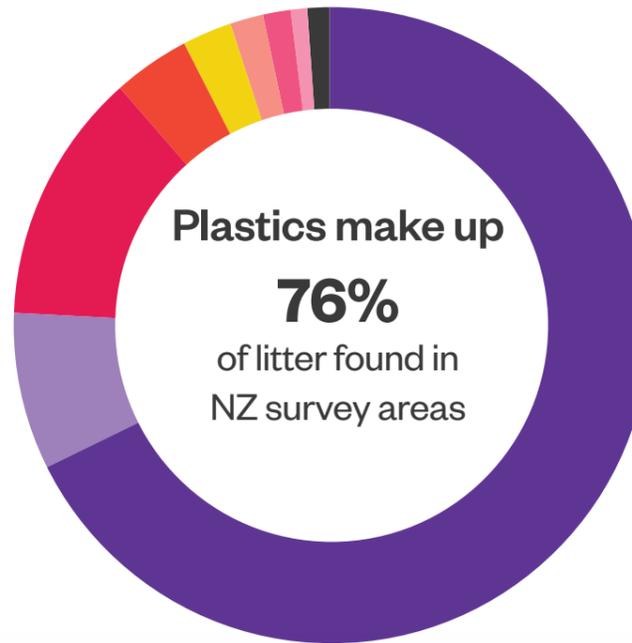
Find out how litter data is contributing to meaningful change 

Data from coastal survey sites in New Zealand only. See our impacts in the Pacific on page 14. Average litter density is from the survey areas monitored within the 12 month-period.

Data insights

Understanding the litter problem is the first step to addressing it. Our key data insights show us what items, materials, and locations are most problematic.

