ABN: 91 804 704 259

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### **FINANCIAL REPORT**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue and other income	2	4,073,512	3,269,953
Employee benefits expenses		(2,845,566)	(2,307,020)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(142,384)	
Motor Vehicle Expenses		(36,967)	
Interest		(4,835)	
Repairs and Maintenance		(38,103)	•
Accounting fees		(696)	, ,
Auditor remuneration		(14,614)	
Health promotions		(109,899)	
Health and Safety		(11,448)	
Business Planning, Reporting and Evaluation Costs		(5,474)	
Bad Debts		(5,046)	
Consulting services		(71,822	
Client Consumables		(46,113	•
Computer and Telecommunication Expenses		(64,453)	
Equipment		(26,341	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Office Expenses		(79,959	
Insurance		(70,172	
Printing and Stationery		(25,887	
Recruitment		(12,960	
Other expenses		. (29,169	
Rental property expenses		(47,469	
Travel expenses		(62,403	
Training and Development		(32,524	•
Workshops and Conferences		(32,924	
Current year surplus (deficit) before income tax		256,284	48,734
Income tax expense			- CET
Net Current year surplus (deficit)		256,284	48,734
Other comprehensive income			3.5
Total other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income attributable to members o	f the		
association		256,284	48,734

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020	2019
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable and other debtors	3 4	\$ 1,591,094 110,500	\$ 761,648 181,299
Other current assets	5	83,708	(H (E)
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,785,302	942,947
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Property, plant and equipment Long-Term Investments Right of Use Assets	6 7	2,922,655 500 38,303	2,980,285 500
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,961,458	2,980,785
TOTAL ASSETS		4,746,760	3,923,732
CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	*	
Accounts payable and other payables Lease liabilities	8	214,393 39,230	284,961
Employee provisions Borrowings	9	180,423	127,577
Contract Liabilities Income in Advance	11 (350)	883,931 87,108	86,953 286,410 
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,405,085	785,901
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Borrowings	11	502,875	559,443
Employee provisions	9	50,974	46,846
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		553,849	606,289
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,958,934	1,392,190
NET ASSETS		2,787,826	2,531,542
EQUITY	6	ą:	
Retained surplus Asset revaluation surplus	<u>.</u> 10	2,662,193 125,633	2,405,909 125,633
TOTAL EQUITY		2,787,826	2,531,542

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

,i	Retained Surplus	Surplus Revaluation	
	\$	Surplus \$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	2,357,175	125,633	2,482,808
Comprehensive income			
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	48,734	na n	48,734
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Total comprehensive income for the year	48,734	3 <b>3 3 3</b>	48,734
Balance at 30 June 2019	2,405,909	125,633	2,531,542
6			
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,405,909	125,633	2,531,542
Comprehensive income		8	
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	256,284	¥	256,284
Total comprehensive income for the year	256,284		256,284
Balance at 30 June 2020	2,662,193	125,633	2,787,826

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

×	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members and customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Interest paid		4,134,589 (3,073,736) 4,892 (4,835)	3,136,279 (2,945,346) 5,772 (2,448)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		1,060,910	194,257
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment Payments for plant and equipment		1,200 (48,592)	52,579 (101,218)
Net cash used in investing activities		(47,392)	(48,639)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings and lease liabilities		(184,072)	(78,836)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	*2	(184,072)	(78,836)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		829,446	66,782
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		761,648	694,866
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	3	1,591,094	761,648

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 27th October 2020 by the committee.

#### Basis of Preparation

The Association Incorporated applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standard.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

#### **Accounting Policles**

#### (a) Income Tax

The Association is not subject to income tax and therefore no income tax expense or income tax payable is shown in the financial statements.

