WHAT'S YOUR BIO FUTURE?
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Dear Members and Friends,

What an incredible time for energy in our country and what an important time for Bioenergy Australia (BA)!

This year has seen great controversy over the availability and cost of natural gas, and the closure of major coal-fired power stations. Wind and solar energy have increased their market share but with energy that is, by its nature, intermittent. To build a sustainable, dependable electricity network there is a growing need for renewable electricity that is dispatchable, reliable and independent of wind and solar energy. Bioenergy can provide that electricity, and play an important role across the country as we move sensibly towards a carbon-neutral future.

Bioenergy is proven and reliable. It already provides tens of thousands of MW, across the world, every day. At Bioenergy Australia, we want to pull the opportunities and success stories together so that our governments, industries and communities are well informed about how bioenergy can contribute to Australia’s energy future. When we share knowledge about bioenergy we can also point out what it offers beyond electricity. Industrial heat, that is also renewable. Integration with industry, to make it more sustainable. More jobs than with any other form of renewable energy. Carbon-neutral transport fuels, to take carbon mitigation beyond just electricity. Biorefineries. The list is impressive, and it is unique to bioenergy!

This year the Board of BA has spent considerable time assessing our organisation and developing ideas for doing more to help bioenergy in Australia. We want BA to take a more proactive role as the informed and respected advocate for bioenergy in our country. Examples of this new approach include a stronger presence in the media and a greater time commitment to policymakers and politicians.

To help make us ready for this new phase for BA we are most grateful for the experience and commitment of Dr Stephen Schuck, our long-time CEO. Through Steve’s careful stewardship over many years the organisation is in a strong position financially and has valuable ties to groups such as IEA Bioenergy. Now, with Steve stepping aside this year, we are very excited to be working with our new CEO, Shahana McKenzie. Shahana brings considerable skills and great enthusiasm to the role; I encourage you to talk with her about BA and how it can help you.

Over coming months we will be sharing with you more details of our new initiatives for the organisation, and we really value your involvement in this process. Again, I encourage you to reach out to the BA Board and staff and share your ideas so that, together, we can help bioenergy grow.

COLIN STUCLEY
CHAIR
Bioenergy Australia recently appointed Chief Executive Officer is Shahana McKenzie.

Shahana joins Bioenergy Australia from the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects where she successfully led a restructure to increase the relevance and impact of the landscape architecture industry.

Shahana’s experience as a reformist CEO will help Bioenergy Australia promote the environmental, economic, and community benefits that bioenergy can offer as an important component of the national energy market. Her energy will drive Australia’s commitment to bioenergy to feature prominently in the energy strategies and policies of all tiers of government.
Bioenergy Australia Forum Limited’s financial position further consolidated through the 2017 financial year. The surplus for the year was $84,917, up from $3,676 in 2016. The company remains in a sound financial position with net assets of $580,270 comprised largely of cash holdings of $661,334. Initiatives implemented by the previous board are expected to continue to drive revenue through the 2018 financial year which will enable re-investment into BAFL and the bioenergy sector to increase its presence across Australia.

Revenue increased from $519,142 in 2016 to $648,218 in 2017. This has been largely driven by an increased conference income of $260,911 (2016: $180,890) and ARENA IEA Bioenergy income $199,650 (2016: $154,926) with membership revenue only increasing by 5.2%.

Expenses increased from $515,466 in 2016 to $563,301 in 2017. The main expenses for the year related to conference expenses $107,051, IEA related costs $157,204 and CEO services $171,847. We expect that costs will increase in the 2018 financial year as the new board seeks to reinvest in the company and the sector, in order to drive Bioenergy’s relevance within Australia and raise its profile.
Bioenergy Australia is at a pivotal point in the organisation’s evolution. The future of our organisation and the industry is bright and encouraging. As a relatively young organisation in Australia, it is not burdened by the past and has the opportunity to craft its way forward to best achieve its objectives. The Board and Executive are excited about the future of bioenergy and are keen to direct the organisation towards that future.

To this end, we have developed a draft Strategic Plan for 2017 – 2020. It is informed by the key challenges, both external and internal, that face the organisation. We are excited by the opportunities that present themselves as the bioenergy and bioproducts industries increase in their capacity to provide environmentally sound, renewable alternatives within Australia.