Dig deeper at insights.litterintelligence.org

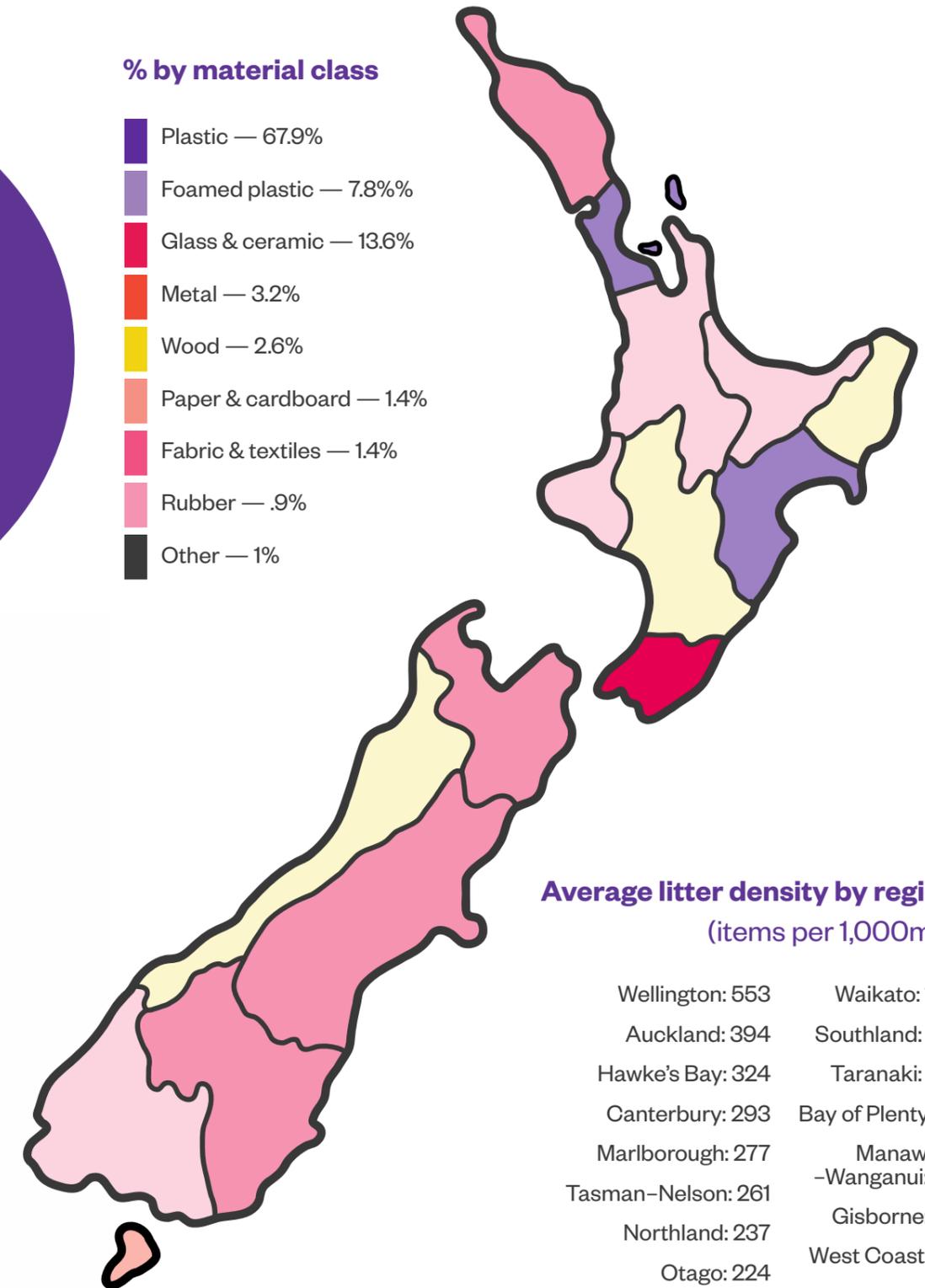


% by material class

- Plastic — 67.9%
- Foamed plastic — 7.8%
- Glass & ceramic — 13.6%
- Metal — 3.2%
- Wood — 2.6%
- Paper & cardboard — 1.4%
- Fabric & textiles — 1.4%
- Rubber — .9%
- Other — 1%

Top 10 litter items

#	PRODUCT	MATERIAL	TOTAL ITEMS	% OF TOTAL
1	Unidentifiable hard plastic fragments	Plastic	155,973	28.16 %
2	Glass or ceramic fragments	Glass & Ceramic	58,032	10.48 %
3	Food wrappers	Plastic	35,767	6.46 %
4	Unidentifiable soft plastic fragments	Plastic	31,634	5.71 %
5	Polystyrene insulation or packaging	Foamed Plastic	25,385	4.58 %
6	Bottle caps & lids	Plastic	25,307	4.57 %
7	Rope	Plastic	24,713	4.46 %
8	Cigarettes, butts & filters	Plastic	17,972	3.24 %
9	Processed timber & pallet crates	Wood	12,898	2.33 %
10	Construction material	Glass & Ceramic	11,307	2.04 %



Influencing change with data

When we set out to create a national litter database, we knew the data had to be scientifically rigorous and able to be used at the highest level of government reporting.

Following the maxim that **we cannot improve what we do not measure**, we know that decision makers need facts to inform policy, and tools to measure whether waste reduction actions are effective.

Litter Intelligence data has featured in government reporting and informed the problem-plastic phase-out.

Today, we're pleased to see governing bodies around the country continuing to recognise the value of litter data and how it can help to inform waste reduction measures.



Stats NZ uses LI data to inform the 'Waste flows in waterways and coastal marine environments' wellbeing indicator.



The Department of Conservation included LI in its Marine Monitoring and Reporting Framework.



Hutt City Council contracts monthly clean-ups and litter audits for waste reporting.



Greater Wellington Regional Council included LI data in its report on the human impacts on Wellington Harbour Health.



Northland Regional Council undertake quarterly surveys and uses LI data to contribute to its 'coastal litter monitoring in Northland' programme.



KEY MILESTONES THIS FY



Jul 2023
We celebrated five years of Litter Intelligence with a showcase at Little Shoal Bay in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland.



Nov 2023
Energy Globe, described as the world's most prestigious sustainability award bestowed its NZ award to us for Litter Intelligence!



Feb 2024.
We hit our goal (early!) of completing 432 surveys — our amazing citizen scientists completed 502 total this financial year.

Litter awareness, gamified!

When a group of year 9 students from Rolleston College joined us for a litter survey on Canterbury's Waimairi Beach, they were shocked at the number of plastic fragments they found, and they wanted to find a fun way to share their lesson with their classmates.

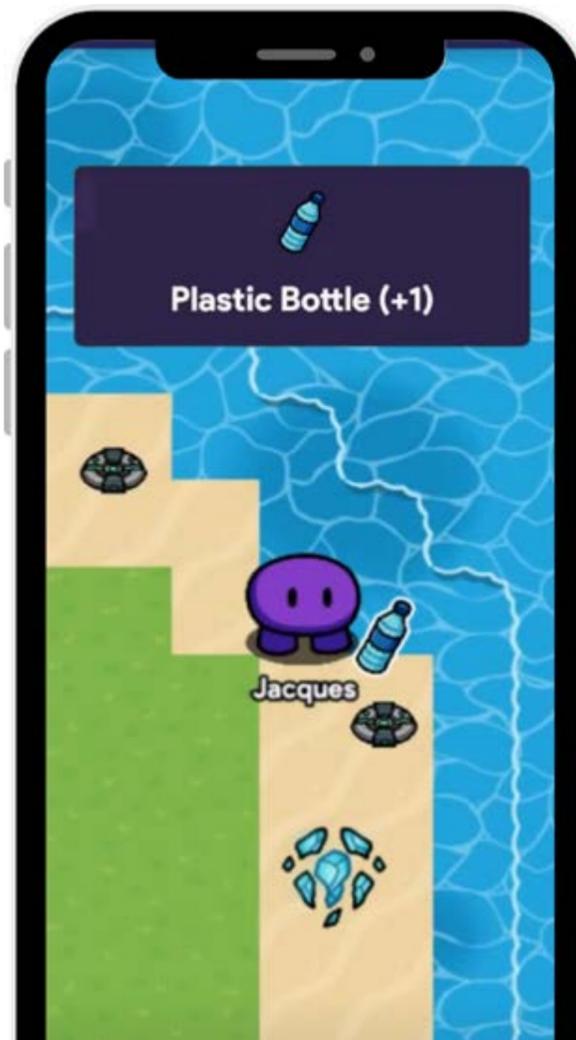
Taking what they learned from their Litter Intelligence experience, the students decided to take action by designing a game that could show other learners the problem in a straightforward and fun way.