#### (b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The association measures some of its assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (le unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

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

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

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

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

#### (c) Property, Plant and Equipment

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(e) for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the association includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### Depreclation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Buildings		2.5%
Motor Vehicles	13	25%
Artwork		0%
Plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings		15%-36%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

#### (d) Financial Instruments

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the association commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of AASB 9 are initially classified as into one of these 3 groups on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows re limited to payments of principal or principal plus interest:

- 1) Amortised cost
- 2) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); or
- 3) Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI")

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any transaction costs, or in the case of assets classified as FVTPL.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

#### Subsequently:

- (i) assets classified as amortised cost are measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment assessments. Realised gains and losses on these assets recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired;
- (ii) assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value and any net change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss; and
- (iii) assets classified as FVOCI are measured at fair value and any net change in fair value is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income, Gains or losses on these assets realised on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Impairment

Financial asset impairment is assessed at the end of each financial period using the expected credit loss (ECL) model, except for assets classified as FVTPL. It is calculated by deducting from the contractual cash flows due to the entity the cash flows that the association expects to receive, discounted at a rate that approximates the effective interest rate at inception.

The association considers a financial asset is in default when Internal or external information indicates that the outstanding contractual amounts are unlikely to be received. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

#### (e) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

#### (f) Leases

At Inception of a contract, the association assesses whether a lease exists – i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then there is no identified asset.
- The association has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

• The association has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision-making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

The association has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components and has accounted for all leases as a single component.

At the lease commencement, the association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the association believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy. The right-of-use asset is assessed for impairment indicators at each reporting date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the association's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the association's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The association has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the association recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### In the comparative reporting period, the following accounting policies applied for leases:

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

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the association will obtain ownership of the asset or ownership over the term of the lease.

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

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

#### (g) Employee Provisions

#### Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the association's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The association's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

#### (h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### (i) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

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

#### (j) Revenue and Other Income

#### Revenue recognition

The association has elected to adopt AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities this period with a date of initial application of 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 1004 Contributions and related interpretations.

AASB 15 requires revenue to be recognised when control of a promised good or service is passed to the customer at an amount which reflects the expected consideration.

The customer for these contracts is the fund provider.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- 1. Identify the contract with the customer
- 2. Identify the performance obligations
- 3. Determine the transaction price
- 4. Allocate the transaction price
- 5. Recognise revenue

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability. This is the case for application fees for new members, which are recognised as income over the expected term of membership.

None of the revenue streams of the association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Contract assets arise when work has been performed on a particular program and goods or services have been transferred to the customer but the invoicing milestone has not been reached and the rights to the consideration are not unconditional. If the rights to the consideration are unconditional then a receivable is recognised. No impairment losses were recognised in relation to these assets during the year (2019; \$nil).

Contract liabilities generally represent the unspent grants or other fees received on the condition that specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually provided, or the conditions usually fulfilled within 12 months of receipt of the grant / fees. Where the amount received is in respect of services to be provided over a period that exceeds 12 months after the reporting date or the conditions will only be satisfied more than 12 months after the reporting date, the liability is presented as non-current. Where the monies are received for the association to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment which will be controlled by the association then the funds are recognised as a contract liability and amortised to revenue as and when the obligation is satisfied.

#### Grant income

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at their fair value when the asset is received. These assets are generally cash but maybe property which has been donated or sold to the association at significantly below its fair value.

Once the asset has been recognised, the association recognises any related liability amounts (e.g. provisions, financial liabilities).

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any difference between the recorded asset and liability

#### Capital grants

Capital grants received under an enforceable agreement to enable the association to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be controlled by the association (once complete) are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project as there is no profit margin.

For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the association.

#### Interest Income

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### In the comparative reporting period, the following accounting policies applied for revenue and other income:

Grants are treated according to the specifications of the grant funding agreements. Grant Income and expenses are recognised as specified by the grant funding agreements.

Where the association has received assets (including cash) to acquire or construct a non-financial asset, the asset is to be controlled by the association and there is a refund liability if the terms and conditions pf the grant are not met, then the asset is recognised as a contract liability on receipt and recorded as income as the performance obligation to acquire or construct the asset is completed.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

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

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

#### (k) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

#### (i) Comparative Figures

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

#### (m) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

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

#### (n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### (o) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the association.

#### Key estimates

(i) Useful lives of property, plant & equipment

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

#### Key Judgements

(i) Performance obligations under AASB15 and AASB 1058

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

(ii) Lease term and Option to Extend under AASB16
The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period or a lease together with both periods covered by an option to exterio the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the association will make. The association determines the likeliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the association.