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**2017-2018 STRATEGY**

**LOOKING AHEAD**

WE PLAN TO RAISE THE PROFILE OF THE INDUSTRY AND DRIVE GROWTH IN THE SECTOR

INCREASE OUR ADVOCACY TO GOVERNMENT AND DRIVE POLICY CHANGES

IMPROVE OUR ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INDUSTRY

ENSURE THAT BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA OPERATES AS A SUSTAINABLE ORGANISATION
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA ACTIVITIES 2016-2017

EVENTS

PARTICIPATION IN IEA BIOENERGY TASKS

Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Ltd entered into a Funding Agreement with ARENA in July 2014 for enhanced participation by Australia in the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) Bioenergy activities.

This agreement involves participation in five Tasks, with assigned BA National Team Leaders attending two international Task meetings per year. They then present the information to and through Participation Groups formed for each Task, via webinars and seminars, periodic meetings, the Bioenergy Australia website and at the annual Bioenergy Australia conference. An important element of this project is knowledge sharing and using it to benefit the Australian bioenergy industry.

Bioenergy Australia also provides a representative to the Executive Committee of IEA Bioenergy, which enhances the two way communication. Our participation ensures that we contribute to bioenergy activities on the international stage, and are able to learn from and influence the Task activities.

The Tasks are:
- Task 37: Energy from Biogas
- Task 38: Climate Change effects of Biomass and Bioenergy systems
- Task 39: Commercialising Conventional Systems and Advanced Liquid Biofuels from Biomass
- Task 42: Biorefining in a Future Bioeconomy
- Task 43: Biomass Feedstocks for Energy Markets

WEBINARS

During the reporting year, Bioenergy Australia held IEA Bioenergy webinars (relating to the ARENA Tasks). The aim was to present a variety of international speakers to our audience in an accessible format. The webinars have proved to be an informative way to reach a broad sector of interested parties, both BA members and non-members with a noticeable increase in overseas interest now that the events are being picked up via the IEA Bioenergy Twitter feed.

Topics were:
- Is there Life after DAF?
- Case Studies in Mobilisation of Forest Biomass for Bioenergy and Bioproducts
- The Role of Bioenergy in Modern Energy Power Systems
- Biofuels in Marine Applications

BIOGAS WORKSHOPS

Three Biogas workshops were held in July/August 2016 in Parramatta, Melbourne and the Gold Coast. An encouraging number of participants were from outside the membership of Bioenergy Australia. We extended our reach beyond the BA membership to the food-processing sector, their advisors and those working with agricultural residues in particular. Interest from water companies and councils was also very positive.

BIOENERGY BUSINESS BREAKFAST

Interest continues to grow in our face-to-face Bioenergy Business Breakfast (BBB) meetings. Our BBBs have attracted significant numbers of BA members and non-members, with 75 attending both the meeting in Brisbane in March and the meeting in Adelaide in May. We continue to have strong support from local and State-based organisations in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide. This enables our events to be circulated widely to reach new audiences.
JOINT MEETING WITH THE INDUSTRY CAPABILITY NETWORK
In June 2017, we held a joint meeting with the Industry Capability Network in Griffith on the topic “Bioenergy opportunities for Riverina Industry and Business”.

2016 BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
The 2016 Bioenergy Australia Annual Conference, held in November at the Mercure Hotel in Brisbane. The Conference was scheduled to take place a week after the IEA Bioenergy EXCO Meetings that were held in Rotorua, New Zealand. This meant we could invite several international speakers and delegates to our conference. As a result, it was the most successful BA Conference in recent years, with delegates attending from 21 countries.

BIOMASS PRODUCER WEBSITE (JUNE 2016 – JUNE 2017)
The Biomass Producer Website (BPW) is a comprehensive database of projects, case studies and expert’s details linked to biomass and bioenergy in Australia. The website is in effect a ‘show case’ of Australia bioenergy sector developments and expertise. Bioenergy Australia took over the management of the website/database commencing in June 2016 as part of a three-year contract with RIRDC. Bioenergy Australia is pleased to report the addition of 35 new projects, 38 new experts in the bioenergy/biomass fields, the identification of two Case Studies for development. In addition, a 1/3rd increase in sessions on the site, users, and page visits was reported during the first reporting period June 2016 – June 2017. www.biomassproducer.com.au

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY - IN-DEPTH POLICY REVIEW OF AUSTRALIA (MARCH 2017)
A team from the International Energy Agency (IEA) visited Australia in March 2017 to undertake an In-Depth Policy Review of Australia. The In-Depth Energy Review is a peer review exercise that assesses a country's energy policies and provides recommendations to strengthen policies in relation to energy system transformation and energy security.