Using Gimkit, an educational games platform, they created a game that sees players navigate virtual coastlines to collect plastic bottles and cans. These items could then be sold for virtual currency at the vending machines to unlock new areas and better gear to help speed up the process. When a player runs out of energy, they then need to answer questions related to sustainability to fill up their energy bar!

The student's teacher, Yin Chua is heartened by the students' work, saying, "The Litter Intelligence programme links so well with the curriculum that we are working on. When the learners get the opportunity to carry out the beach

survey, collect data and analyse it, ownership of learning is inculcated throughout the process, which in turn sparks their interest to work out potential solutions to help solve the issues. The design of the game to raise awareness about the litter issue is an absolute representation of them finding relevance of their roles in world issues."

As for the students themselves, it's all about looking after the places they care about. In their report on the project, students Arthur Hunt, Liam Allpress and Sean Chapman state that they, "hope to deliver an important message to the wider population of young tamariki about sustainability and to increase their awareness to look after our environment."



LEFT: DETAIL FROM THE GAME. ABOVE: THE STUDENTS PRESENT THEIR GAME TO THE CLASS.



Data collection in the Pacific

As a local charity working on the global problem of litter and plastic pollution, our goal is for our mahi at home to positively impact the ocean we all share.

Homegrown solutions like Litter Intelligence have the potential to build on positive change overseas, and we are privileged to have been invited to share the Litter Intelligence programme with communities in the Pacific.

We began collaborating with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for International Coastal Clean-Up Day in 2021.

We've delivered online and in-person citizen science training to enable local groups in Fiji, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Tonga to run Litter Intelligence surveys, thanks to funding from SPREP, the French Development Agency as part of the Sustainable Waste Action for the Pacific pilot project, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade via the Fiji Olympic Committee.

We have seen repeat surveys from many of the groups trained, which is testament to the scalability of the Litter Intelligence programme. Waste, plastic pollution in particular, poses a significant threat to Pacific Island nations, impacting food security, livelihoods, and the health of ecosystems themselves, as referenced by Dr Melchior Matakai on the following page.

Our experience in the Pacific is a cause for optimism about the future of waste and community-led action in the region.



3,419
LITTER ITEMS
PER 1,000M²



45
OFFICIAL BEACH
LITTER SURVEYS



1,069
PARTICIPANTS IN
CITIZEN SCIENCE



8,886
LITRES OF LITTER
REMOVED



1,930
VOLUNTEER
HOURS



317
EDUCATION &
TRAINING HOURS



101
ACTIVITIES
HELD

“Our Pacific countries might be small in size but when it comes to multilateral negotiations, we have the same power and the same voice as any of the bigger nations ... we need to ensure that we use this power effectively to make a difference in the lives of the communities and the people we are negotiating for.”

— Dr Melchior Mataka on the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution



Solomon Islands
10,305* items per 1,000m²



Vanuatu
3,660 items per 1,000m²



Wallis and Futuna
254 items per 1,000m²



Samoa
580 items per 1,000m²



Fiji
3,367 items per 1,000m²



Tonga
663 items per 1,000m²

*Note: monitoring sites with just one survey undertaken often show high litter density, but subsequent surveys will give us a measure of the rate at which litter returns (flux).

Ben Knight, our community engagement director, ran some of the Solomon Islands workshops and noted that there were already plenty of local groups formed to combat litter and plastic pollution, such as Plasticwise Gizo.

“There was also a lot of support for the idea of measuring the problem in order to influence decision-making around solutions,” noted Ben.

“This is the idea behind Litter Intelligence, so it’s great to be able to support these communities with training and a platform with which to do this.”



TOP & BOTTOM LEFT: LITTER INTELLIGENCE TRAINING IN SAMOA
RIGHT: LITTER INTELLIGENCE TRAINING IN VANUATU

Awareness

Connecting with volunteers face-to-face at a beach clean-up and litter survey is one way to get our message across, but there are a multitude of other ways we influence positive change for a world without litter.