#### (iii) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The Entity expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

#### (p) New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The association has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted. The association's assessment of the impact of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that are material to the association are set out below.

#### AASB 16: Leases

The association has elected to adopt AASB 16 Leases using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method from 1 July 2019 and therefore the comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2019 has not been restated and has been prepared in accordance with AASB 117 Leases and associated Accounting Interpretations.

Under AASB 117, the association assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the lessee or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except where an exemption election is used). The leases identified by the association (including building leases, motor vehicle leases and certain office equipment) have been recognised as a right of use asset with a corresponding lease liability on the balance sheet.

The association has elected to use the exception to lease accounting for leases of low value assets (for this entity this is most of the office equipment leases) and the lease expense relating to these leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight line basis. The association has also elected to record concessionary leases at cost rather than fair value.

The association has elected to use the following practical expedients permitted to be used on transition to applying AASB 16:

- contracts which had previously been assessed as not containing leases under AASB 117 and associated Accounting Interpretations were not re-assessed on transition to AASB 16
- lease liabilities have been discounted using the association's incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019;
- right of use assets at 1 July 2020 have been measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments:
- a single discount rate was applied to all leases with similar characteristics;
- hindsight was used when determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;
- for leases which were classified as finance leases under AASB 117, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 July 2019 are the same value as the leased asset and liability on 30 June 2019.

The adoption of AASB 16 at 1 July 2019 resulted in recognition of additional right of use assets of \$79,782, additional lease liabilities of \$79,782, and no adjustment in retained earnings at that date.

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to operating lease liabilities at transition at 1 July 2020 was 4.85%

The lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to finance lease liabilities at transition is the implicit rate of 4.85%

### Reconciliation of lease liabilities on adoption of AASB 16 at 1 July 2019:

Operating lease commitments disclosed at 30 June 2019
Commitments reclassified as short-term leases
Commitments reclassified as low value assets

Effect of discount at the Incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019
Finance lease liabilities recognised

79,782

Lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019

79,782

#### AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

The association has elected to adopt AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities this period with a date of initial application of 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 1004 Contributions and related interpretations.

AASB 15 requires the association to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. It requires the association to apply these 5 steps for revenue recognition:

- identify contracts (either written, verbal or implied)
- identify the separate performance obligations within the contract;
- determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk;
- allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and
- recognise revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, the association selects an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Incomplete contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment.

Under AASB 1058, income received where there is an associated performance obligation is recognised in line with the principles of AASB 15, whereas contributions and donations with no future obligation are recognised as income immediately. In cases where assets or services are received below fair value, they are recognised at fair value.

The key changes to association's accounting policies and the impact on the financial report from applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 are:

- Operating grants Under AASB 1004, most grant income was recognised as revenue on receipt. Under AASB 1058 and AASB 15, where an agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations, the revenue is either recognised over time as the work is performed or recognised at the point in time that the control of the services pass to the customer. Some of the grants contracts of the association meet the classification for accounting under AASB 15 and some meet the AASB 1058 classification. As a result, there has been deferral of recognition of income of some grant programs in progress.
- Capital funding grants Under AASB 1004, most capital funding was recognised as income on receipt. Applying AASB 1058
  has resulted in deferral of some Income and recognition of an equivalent amount of contract liability representing funds unspent
  and performance obligations not yet completed. The new policy applies where:
  - o the association has received assets to acquire or construct a non-financial asset;
  - o that asset is to be controlled by the association; and
  - o there is an enforceable obligation to refund the asset received if the terms of the grant are not met.

The impacts of adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058 did not result in material change to the financial statements at 1 July 2019.

#### (q) Economic Dependence

The association is dependent on Federal and State Government Departments(" Departments") for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the Departments will not continue to support the association.