At the invitation of IEA Bioenergy, Bioenergy Australia was invited to provide input to the review at a meeting with the IEA expert team in Sydney on 6th March 2017. The IEA Bioenergy team comprised experts from IEA member countries who met with government, industry and other stakeholders involved in Australian energy policy. Bioenergy Australia invited Members to offer their views on the key energy policy issues (gaps and barriers etc) in bioenergy in Australia in the context of wider energy policy.

GOVERNMENT SUBMISSIONS

BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA MADE A NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS IN THE 2016/2017 YEAR. THESE INCLUDE:

NSW DRAFT CLIMATE CHANGE FUND STRATEGIC PLAN.

QLD AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE ON THE USE OF BIOENERGY TECHNOLOGIES FOR WEED CONTROL.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY INDEPENDENT REVIEW INTO THE FUTURE SECURITY OF THE NEM (FINDEL INQUIRY)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY FUEL QUALITY STANDARDS SECTION ON BETTER FUEL CLEANER AIR.

VEHICLES’ EMISSIONS WORKING GROUP ON THE DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT ON VEHICLE EMISSIONS.
MEMBERS
OF BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA

ABM COMBUSTION PTY LTD
ACTIVE RESEARCH PTY LTD
ADI SYSTEMS (NEW ZEALAND) LTD
ANAECO LTD.
ATLAS COPCO COMPRESSORS AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIA FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LTD
AUSTRALIAN PORK LIMITED
BILLION EQUITY
BIOGASS RENEWABLES PTY LTD
CALTEX AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM PTY LTD
CLEAN COWRA INC
CLEAN ENERGY FINANCE CORPORATION
CLEAN ENERGY REGULATOR
CSIRO
DAVID DORE
DUCTOR CORPORATION
ENECON PTY LTD
ENERBI PTY LTD
ENERGY FARMERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
HITACHI ZOSEN INOVA AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
JOHN BENTLY
LICELLA PTY LTD
LUKE GRACIAS
MANILDRA GROUP
MAXI-TANKERS PTY LTD
MICROBIGEN PTY LTD.
MONASH UNIVERSITY
NANS NIELSEN
NSW, DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
OIL SEARCH LTD
PRASAD KAPARAJU
PROJECT AND ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT SERVICES
QLD, DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEVELOPMENT
QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
REBUSJ SUSTAINABILITY
RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES GROUP P/L
RENEWABLESSA, DEPT. OF STATE DEVELOPMENT
SAM LEONARD
SIMPLY ENERGY
TIMBER QUEENSLAND LTD
UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN QUEENSLAND, (NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ENGINEERING IN AGRICULTURE [NCEA])
UNIVERSITY OF THE SUNSHINE COAST
VISY
WA, DEPT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
WASTE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

DIRECTOR’S REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

DIRECTORS
The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Robert W Downie (Retired September 16) Brendan H George (Retired September 16)
Griffith F Rose Colin R Stucley
Mark W Brown Heather Bone (appointed Sep 2016)
Paul T McCartney (appointed Sep 2016) Gavin L Matthew (appointed Sep 2016)

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

Company Secretary — The following person held the position of company secretary at the end of the financial year.

Dr Stephen M Schuck — an engineer, was appointed company secretary in February 2012.

OPERATING RESULTS
The company had a net profit after income tax for the financial year of $84,916 (2016: Profit $3,876).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
The principal activities of the Company are as an Association to promote the awareness and understanding of biomass as a sustainable resource for the production of energy and related bio-products. To act as a focus and forum in Australia for bioenergy and biomass development, to broaden the market for biomass across the supply chain by addressing economic, social, environmental, technical, regulatory and institutional barriers to enable widespread adoption of biomass energy and bio-based products. To facilitate business and project opportunities through the provision of information.

BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA’S OBJECTIVES
The Company will assist the development of sustainable bioenergy and bio-based products in Australia through the following objectives:

1. Promote an awareness and understanding of biomass as a sustainable resource for the production of energy and related bio-products.

2. Broaden the market for biomass across the supply chain by addressing economic, financial, social, environmental, technical, regulatory and institutional barriers, to enable widespread adoption of biomass energy and bio-based products.

3. Facilitate the development and deployment of biomass energy business opportunities and projects through the provision of information.