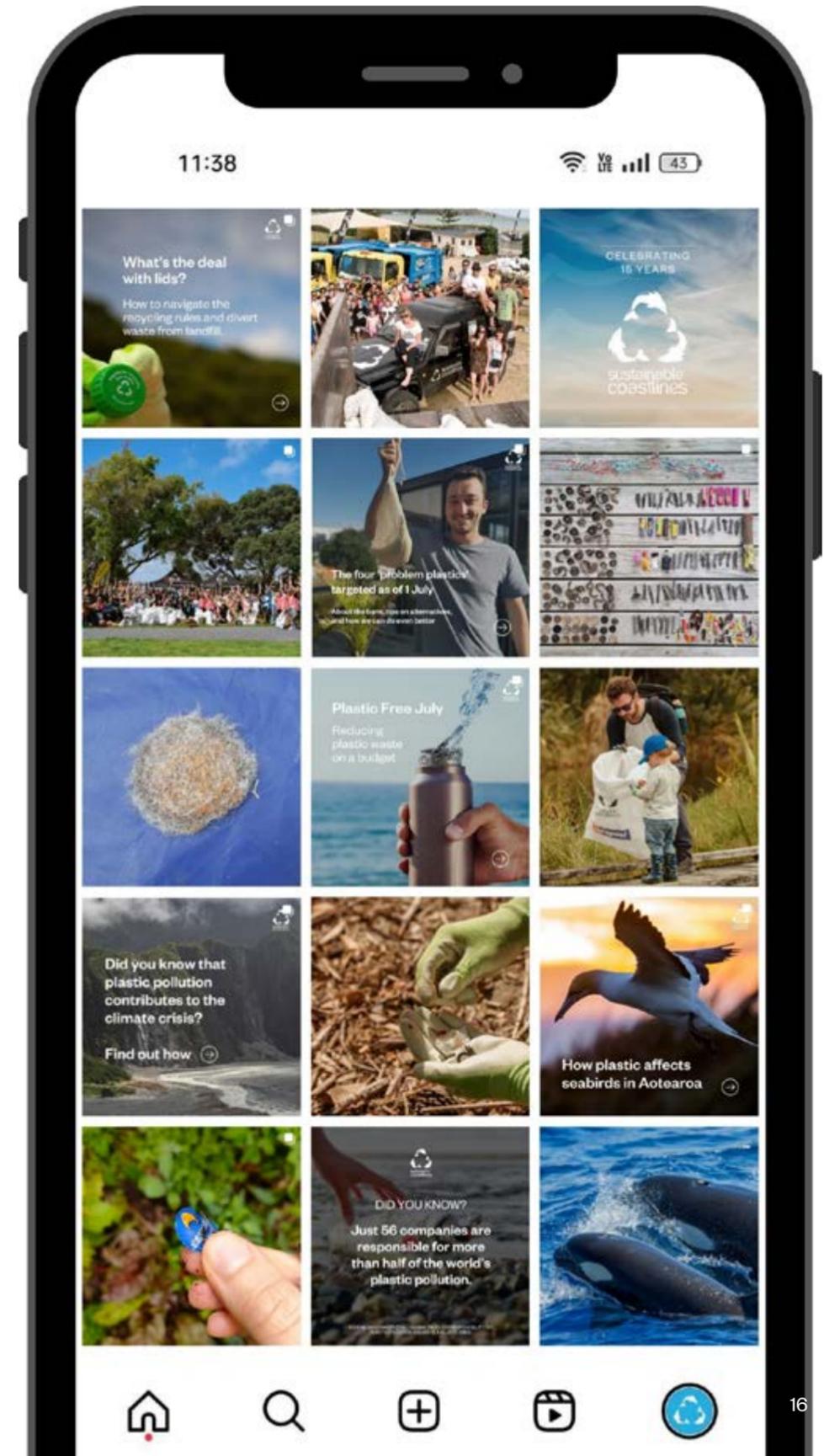
Digital billboard campaigns

Thanks to in-kind support through Go Media's Good Impressions initiative, we're able to spread our message far and wide! Digital billboards around the country have shared a key fact we learnt through Litter Intelligence data: the majority of litter we find on the beach is plastic!

Social media influencing

We regularly engage (and expand!) our audience on social media with awareness raising, inspiration, tips, and games. Some highlights from this year:

- Collaborating with MfE on recycling awareness. Helping to divert waste from landfill by sharing the new rules.
- 15 years of Sustainable Coastlines! Supporters from over the years shared their photos and memories.
- Guess the Litter. Our digital audience helped us identify some of our trickier finds.
- Celebrating the impact our volunteers made at events.
- Welcoming the government's second tranche of plastic bans.
- Sharing how plastic pollution affects the climate and Aotearoa's birds.



International volunteers

In the last financial year, we welcomed 57 enthusiastic humans through the International Volunteer HQ programme (IVHQ). Our 'vols' support our delivery team at community, school and corporate clean-ups.

By the time they finish their stint with us, they're also some of our most experienced citizen scientists, having supported litter surveys at our key sites across Tāmaki Makaurau.

We get to see volunteers grow in confidence, make friends and develop professionally. Our team is constantly inspired by how volunteers are motivated to make changes

after being exposed to the plastic pollution problem through our programme.

Many will return home to share their lessons with their family and friends and continue to reduce their single-use plastic usage.

“The local team were absolutely amazing. Volunteering allows you to see the impact other people are having on the world and how you can adapt it into your own life, it teaches you life perspectives you wouldn't otherwise see.”

— Isabel Romer, June 2023

IN COLLABORATION WITH



**INTERNATIONAL
VOLUNTEER HQ**

“It was such an incredible experience and I learned so much about protecting the environment and especially the ocean. You need to be open to new experiences as this project broadens your horizon and you work with a lot of amazing people.”