#### (r) COVID-19

At the time of signing the financials there are government restrictions following the outbreak of COVID-19. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements as at 30 June 2020. The ongoing effect of the restrictions and the true financial implications (if any) are still unclear at this time, however the association will continue to evaluate its impact on the financial position and operating results of the association. The committee is confident that the association will be able to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers:		0.740.500
Grant Income	2,997,921	2,716,503
Rental income	55,294	56,008
Sponsorship income	7,255	*
Sale of services	13,879	37,833_
Total revenue from contracts	3,074,349	2,810,344
Other income:		31
Donations and bequests		
Interest (unrestricted) received	4,892	5,772
Profit (loss) on disposal of non current assets	(4,116)	10,844
NDIS	936,446	368,099
Other	61,941	74,863
Total other Income	999,163	459,609
Total revenue and other income	4,073,512	3,269,953
NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT ASSETS	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash at bank - unrestricted	1,590,894	761,448
Cash on hand	200	200_
	1,591,094	761,648
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is	4 504 004	704.040
Cash and cash equivalents	1,591,094	761,648

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS	2020 \$	2019 \$
Current		
Accounts receivable and other debtors Less: Provision for impairment	110,500	190,698 (9,399)
Total accounts receivable and other debtors	110,500	181,299
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables Accounts receivable and other debtors		
- total current	110,500	181,299
NOTE 5 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	2020 \$	2019 \$
Prepayments	80,078	
Deposits	3,630	(#)
	83,708	
NOTE 6 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2020	2019
,	\$	\$
Land at independent valuation	370,000	370,000
Buildings at independent valuation Less: Accumulated Depreciation	2,495,000	2,495,000
Less. Accumulated Deprediation	(99,756) 2,395,244	(50,387) 2,444,613
Plant and equipment at cost	159,090	171,166
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(80,316)	(85,639)
	78,774	85,527
Furniture, fixtures and fittings at cost Less: Accumulated Depreciation	1,818	1,818
·	1,818	1,818
		167,937
Motor vehicles at cost	184,763	
Motor vehicles at cost Less: Accumulated Depreciation	184,763 (107,944) 76,819	(89,610) 78,327

Between 7 June 2018 and 18 July 2018 the freehold land and building and strata title building held by the association was valued by an independent valuers Herron Todd White and Integrated Valuation Services. The fair value of the freehold land and building was determined to be \$2,865,000. Certain properties held by the Association are subject to the prescribed property provision of the Associations Act 2003 which required permission for the Northern Territory Government before they are sold and sale proceeds may have to be returned to the Northern Territory Government.

### Movements in carrying amounts

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

i.e.	Land - at valuation \$	Buildings - at valuation \$	Plant & equipment \$	Artwork - at cost	Motor vehicles - at cost \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	370,000	2,444,613	85,527	1,818	78,327	2,980,285
Additions		12/	24,721	375	23,871	48,592
Disposals at book value	:=:	(#7	(4,622)	846	(694)	(5,316)
Depreclation expense	120	(49,369)	(26,852)	( <del>-</del>	(24,685)	(100,906)
Carrying Amount at 30 June 2020	370,000	2,395,244	78,774	1,818	76,819	2,922,655

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 7 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS		2020 \$	2019 \$
The Association's lease portfolio includes equipment and buildings.		φ	Ψ
AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet			
Leased Buildings		75,336	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	_	(37,668)	
	Y 5=	37,668	
Leased Plant and equipment		4,446	7.4
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	_	(3,811)	-
·	-	635	
Total Right of Use Assets	-	38,303	-
Movements In carrying amounts			
Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of right to use asset betwee	n the	2)	
beginning and the end of the current financial year:	Leased	Leased Plant &	
	Bulldings \$	Equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	♥ ==	<b>4</b>	¥ :=
Recognised on Initial application of AASB 16			
previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117)	75,336	4,446	79,782
Opening balance transferred from Property plant and equipment on initial application of AASB 16	≆	(4)	193
Additions	199	(A#):	3.90
Depreciation expense	(37,668)	(3,811)	(41,479
Carrying Amount at 30 June 2020	37,668	635	38,303
		2020	2019
		\$	\$
ii) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss		44.470	
Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	(*	41,479 2,982	× 2
Interest expense on lease liabilities		2,502	-
NOTE O ACCOUNTS DAVADLE AND OTHER DAVADLES		2020	2019
NOTE 8 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES	75	\$	\$
Current			
Unsecured liabilities: Accounts payable and other payables		200,671	204,40
Rental property bond		722	2,35
Accrued expenses & clearing accounts		13,000	78,20
9		214,393	284,96
Accounts payable and other payables:		044.000	004.00
total current     total non-current		214,393	284,96
Less Accrued expenses & clearing accounts		214,393 13,000	284,96 78,20
Financial liabilities as accounts payable & other payables	×.	201,393	206,75
Collateral Pledged  No collateral has been pledged for any of the accounts payable and other pay	yable balances.		
NOTE 9 - EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS		2020	2019
Current		\$	\$
Current		152,331	99,75
Provision for annual leave entitlements			
Provision for annual leave entitlements Provision for long service leave entitlements	(40)	28,092	27,82