4. Broaden the support base for Bioenergy Australia to ensure its continued role in promoting sustainable biomass energy in Australia.
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

Objective 1
Promote an awareness and understanding of biomass as a sustainable resource for the production of energy and related bio-products

Strategies
- Maintain sound information and knowledge of bioenergy technologies, resources, markets, key industry participants, environmental, economic, social, and institutional issues, and an awareness of national and international bioenergy activities.
- Disseminate information on sustainable bioenergy and bio-based products, their status of development, characteristics and benefits to targeted customer audiences and stakeholders.
- Raise the profile of sustainable biomass and bioenergy.

Activities
- Assemble information through direct contacts and meetings, site visits, the media, the Internet, attendance at conferences and symposia, and involvement in the industry.
- Arrange and fund study missions which provide information for the membership and progress the development of sustainable bioenergy in Australia.
- Convene and form Australian groups to participate in Tasks of the International Energy Agency's Bioenergy program.
- Provide submissions and participate in forums to disseminate information on bioenergy.
- Issue periodic Bioenergy Australia newsletters and establish an enhanced web presence.
- Convene and organise periodic meetings and an annual Bioenergy Australia conference.
- Liaise and interact with Government policy makers and shapers, local government, environmental non-government organisations and community groups, forestry, farmer and industry bodies and potential bioenergy industry participants and other stakeholders.
- Monitor and manage responses to media items on biomass and bioenergy with authoritative information.

Performance Indicators
- Level of contact with stakeholders.
- Level of participation in the IEA Bioenergy program.
- Quality and quantity of information provided.
- Response to Bioenergy Australia newsletters.
- Response to Bioenergy Australia meetings and conferences.

Objectives 2
Broaden the market for biomass across the supply chain by addressing economic, financial, social, environmental, technical, regulatory and institutional barriers, to enable widespread adoption of biomass energy and bio-based products.

Strategies
- Address market structures and barriers to the wide-scale uptake of sustainable bioenergy.
- Encourage participation of sustainable bioenergy in mandated and voluntary markets.
- Support short and long term market opportunities for sustainable biomass and bioenergy.
- Facilitate synergies that link bioenergy, cogeneration and carbon markets.
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
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DIRECTORS’ REPORT (Continued)

Activities
- Provide a point of contact for information on market conditions, industry participants, project opportunities, resource supplies and markets, technologies, and sources of funding relating to bioenergy.
- Commission studies and reports to objectively analyse and report on economic, financial, social, environmental, technical, regulatory and institutional issues and barriers.
- Make submissions and representations to government and regulatory authorities to enhance the prospects and conditions for biomass energy development.
- Report industry activities and developments for the evolving market.
- Use the Bioenergy Australia newsletters to provide contacts and linkages for market information.

Performance Indicators
- Level of contact with industry, government and regulatory bodies.
- Availability and usefulness of market and industry related information.
- Level of market development activities.

Objective 3
Facilitate the development and deployment of biomass energy business opportunities and projects though the provision of information.

Strategies
- Foster alliances between industry participants and stakeholders to help realise project and business opportunities.
- Foster Australian export opportunities for sustainable bioenergy products and services.
- Facilitate sustainable bioenergy opportunities supporting the Australian Government’s requirement for additional electricity from large-scale new renewables and specified wastes by 2020 to meet the 20 percent renewable energy target and related legislation.
- Facilitate the role of biomass in future greenhouse gas emissions trading schemes.
- Facilitate the development of liquid biofuels for meeting various state targets and mandates.
- Support projects under the Government’s Emission Reduction Fund

Activities
- Support members in developing their bioenergy businesses and projects with information and other assistance.
- Encourage collaborative R&D to improve commercial availability of biomass conversion technology in Australia.
- Provision of contacts and information to prospective industry participants.

Performance Indicators
- Number and size of biomass energy projects being planned, assessed or under construction.
- Extent of interaction with project proponents.
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

DIRECTORS’ REPORT (Continued)

Objectives 4
Broaden the support base for Bioenergy Australia to ensure its continued role in promoting biomass energy in Australia.

Strategies
- Promote the benefits of involvement and participation by government bodies, industry and industry associations, waste management organisations, forestry and agricultural organisations, energy companies, project developers, financiers and research organisations in Bioenergy Australia.
- Expand the diversity of membership from both the public and private sectors on Bioenergy Australia.
- Have Bioenergy Australia recognised and valued as the primary forum for the development of sustainable bioenergy in Australia.

Activities
- Develop promotional material to encourage membership of Bioenergy Australia.
- Work with the existing membership to provide ongoing benefits and to gain continued support for Bioenergy Australia.
- Raise the profile of Bioenergy Australia through its newsletters, website and interaction with prospective members and stakeholders.