— Felicitas Beuchel, December 2023



NGĀ MIHI NUI TO OUR

Supporters

The organisations that put funds behind our cause enable us to bring people together to protect the ocean we all love. Big thank you to our partners, funders, and sponsors from this financial year!

PREMIER PARTNERS



GOLD SPONSORS



SILVER SPONSORS



BRONZE SPONSORS



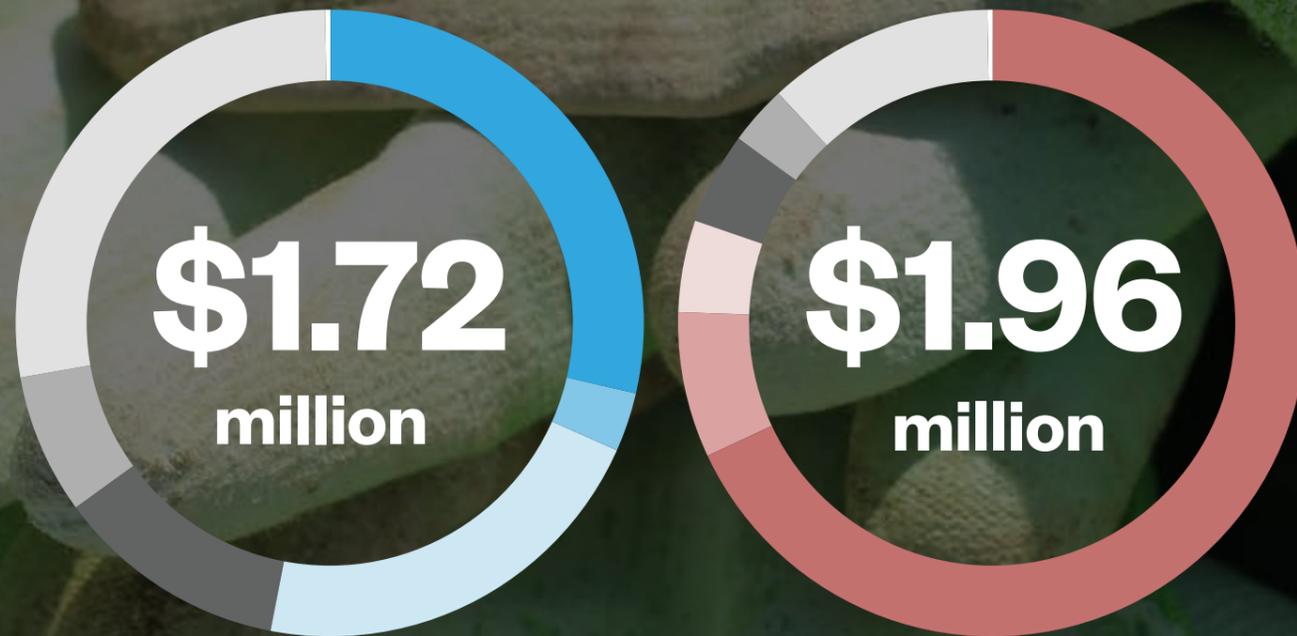
DONATION PARTNERS



GRANTS & PROGRAMME FUNDERS

BDO Auckland	International Volunteer HQ	SC Johnson
BOP Community Trust	Journaway	SPREP
Brother	Lion Foundation	Toi Foundation
Catalytic Foundation	Little Kowhai	UK Online Giving Foundation
Charities Aid Foundation	Makao Investments	Watercare
DLL Group	MFE	Whakatapu Aotearoa
Fiji Olympic Committee	Napier Port	WWF Environmental Education Action Fund
Four Winds Foundation	NZ TF	
Global Giving Foundation	Otago Museum Trust Board	
Hutt City Council	Pathfinder Kiwisaver	
ILT Foundation	Simplicity Foundation	

Financial highlights



Income

-  Donations received
-  Grants
-  Sponsorship
-  In-kind donations
-  Event income
-  Other revenue

Includes service revenue

Costs include both the delivery of services for beneficiaries as well as the administration of the trust.

Expenses

-  Salaries, wages & independent contractors
-  Project expenses
-  Depreciation & amortisation
-  Travel & transport
-  Accounting & legal
-  Other administration & expenses

With trading income down half a million dollars year on year, the 2023-24 year was a difficult financial time with continuous readjustments. Cost reductions tracked behind income reductions with salary costs reduced 22%, and total expenses down over 300,000. We continue extensive work to reduce overheads and increase income. With an 85% drop in grant funding, an 88% drop in project and programme sponsorship, and over 100% reduction in sale of donated goods, the income turnaround was drastic.

Overall sponsorship and donations dropped over 100k, but many of our amazing sponsors, donors and supporters continue their support and we continue to welcome new supporters.

Events continue to be popular and corporate event income rose slightly this year. Through these challenging times, we thank all our supporters and service providers.

We continue to dig deep, and push towards our ultimate goal of reducing coastal litter.