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

No. Comment		
Non- Current Provision for long service leave entitlements		
Tovision for long service leave entitlements	50,974	46,846
	50,974	46,846
Analysis of employee provisions – annual leave entitlements		
Opening balance at 1 July 2019	99,757	
Additional provisions	336,488	
Amounts used	(283,914)	
Balance at 30 June 2020	152,331	
Employee provisions – annual leave entitlements  Provisions include amounts accrued for annual leave. Based on past experience, the association experience of the annual leave balance to be settled within the next 12 months. Further these amounts must be current liabilities since the association does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the event employees wish to use their leave entitlements.	classified as	
NOTE 10 - RESERVES		
Asset revaluation surplus  The revaluation surplus records revaluations of non-current assets at fair value and independent value.	ation.	
NOTE 11 - BORROWINGS	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Secured:	*	Ψ
Current		86,953
Non-Current	502,875	559,443
Total Secured Borrowings	502,875	646,396
The carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets pledged as security for current and non-current  Non-Current  First Mortgage  Freehold land and buildings	rrent borrowings are: 2,865,000	2,865,000
Total assets pledged as security	2,865,000	2,865,000
NOTE 12 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES		, , , , , ,
	9	
Board of Management		
No member of the Board received remuneration from the association in their capacity as member. No other entity that the above members are associated with has received funds other than through dealings with the association in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms and conditions.		17
¥	2020	2019
Kar Maria	\$	\$
Key Management Personnel Compensation		•
The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the association during the year are as follows:		
Short Term Benefit	285,591	264,152
Post Employment Benefit	26,962	25,095
Total Compensation	312,553	289,247
Other related parties	1.2,000	200,241
Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and under conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 13: CASH FLOW INFORMATION	2020 \$	2019 \$
Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with profit after income tax		20 <b>0</b>
Profit after income tax	256,284	48,734
Non-cash flows in profit	142.384	94,890
- depreciation - (profit)/loss on disposal of assets	4,116	(9,954)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	80,198	(75,383)
- (increase)/decrease in provision for doubtful debts	(9,399)	9,399
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(83,708)	
- increase/(decrease) in payables and other liabilities	(70,568)	(25,789)
- increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	56,974	(708)
- increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	684,629	153,068
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,060,910	194,257

#### **NOTE 14 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020.

#### NOTE 15 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts payable and receivable. The association does not have any derivative financial instruments as at 30 June 2020.

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

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Financial assets	20		
Current	3	1,591,094	761,648
Cash and cash equivalents	4	110,500	181,299
Accounts receivable and other debtors Total financial assets	7	1,701,594	942,947
Financial Liabilities			
Current	0	214,393	284,961
Accounts payable and other payables	8 11	214,383	86,953
Borrowings Finance lease liabilities	11	39.230	60,855
Litigues lease liabilities		253,623	371,914
Non Current			
Borrowings	11	502,875	559,443
		<u>502,875</u>	559,443_
Total financial liabilities		756,498	931,357

The Committee monitors the association's transactions and reviews the effectiveness of controls relating to credit risk, financial risk, and interest rate risk.

The committee members' overall risk management strategy seeks to ensure that the association meets its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects of cash flow shortfalls.

The main risks the association is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the association is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Committee's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risks from the previous period.