Performance Indicators
- Diversity and number of Bioenergy Australia members.
- Availability of an information pack and promotional material.
- Level and extent of contact with the industry and stakeholders.
- Number of organisations participating in Bioenergy Australia.

DIRECTORS’ BENEFITS
Since the commencement of the financial year no director of the company has received or become entitled to receive, a benefit because of a contract that the director, a firm of which the director is a member, or an entity in which the director has a substantial financial interest, has made with:

- The company, or
- An entity that the company controlled, or a body corporate that was related to the company, when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive, the benefit, with the exception of Stephen Schuck and Associates Pty Ltd who has a contract with the company to perform the role as chief executive officer – see note 9

During the year Colin Stucley and Rose Recruitment, a company associated to Paul McCartney, were engaged by the Board to provide consultancy services and recruiting services respectively on matters related to the management and operation of the company. The board agreed to remunerate them for a total amount of $9,505 plus GST and $7,921 plus GST respectively – see note 9

DIRECTORS MEETINGS
During the year ended 30 June 2017, 8 meetings of the company’s directors were held.
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED  
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821  
DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)  
For each director, particulars of the relevant numbers of meetings held and attended during the period of directorship are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Meetings Eligible To Attend</th>
<th>Meetings Attended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert W Downie</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brendan H George</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith F Rose</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin R Stucley</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark W Brown</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heather Bone</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul T McCartney</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavin L Matthew</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECTORS QUALIFICATIONS  
Particulars of the directors' experience and special responsibilities (if any) of each director of the company who held office during or since the end of the financial year are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECTOR</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES / EXPERIENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Downie</td>
<td>General manager of the Somersby Advanced Engineering Facility owned by Ignite Energy Resources Engineering. Mr Downie is a Chartered Professional Engineer with a Masters of Business &amp; Technology (NSW), Bachelor of International Business Management and Bachelor of Chemical Engineering (Hons), University of Queensland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brendan George</td>
<td>Leader Forest Policy &amp; Plantations NSW Dept. of Primary Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith Rose</td>
<td>Managing Director of Magma Pty Ltd. Mr Rose holds a Bachelor of electrical engineering for the University of Queensland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin Stucley</td>
<td>Director Enecon Pty Ltd Mr Stucley holds both Bachelor and Masters degrees in Chemical Engineering from University of Melbourne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark W Brown</td>
<td>Professor of Forestry Operations, University of the Sunshine Coast (USC) and hold a Bachelor of Science Forestry Engineering from University of New Brunswick and a Masters in Engineering from Université du Québec. Director Forest Industries Research Centre &amp; Australian Forest Operations Research Alliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heather Bone</td>
<td>Managing Director of RebusJ Sustainability. Chair of Australia's mirror committee for the development of ISO Sustainability Criteria for Bioenergy. LLB (Hons) in Sustainable Development and Corporate Governance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavin L Matthew</td>
<td>Senior Policy Manager at the Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA). Mr Matthew holds a Bachelor of Science (Forestry) degree, a Bachelor of Economics degree both from the Australian National University, and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul T McCartney</td>
<td>Chief Origination and Transactions Officer at the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC). Mr McCartney is a Certified Practising Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Accountancy from RMIT University.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the company's Constitution states that in the event of there being a deficiency of net assets on winding up, each member undertakes to contribute a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per member. At 30 June 2017, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $1,040 (2016 $780)

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 8.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director: [Signature]

Dated this 13th day of Sept 2017
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 there has been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor's independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 26th September 2017
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the attached financial report of Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited ("the entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of recognised income and expenditure, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the Directors' Report.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
1. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

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 Directors in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standard Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report
The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the members 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 members either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility
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 the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 board’s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by members.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the company’s use of going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’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 report 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieved fair representation.

We communicate with the members 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.

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Dated the 26th day of September 2017
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

DIRECTORS’ DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 27 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:
   (a) comply with Accounting Standards and;
   (b) give a true and fair view of the company’s financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that of the entity.