WilliamBuck

ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Sustainable Coastlines Charitable Trust

Independent auditor's report to the Trustees

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sustainable Coastlines Charitable Trust (the Trust), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of service performance, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion:

- a. the reported aims and objectives, and quantification of the objectives to the extent practicable, in the consolidated statement of service performance are suitable.
- b. the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of:
 - the service performance for the year then ended
 - the financial position of Sustainable Coastlines Charitable Trust as at 31 March 2024 and of its financial performance, and cash flows for the year then ended

in accordance with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (IPSAS RDR).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)), and the audit of the statement of service performance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised).

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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*William Buck (NZ) Limited and William Buck Audit (NZ) Limited



WilliamBuck

ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

We are independent of the Trust in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Trust.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 15 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Trust incurred a net deficit of \$495,000 during the year ended 31 March 2024 and, as of that date, the Trust was in a negative equity position of \$84,000 and the Trust's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$208,000. As stated in Note 15, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 15, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Trustees

The Trustees are responsible on behalf of the Trust for:

- a. Identifying outcomes and outputs, and quantifying the outputs to the extent practicable, that are relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable, to report in the statement of service performance.
- b. the preparation of financial statements on behalf of the Trust that give a true and fair view, which comprise:
 - the statement of service performance
 - the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statementsin accordance with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (IPSAS RDR) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board, and
- c. for such internal control as the Trustees determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are as a whole free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Auditor's report

CONTINUED



WilliamBuck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 our 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 the purpose of 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 management.
- Obtain an understanding of the process applied by the Trust to select what and how to report its service performance
- Evaluate whether the service performance criteria are suitable so as to result in service performance information that is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Trustees 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and service performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and service performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We 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 we identify during our audit.

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WilliamBuck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Restriction on Distribution and Use

This report is made solely to the Trustees, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trustees those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trust and the Trustees, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "William Buck".

William Buck Audit (NZ) Limited

Auckland
26 November 2024

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Comprehensive income

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
IN NEW ZEALAND DOLLARS



	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Revenue	5	1,685	2,060
Cost of goods sold		-	-
Gross surplus		1,685	2,060
Other income	6	40	36
Administration	7	(2,107)	(2,393)
Project expenses		(108)	(208)
Fundraising expense		-	(39)
Promotion		(5)	(4)
Other expenses	8	-	(3)
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		(495)	(551)
Total comprehensive income revenue and expense for the year		(495)	(551)

THIS STATEMENT IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial position

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024
IN NEW ZEALAND DOLLARS



	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Assets			
<i>Current assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	179
Receivables		227	102
Prepayments		7	15
Total current assets		234	296
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Intangible assets	10	76	153
Property, plant and equipment	11	48	76
Total non-current assets		124	229
Total assets		358	525
Liabilities			
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Overdraft Bank	9	20	-
Accruals		40	67
Trade payables		64	36
PAYE payable		280	-
GST payable		38	11
Income in advance		-	-
Total current liabilities		442	114
Total liabilities		442	114

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Equity			
Accumulated revenue and expense		(529)	(34)
Revaluation surplus		445	445
Net assets / equity		(84)	411
Equity and Liabilities		358	525

Edwina MERITO
Trustee

26 November 2024

Date

Sam JUDD
Trustee

26 November 2024

Date

THIS STATEMENT IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Changes in equity

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024
IN NEW ZEALAND DOLLARS



	Contributed capital	Revaluation Surplus	Accumulated revenue and expense	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2022	-	445	517	962
Surplus/(Deficit)	-	-	(551)	(551)
Total comprehensive income revenue and expense for the year	-	-	(551)	(551)
Balance at 31 March 2023	-	445	(34)	411
	Contributed capital	Revaluation Surplus	Accumulated revenue and expense	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 April 2023	-	445	(34)	411
Surplus/(Deficit)	-	-	(495)	(495)
Total comprehensive income revenue and expense for the year	-	-	(495)	(495)
Balance at 31 March 2024	-	445	(529)	(84)

THIS STATEMENT IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash flows

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024
IN NEW ZEALAND DOLLARS



	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from grants, donations and bequests		887	1,279
Goods and services provided		692	856
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,808)	(2,559)
Net cash from operating activities		(229)	(424)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for development of intangible assets		-	(21)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		37	-
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(7)	(4)
Net cash from investing activities		30	(25)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(199)	(449)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		179	628
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	9	(20)	179

THIS STATEMENT IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the financial statements



	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Proceeds from grants, donations and bequests		887	1,279
Goods and services provided		692	856
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,808)	(2,559)
Net cash from operating activities		(229)	(424)
Cash flows from investing activities			
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Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		37	-
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(7)	(4)
Net cash from investing activities		30	(25)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(199)	(449)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		179	628
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	9	(20)	179

Notes to the financial statements



1 Reporting Entity

Sustainable Coastlines Charitable Trust ('the Entity') is a public benefit entity for the purposes of financial reporting in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act (2013). It is a registered charity (CC46615) with DIA Charities Services under the Charities Act 2005.

2 Basis of Preparation

a Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ('NZ GAAP'). They comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime ('PBE Standards RDR'), as appropriate for Tier 2 not-for-profit public benefit entities.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Trustees on page 8.

b New accounting standards and interpretations

During the period the Entity did not adopt any new accounting standards.

c Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Please refer to note 15 for more detail.

d Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Please refer to note 15 for more detail.