#### a. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the association might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The association manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities; and
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed.

#### b. 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 association.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and removal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposure against such limits, and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties) ensuring, to the extent possible, that members and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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

#### Credit risk exposures

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

The association has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties

#### c. Market risk

#### Interest rate risk

The association is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

#### Fair value estimation

The carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate fair values.

		202	.0	201	19
Financial assets	Footnote	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Carrying Value \$
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	1,591,094	1,591,094	761.648	761,648
Accounts receivable and other debtors	(i)	110,500	110,500	181,299	181,299
Total financial assets		1,701,594	1,701,594	942,947	942,947
Financial Liabilities Current					
Accounts payable and other payables	(i)	214,393	214,393	284.961	284,961
Borrowings		186	-	86,953	86,953
Finance lease liabilities		39,230	39,230	180	
		253,623	253,623	371,914	371,914
Non Current					
Borrowings		502,875	502,875	559,443	559,443
- 1 to 3 t to too. 9		502,875	502,875	559,443 -	559,443
Total financial liabilities		756,498	756,498	931,357	931,357

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash on hand, accounts receivable and other debtors, and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. Accounts payable and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.

#### **NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

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

- Land and buildings

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

#### (a) Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information according to the relevant level in the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy categories fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that a significant input can be categorised into. The levels are outlined below:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or llability

The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The association selects valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the association are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market approach: uses prices and other relevant information generated by Market transactions involving identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: converts estimated future cash flows or Income and expenses into a single current (i.e. discounted) value.
- Cost approach: reflects the current replacement Cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the association gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data are not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following table provides the fair value of the association's assets measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition, categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

		Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
	Note				
Recurring fair value measurements:					
Land at independent valuation	6		370,000		370,000
Buildings at independent valuation	6	340	2,395,244		2,395,244
Total assets recognised at fair value			2,765,244	-	2,765,244

#### **NOTE 17 - ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY**

The Association is dependent on funding from the State and Federal Government to maintain its operations.

#### NOTE 18 - EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The committee is not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

#### **NOTE 19 - ASSOCIATION DETAILS**

The registered office and principal place of business of the association is 14 Lindsay Ave, East Side, NT 0870

#### STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The members of the committee declare that, in the committee's opinion:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 14, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
- a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements;
   and
- b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association Incorporated as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- 2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that Association Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This statement is made in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 and by resolution of the committee:

Board member

Board member

Dated this 27th day of October 2020

## AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012

## To the board of Mental Health Association of Central Australia Incorporated

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



T A Basso - Director

**Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd** 

**Chartered Accountants** 

286 Flinders Street, Adelaide

Dated this 30th day of October 2020

Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd ABN 98 618 562 824

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Mental Health Association of Central Australia Incorporated ("the entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the statement by members of the committee.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Mental Health Association of Central Australia Incorporated is in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Act 2003, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards–Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

#### **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 entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards 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 for our opinion.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards-Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Act 2003 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the entity'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 management either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd ABN 98 618 562 824

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accountants

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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:

chartered

accountants

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due
  to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and
  obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity'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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

We also provide the those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Trevor Basso - Director Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd

**Chartered Accountants 286 Flinders Street, Adelaide** 

Dated this 30th day of October 2020

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ABN: 91 804 704 259

# FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## **Boosting the Local Care Workforce**

Account	Amount \$ (ex GST)
Income	
Grants	\$20,000.0
Total Income	\$20,000.0
Gross Profit	\$20,000.0
Less Operating Expenses	
Consultancy Fees	\$20,000.9
Total Operating Expenses	\$20,000.9
Net Profit	-\$0.