2. In the directors’ opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director:  CR Stuyler

Dated this 13TH day of SEPTEMBER 2017
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED  
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821  
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>648,218</td>
<td>519,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate expenses</td>
<td>(315,752)</td>
<td>(269,744)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration expenses</td>
<td>(21,495)</td>
<td>(26,862)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses</td>
<td>(3,566)</td>
<td>(3,492)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications expenses</td>
<td>(2,495)</td>
<td>(1,913)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Energy Agency project</td>
<td>(170,926)</td>
<td>(170,535)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing expenses</td>
<td>(49,067)</td>
<td>(39,133)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3,787)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus (loss) before income tax</td>
<td>84,917</td>
<td>3,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax benefit (expense)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus(loss) for the year after income tax</td>
<td>84,917</td>
<td>3,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax expense on other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income for the year after tax</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income for the year</strong></td>
<td><strong>84,917</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,676</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>620,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current assets</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td>661,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td>661,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade &amp; other payables</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>81,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td>81,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td>580,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBERS' FUNDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td></td>
<td>580,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>580,270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Retained Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance 1 July 2015</td>
<td>491,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit (loss) for the 2016 year</td>
<td>3,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance 1 July 2016</td>
<td>495,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit (loss) for the 2017 year</td>
<td>84,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 30 June 2017</td>
<td>580,270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
### BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
### A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

- Members' & customers' receipts: $660,332, $532,296
- Interest received: $6,755, $6,997
- Payments to suppliers: $(569,571), $(536,817)
- Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities: 10, $97,516, $2,876

#### Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held

- Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held: $97,516, $2,876

#### Cash at the beginning of the financial year

- Cash at the beginning of the financial year: $522,685, $520,009

#### Cash at the end of the financial year

- Cash at the end of the financial year: 4, $620,201, $522,685

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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report covers the Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited as an individual entity incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 4th August 2017.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. The company 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 a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historic costs, modified, where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Income Tax
No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets, comprising trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, financial assets and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit & loss in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit & loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:
1 the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition
2 less principal repayments
3 plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognized and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and
4 less any reduction for impairment

The effective interest rate method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Classification and subsequent measurement (Cont)

Financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, or when they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value included in profit or losses.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available for sale assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor determinable payments.

Held to maturity

These investments have fixed maturities, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. Any held to maturity investments held by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the board assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the board reviews the carrying values 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 assets fair value less cost to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value.

Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

De-recognition
Financial assets are de-recognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or
the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant
continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are
de-recognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire.

The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to
another party and their fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets
or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation of Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis. All assets are depreciated using the
straight line basis so as to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life to the
company.

Depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

  Plant and Equipment  2% - 50%

An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets
carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of
recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount.
These gains and losses are included in statement of comprehensive income. When revalued
assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred
to retained earnings.

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

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

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

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

Revenue
Membership revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and is brought to
account on receipts basis.

Interest revenue is recognised proportionally using the effective interest rate method, which for
floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue (Cont)
Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

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

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

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Service Tax ("GST").

Goods and Services Tax
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense or for receivables or payables which are recognised inclusive of GST where applicable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables.

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

Cash and Cash equivalents
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the group.

Key estimates - impairment
The company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use or current replacement calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

Comparative figures
When required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current year.
BIONERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements
Adoption of new and revised accounting standards
During the current year, the Society has adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting
Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The adoption of these standards has impacted the recognition, measurement and disclosure of
certain transactions. The following is an explanation of the impact the adoption of these
Standards and Interpretations has had on the financial statements of the Australian and New
Zealand Society of Nephrology.

AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual
reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

These Standards are applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting)
and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments,
revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified
requirements for hedge accounting.

These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the
classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and de-recognition
requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classification of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those
carried at fair value;
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial
assets carried at amortised cost;
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on
investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive
income. Dividends in respect of these instruments that are a return on investment can be
recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the
instrument;
- requiring financial assets to be classified where there is a change in an entity’s business
model as they are initially classified based on: (a) the objective of the entity’s business model
for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows;
and
- requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the
portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity’s own credit risk in other
comprehensive income, except when that would create an accounting mismatch. If such a
mismatch would be created or enlarged, the entity is required to present all changes in fair
value (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss.

The Society has not yet been able to reasonably estimate the impact of these pronouncements
on its financial statements.

- AASB 16 Lease (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January
2019)
When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable in
AASB 117 Leases and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lease accounting
model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as either operating or
finance leases. The main changes introduced by the new Standard are:
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED  
A.B.N. 14 155 858 821  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017  

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- requirement to recognise leases at an arms-length value where the terms of the lease are not at commercial rates.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the company’s financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

This standard is applicable to transactions that do not arise from enforceable contracts with customers involving performance obligations.

The significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

- Income arising from an excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets and revenue should be immediately recognised in profit or loss. For this purpose, the assets, liabilities and revenue are to be measured in accordance with other applicable Standards.