Notes to the financial statements



CONTINUED

2 Basis of Preparation (continued)

e Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand Dollars (\$), which is the Entity's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Zealand Dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

3 Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Statement of service performance reporting

In compiling the Entity's statement of service performance the governing body and management have made judgements in relation to which outcomes and outputs best reflect the achievement of our performance for our mission. The Entity delivers targeted outputs in accordance with our strategic plan and budget and we measure and monitor these on an ongoing basis. Our performance measures are designed to inform the ongoing impact that we deliver, in line with recognised measures of environmental reporting and best practice.

4 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Entity.

In addition the Entity also elected to early adopt the following standard PBE FRS 48 – Service Performance Reporting (refer to the Statement of Service Performance).

a Revenue

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Entity has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

The following specific recognition criteria in relation to the Entity's revenue streams must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Notes to the financial statements



CONTINUED

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

a Revenue (continued)

(i) Revenue from exchange transactions

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognised as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognised.

(ii) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Grants and Donations

The recognition of non-exchange revenue from Grants and Donations, depends on the nature of any stipulations attached to the inflow of resources received, and whether this creates a liability (i.e. present obligation) rather than the recognition of revenue.

Stipulations that are 'conditions' specifically require the Entity to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilised in the way stipulated, resulting in the recognition of a non-exchange liability that is subsequently recognised as non-exchange revenue as and when the 'conditions' are satisfied.

Stipulations that are 'restrictions' do not specifically require the Entity to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilised in the way stipulated, and therefore do not result in the recognition of a non-exchange liability, which results in the immediate recognition of non-exchange revenue."

Fundraising and Event Income

The Entity undertakes fundraising activities and runs events. Fundraising and event non-exchange revenue is recognised at the point at which cash is received.

Notes to the financial statements



CONTINUED

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

a Revenue (continued)

(ii) Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Sponsorship

The Entity receives sponsorship revenue. While some value is provided to sponsors through them being able to use the Entity's logos and receiving promotion on the Entity's website the Trustees do not believe that the value is an equal value exchange transaction. As the value received by the sponsor cannot be accurately determined this revenue has been recognised as non-exchange revenue.

Sponsorship income is recognised on receipt as the cost to the Entity is largely incurred at the start of the sponsorship period and there is no clawback provision in the sponsorship agreement.

Project Sponsorship

Project Sponsorship revenue relates to revenue tagged to the delivery of specific projects or programmes vs. "untagged" Sponsorship revenue related to the entire entity.

b Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit liabilities are recognised when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation to remunerate employees for services provided within 12 months of the reporting date, and is measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed in the period in which employment services are provided.

c Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on financial assets. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on financial liabilities.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether the foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

Notes to the financial statements



CONTINUED

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

d Financial instruments

The Entity initially recognises financial instruments when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Entity derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Entity is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Entity derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

The Entity also derecognises financial assets and financial liabilities when there has been significant changes to the terms and/or the amount of contractual payments to be received/paid.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Entity has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Entity classifies financial assets into the following category: loans and receivables. The Entity classifies financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, plus for those financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement is dependent on the classification of the financial instrument, and is specifically detailed in the accounting policies below.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents represent highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into a known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value, with maturities of 3 months or less.

Notes to the financial statements



CONTINUED

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

e Intangible assets

(i) Website

Development expenditure is capitalised if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product is technically feasible, has future economic or service potential and the Entity has sufficient resources to complete the development. Otherwise it is recognised in surplus or deficit as incurred.

Website costs have a finite useful life. Website costs are capitalised and written off over the useful economic life of 2-3 years.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets that have indefinite lives or are not yet available for use are amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use.

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

f Property, plant and equipment

Items of property plant and equipment are initially measured at cost, except those acquired through non-exchange transactions which are instead measured at fair value as their deemed cost at initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements



CONTINUED

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

f Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured either under the:

- Cost model: Cost (or fair value for items acquired through non-exchange transactions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment.
- Revaluation model: fair value, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses recognised after the date of the most recent revaluation.

Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense and presented in the revaluation surplus reserve within net assets/equity. Gains or losses relating to individual items are offset against those from other items in the same class of property, plant and equipment, however gains or losses between classes of property, plant and equipment are not offset.

Any revaluation losses in excess of credit balance of the revaluation surplus for that class of property, plant and equipment are recognised in surplus or deficit as an impairment. All of the Entity's items of property plant and equipment are subsequently measured in accordance with the cost model, except for buildings which are subsequently measured in accordance with the revaluation model.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- The cost of materials and direct labour
- Costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use
- When the Entity has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located
- Capitalised borrowing costs.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the financial statements



CONTINUED

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

f Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(i) Recognition and measurement (continued)

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Upon disposal of revalued items of property, plant and equipment, any associated gain or losses on revaluation to that item are transferred from the revaluation surplus to accumulated surplus.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Entity. Ongoing repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

For plant and equipment, depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value, and for buildings is based on the revalued amount less its residual value. For significant components of individual assets that have a useful life that is different from the remainder of those assets, those components are depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in surplus or deficit on a diminishing value basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Entity will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated. Assets under construction are not subject to depreciation.”