ABN: 91 804 704 259

### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### CLOAC

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income	-	
Unexpended Grant from Previous Year		\$49,716.00
Total Income		\$49,716.00
Gross Profit	-	\$49,716.00
Less Operating Expenses		
Audit Fees		\$1,000.00
Cleaning and Pest Control		\$400.00
Computer Expenses		\$1,254.00
Management Fees		\$6,214.50
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$200.00
Printing & Stationery		\$300.00
Rent		\$2,000.00
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		\$1,589.79
S & W LSL Expense		\$187.15
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$28,192.31
S & W Superannuation		\$2,231.83
S & W Wages Accrual		\$133.36
S & W Workers Compensation		\$400.00
Staff Amenities		\$50.00
Telephone & Internet		\$1,000.00
Training & Development of Staff		\$777.27
Travel & Accomodation		\$2,584.64
Travel Allowances		\$701.15
Utilities		\$500.00
Total Operating Expenses		\$49,716.00
		** **
Net Profit		\$0.00

ABN: 91 804 704 259

### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## **Continuity of Support**

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		
Grants		\$255,605.50
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward		-\$3.00
Total Income		\$255,602.50
Gross Profit		\$255,602.50
Less Operating Expenses		
Audit Fees		\$1,500.00
Cleaning and Pest Control		\$2,440.84
Computer Expenses		\$1,207.26
Employment Support & Supervision Costs		\$59.74
Health and Safety		\$99.31
Insurance - General	**	\$2,615.56
Management Fees		\$33,228.60
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$1,408.72
MV Lease Payments		\$3,405.12
Postage, Freight & Courier		\$8.53
Printing & Stationery		\$1,937.23
Rent		\$12,999.96
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		\$1,131.53
S & W LSL Expense		\$5,602.20
S & W Salaries & Wages	×)	\$168,699.83
S & W Salary Sacrifice		-\$95.00
S & W Superannuation		\$16,812.94
S & W Wages Accrual		-\$5,244.46
S & W Workers Compensation		\$5,370.95
Staff Amenities		\$87.15
Subscriptions		\$13.31
Telephone & Internet		\$1,083.87
Training & Development of Staff		\$401.80
Utilities		\$827.51
Total Operating Expenses		\$255,602.50
Net Profit		\$0.00

ABN: 91 804 704 259

## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### Day to Day Living

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		<b>#04.005.00</b>
Unexpended Grant from Previous Year		\$31,005.00
Total Income		\$31,005.00
Gross Profit		\$31,005.00
Less Operating Expenses		
Agency Temp Staff	*	\$435.95
Audit Fees		\$500.00
Cleaning and Pest Control	£ ∈	\$216.65
Client - Consumables		\$62.58
Computer Expenses		\$191.24
Fees and Permits		\$72.00
Insurance - General		\$500.01
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$374.62
MV Lease Payments		\$500.34
Postage, Freight & Courier		\$158.40
Printing & Stationery		\$268.16
Rent		\$999.66
S & W Salaries & Wages	<b>X</b> (	\$23,947.62
S & W Superannuation		\$1,990.66
S & W Workers Compensation		\$482.01
Telephone & Internet		\$191.58
Utilities		\$116.2
Total Operating Expenses		\$31,007.69
Net Profit		-\$2.69

ABN: 91 804 704 259

### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### **Health Promotion Unit**

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		
Grants		\$605,748.2
Unexpended Grant from Previous Year		\$6,168.0
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward		-\$7,401.0
Total Income		\$604,515.1
Gross Profit		\$604,515.1
Less Operating Expenses		
Accounting Fees		\$3,000.0
Advertising and Promotion		\$108,644.0
Audit Fees		\$1,500.0
Cleaning and Pest Control	8	\$3,559.6
Client - Consumables		\$757.0
Computer Expenses		\$10,675.8
Consultancy Fees	•	-\$46.0
Employment Support & Supervision Costs		\$104.5
Fees and Permits		\$263.7
Health and Safety		\$479.0
nsurance - General	29	\$2,156.4
Management Fees		\$90,862.2
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences		\$6,334.1
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$2,207.9
MV Lease Payments		\$7,445.0
Postage, Freight & Courier		\$12.1
Printing & Stationery		\$3,151.9
Rent		\$25,469.3
Repairs and Maintenance		\$383.4
Resources		\$565.0
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		\$7,024.9
S & W LSL Expense		\$2,135.7
S & W Recruitment Expense		\$415.0
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$285,459.4
S & W Superannuation		\$26,898.0
S & W Wages Accrual		-\$9,724.0
S & W Workers Compensation		\$4,028.1
Staff Amenities		\$501.3
Subscriptions	0.7	\$115.2
Telephone & Internet		\$2,736.8
Fraining & Development of Staff		\$8,567.8
Fravel & Accomodation	2	\$5,703.4
Fravel Allowances		\$1,493.0
Jtilities		\$1,634.6
Total Operating Expenses		\$604,515.1
Net Profit		-\$0.0