- Liabilities should be recognised for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset (received in a transfer to enable the entity to acquire or construct non-financial asset that is to be controlled by the entity) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. The liabilities must be amortised to profit or loss as income when the entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer.

An entity may elect to recognise volunteer services or a class of volunteer services as an accounting policy choice if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the service would have been purchased they had not been donated. Recognised volunteer services should be measured at fair value and any excess over the related amounts (such as contributions by owners or revenue) immediately recognised as income in profit or loss.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the company’s financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

AASB 2016-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).

This Standard amends AASB 136 Impairment of Assets to remove references to depreciated replacement cost as a measure of value in use for not-for-profit entities; and clarify that AASB 136 does not apply to non-cash generating specialised assets that are regularly revalued to fair value under the revaluation model in AASB 116 and AASB 138 Intangible Assets, but applies to such assets accounted for under the cost model in those Standards.

AASB 2016-4 is not expected to have a significant impact on the company’s financial statements.
2 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>147,651</td>
<td>140,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference income</td>
<td>260,911</td>
<td>180,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar income</td>
<td>7,633</td>
<td>9,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEA Bioenergy ARENA income</td>
<td>199,650</td>
<td>154,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>26,618</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>6,755</td>
<td>6,997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                               | 648,218 | 519,142 |

3 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Determined after taking account of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEO services</td>
<td>171,847</td>
<td>168,642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 CASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>620,201</td>
<td>522,685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit risk

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the company is considered to relate to the class of assets described as subscriptions receivable.

The company does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Collateral held as security

No collateral is held as security for any of the trade and other receivables.

5 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GST refundable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>39,241</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>1,892</td>
<td>8,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41,133</td>
<td>11,096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>81,064</td>
<td>38,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- total current</td>
<td>81,064</td>
<td>38,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Deferred income</td>
<td>55,914</td>
<td>14,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities as trade &amp; other payables</td>
<td>24,150</td>
<td>24,243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No collateral has been pledged for any of the trade and other payables balances.
7 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
The company is not aware of any contingent liabilities that are in existence at the date of the signing of this report.

8 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE
There has not arisen in the interval between end of financial period and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature, which in the opinion of the Directors of the company, will affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of these operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
With the exception of Dr Stephen Schuck, Griffith Rose, Paul McCartney and Colin Stucley, no Director, officerholder or member receives directly or indirectly any fees, bonuses or other remuneration as a consequence of their appointment to the Board. Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Transactions with related parties:

Dr Stephen Schuck has a contract with the company to provide services as the company chief executive officer.

CEO services 171,847 168,642

Colin Stucley provided consultancy services to the company. Paul McCartney has an interest in Rose Recruitment Pty Ltd who provided recruiting services.

Consultancy 9,505 -
Counsel services - 5,000
Recruiting services 7,201 -

The company has not provided loans to directors or other related parties.

10 CASH FLOW INFORMATION
Reconciliation of profit or loss from ordinary Activities after income tax with net cash flows from operations

Net profit (loss) after income tax 84,917 3,676
Changes in assets and liabilities
- Decrease (increase) in other assets (30,037) (4,111)
- (Decrease) Increase in trade & other payables 42,636 3,111
Net Cash (used in) provided by operations 97,516 2,676

11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management
The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short term investments, managed funds, accounts receivable and payable.
BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 155 856 821
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The company does not have any derivative financial instruments at 30 June 2017.

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Board’s overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial assets</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</td>
<td>620,201</td>
<td>522,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial assets</td>
<td>620,201</td>
<td>522,685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial liabilities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade &amp; other payable</td>
<td>24,150</td>
<td>24,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial liabilities</td>
<td>24,150</td>
<td>24,243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Treasury risk management
A finance committee consisting of senior board members meet on a regular basis to analyse currency and interest rate exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

ii. Financial risks
The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Interest rate risk
All financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing except for the following:
Cash assets at an average interest rate for the year of 1.18%

Foreign currency risk
The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies however the IEA Bioenergy annual fee is set in US dollars and as such there is an exposure to foreign exchange movements.

Interest rate risk
The company's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and this will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

Floating rate instruments
Cash & cash equivalents 620,201 522,685

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities

The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:
- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing
13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

- and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from various sources
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- managing credit risk related to financial assets
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial liabilities due for payment</th>
<th>Within one year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade &amp; other payables excluding deferred income</td>
<td>24,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expected outflows</td>
<td>24,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial assets – cash flows realisable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total anticipated inflows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net inflows on financial instruments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foreign exchange risk
The company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies with the IEA Bioenergy annual fee denominated in $US. This is not considered to be a material risk.