The estimated depreciation rates are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Education building | 20% DV & 5 years SL |
| • Leasehold improvements | 10 - 25% DV & 5 years SL |
| • Motor vehicles | 10 - 30% DV |
| • Office and computer equipment | 25 - 67% DV |

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

Notes to the financial statements



CONTINUED

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

g Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Entity has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

h Income tax

Sustainable Coastlines Charitable Trust is registered with DIA Charities Services as a charitable entity (CC46615), and due to this charitable status is exempt from income tax.

i Goods & Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except for receivables and payables which are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the financial statements

CONTINUED



5 Revenue

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Non-exchange revenue			
Donations received		625	686
Grants		52	357
Sponsorship		367	401
In kind donations		209	83
Event income		123	103
Fundraising		-	117
Expense contributions		-	-
Services revenue		286	116
Flagship Income		-	-
Membership Revenue		-	1
Project Sponsorship		23	196
		<u>1,685</u>	<u>2,060</u>

6 Other income

Other income		19	35
Interest Income		1	-
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets		20	-
Wage Subsidy Received		-	1
		<u>40</u>	<u>36</u>

Note

2024
\$'000

2023
\$'000

7 Administration

Accounting and legal		(59)	(94)
Amortisation	10	(76)	(133)
Bad debts		-	(7)
Depreciation	11	(15)	(26)
Rent		(83)	(41)
Salaries, wages and independent contractors		(1,339)	(1,607)
Travel and transport - International		-	-
Travel and transport - National		(93)	(150)
Other		(442)	(335)
Total		<u>(2,107)</u>	<u>(2,393)</u>

8 Other expenses

Foreign exchange loss		-	(3)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(3)</u>

Notes to the financial statements

CONTINUED



9 Cash and cash equivalents	2024	2023
Bank accounts	(20)	179
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows	(20)	179

10 Intangible assets	Website \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost or valuation		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	818	797
Additions	-	21
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	818	818
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	665	532
Amortisation	76	133
Balance as at 31 March 2024	741	665
Net book value		
As at 31 March 2023	153	265
As at 31 March 2024	76	153

Notes to the financial statements

CONTINUED



11 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Office and computer equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost or valuation					
Balance as at 1 April 2023	497	363	153	82	1,095
Additions	-	-	-	7	7
Disposals	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	497	363	136	89	1,085
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1 April 2023	497	345	107	70	1,019
Depreciation	-	1	7	7	15
Disposals	-	-	3	-	3
Balance as at 31 March 2024	497	346	117	77	1,037
Net book value					
As at 31 March 2023	-	18	46	12	76
As at 31 March 2024	-	17	19	12	48

Notes to the financial statements

CONTINUED



12 Operating leases

Leases as lessee

No later than one year

Later than one year but not later than five years

Later than five years

Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
	84	30
	51	8
	-	-
	<u>135</u>	<u>38</u>

The Entity has entered into operating leases for the use of land and buildings.

Our partners at Eke Panuku Development, the council-controlled organisation that delivers urban regeneration in Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland), provided us with a “Peppercorn Lease” for the land in the Jellicoe St Carpark, Wynyard Quarter on which we have established our head office and the Flagship Education Centre. The Flagship is a living building and the personification of our organisation. It’s a space that enables other NGOs to run events at no cost and for like-minded commercial organisations to promote Sustainable Coastlines Kaupapa - supporting communities to prevent litter and restore waterways. The lease was renewed starting 1/7/2024 and changed from the “Peppercorn Lease” to a land use lease.

13 Related party transactions

Identity of related parties

The charitable trust has a related party relationship with its key management personnel being the Trustees and senior management.

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are settled in cash or in-kind. The Trustees provide their governance services on a pro bono basis.

During the period July 2023 to 18 September 2023 one Trustee advanced two amounts to the entity to assist with cash flow. The total amount of \$31,500 was interest free and repaid in full on 18 September 2023. The balance at 31 March 2024 is nil.

Key management personnel remuneration

	2024		2023	
	Value of remuneration \$'000	Number of employees	Value of remuneration \$'000	Number of employees
Senior management	379	4	507	4

Notes to the financial statements

CONTINUED



14 Commitments and contingencies

There were no commitments or contingencies at reporting date.

15 Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the Board of Trustees has had to assess whether circumstances likely to occur within one year from the date of approval of these financial statements support this basis of preparation.

The entity has incurred a deficit of \$495k for the year ended 31 March 2024, and as of that date, is in a negative equity position of \$84k and has current liabilities exceeding current assets by \$208k.

The Board of the entity is seeking further funding options for the coming year and has put in place a programme of expenditure reduction in order to return the entity to a surplus position.

As a result, there is a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt as to whether the entity would in such circumstances be able to continue as a going concern and realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

16 Events after reporting date

There were no material events subsequent to balance date.