Credit risk
Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes utilisation of systems for that approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms are normally 14-30 days from the date of invoice. Customers that do not meet the company’s strict credit policies may only purchase in cash or using recognised credit cards.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain high credit rating or in entities that the finance committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the balance sheet.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.
Trade & other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed in Note 6.

The group does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the company.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the finance committee in accordance with approved board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard & Poor’s (S&P) rating of at least A-.

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash based on S&P counterparty credit ratings.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A-1+ rated</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>620,201</td>
<td>522,685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Price risk**

The company is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

**Net fair values**

**Fair value estimation**

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the balance sheet. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms-length transaction. Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated, Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below.

Differences between fair values and carrying values of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net carrying value</td>
<td>Net fair value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</td>
<td>620,201</td>
<td>620,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial assets</td>
<td>650,201</td>
<td>620,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade &amp; other payables</td>
<td>24,150</td>
<td>24,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial liabilities</td>
<td>24,150</td>
<td>24,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies.
(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value.

Sensitivity analysis
The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company’s exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/− 2% in interest rates</td>
<td>+/− 11,416</td>
<td>+/− 11,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/− 10,416</td>
<td>+/− 10,416</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15 AUDITORS REMUNERATION
- Auditing financial report 1,400 1,400
- Other services 1,500 1,477

2,900 2,877

16 FUNDS TRANSFERRED FROM RURAL INDUSTRIES R&D CORPORATION
Bioenergy Australia was established in 1997 and operated as a sub-program of the Federal Governments Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation (RIRDC). In February 2012, Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited was established and the funds held by RIRDC on behalf of Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited were transferred to the new company.

17 COMPANY DETAILS
The registered office of the company is:
Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited
Level 3, 33-35 Atchison Street
St Leonards NSW 2065

The principal place of business is:
Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited
Level 3, 33-35 Atchison Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
COMPILATION REPORT

TO BIOENERGY AUSTRALIA (FORUM) LIMITED

On the basis of information provided by the Directors of the Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited, we have compiled in accordance with APES 315: ‘Statement on Compilation of Financial Reports’, the special purpose financial report of the Bioenergy Australia (Forum) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, as set out in the attached Detailed Profit and Loss Statement.

The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is to provide private information to the directors. No Accounting Standards or other mandatory professional reporting requirements have been adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial report.

The directors are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used are appropriate to satisfy the requirements of the board.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided, into a financial report. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

To the extent permitted by law, we do not accept liability for any loss or damage which any person, other than the company, may suffer arising from any negligence on our part. No person should rely on the special purpose financial report without having an audit or review conducted.

The special purpose financial report was prepared for the benefit of the company and its members and the purpose identified above. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special purpose financial report.

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 20th September 2017
# Detailed Profit and Loss Statement

**For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

PRIVATE INFORMATION FOR THE DIRECTORS ON THE 2017 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference income</td>
<td>260,911</td>
<td>180,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
<td>147,651</td>
<td>140,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar income</td>
<td>7,633</td>
<td>9,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>25,618</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEA Bioenergy ARENA</td>
<td>199,650</td>
<td>154,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>6,755</td>
<td>6,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>648,218</strong></td>
<td><strong>519,142</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat expenses</td>
<td>19,089</td>
<td>19,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>2,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising &amp; promotion</td>
<td>49,067</td>
<td>39,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference expenses</td>
<td>107,051</td>
<td>93,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEA Bioenergy travel</td>
<td>32,081</td>
<td>32,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEA Bioenergy subscriptions</td>
<td>125,123</td>
<td>134,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting expenses</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief executive services</td>
<td>171,847</td>
<td>168,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate travel &amp; expenses</td>
<td>4,821</td>
<td>4,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate counsel expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate catering</td>
<td>2,721</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants expenses</td>
<td>17,963</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC fees</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>1,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website expenses</td>
<td>1,744</td>
<td>1,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; postage and communication</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>1,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar expenses</td>
<td>13,902</td>
<td>6,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry expenses</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and accommodation expenses</td>
<td>9,966</td>
<td>2,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>563,301</strong></td>
<td><strong>515,466</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profit (Loss) before income tax 84,917 3,676

Income tax benefit (expense) - -

Profit (Loss) after income tax 84,917 3,676

This financial statement should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.