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### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### **ICB** Funding

Account	Amount \$ (ex GST)
Income	
Unexpended Grant from Previous Year	\$36,384.00
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward	-\$17,327.10
Total Income	\$19,056.90
Gross Profit	\$19,056.90
Less Operating Expenses	
Management Fees	\$4,366.20
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences	\$14,390.70
Training & Development of Staff	\$300.00
Total Operating Expenses	\$19,056.90
Net Profit	\$0.00

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### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### ILC

Account	Amount \$ (ex GST)
Income	
Grants	\$227,065.00
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward	-\$197,951.45
Total Income	\$29,113.55
Gross Profit	\$29,113.55
Less Operating Expenses	
Assets Purchased (greater than \$1,000)	\$1,345.45
Computer Expenses	\$169.20
Fees and Permits	\$49.74
Management Fees	\$5,106.00
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences	\$190.73
Motor Vehicle Expenses	\$58.45
S & W - Annual Leave Expense	\$2,299.67
S & W LSL Expense	\$78.99
S & W Salaries & Wages	\$15,230.94
S & W Superannuation	\$1,446.92
S & W Wages Accrual	-\$0.01
Telephone & Internet	\$401.79
Travel & Accomodation	\$2,097.93
Travel Allowances	\$637.75
Total Operating Expenses	\$29,113.55
N. ( D. ( )	
Net Profit	-\$0.00

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### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## International Women's Day

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		
Grants		\$1,500.00
Total Income		\$1,500.00
Gross Profit		\$1,500.00
Less Operating Expenses		
Client - Consumables		\$160.33
Consultancy Fees		\$46,00
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences		\$772.73
Travel & Accomodation		\$521.18
Total Operating Expenses		\$1,500.24
Net Profit		-\$0.24

ABN: 91 804 704 259

### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## **Mens Yarning Group**

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		
Grants		\$6,100.00
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward		-\$2,440,61
Total Income		\$3,659.39
Gross Profit		\$3,659.39
Less Operating Expenses		
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences		\$3,123.07
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$200.00
Resources		\$336.32
Total Operating Expenses		\$3,659.39
Net Profit		-\$0.00

ABN: 91 804 704 259

## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## **Tenancy Support Program**

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		A.== -:=
Grants		\$457,845.00
Unexpended Grant from Previous Year	-	\$12,825.00
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward		-\$197,438.96
Total Income		\$273,231.04
Gross Profit		\$273,231.04
Less Operating Expenses		
Accounting Fees		\$500.04
Audit Fees		\$1,500.00
Business Planning, Reporting & Evaluation Costs		\$5,473.71
Cleaning and Pest Control		\$2,471.03
Client - Consumables		\$11,754.27
Computer Expenses		\$890.38
Employment Support & Supervision Costs		\$62.73
Fees and Permits		\$214.00
Health and Safety		\$306.24
Insurance - General		\$1,437.64
Management Fees		\$30,959.16
Membership fees paid		\$700.00
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$1,489.0
MV Lease Payments	6	\$4,029.4
Postage, Freight & Courier		\$8.5
Printing & Stationery		\$1,725.1
Rent		\$13,138.6
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		\$3,964.9
S & W LSL Expense		\$1,472.4
S & W Recruitment Expense		\$1,620.9
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$169,274.2
S & W Superannuation		\$16,066.8
S & W Wages Accrual		-\$5,496.2
S & W Workers Compensation		\$2,685.5
Staff Amenities		\$391.5
Subscriptions		\$13.9
Telephone & Internet		\$2,043.4
Training & Development of Staff		\$2,364.0
Travel & Accomodation		\$470.5
Travel Allowances		\$763.7
Utilities		\$935.1
Total Operating Expenses		\$273,231.0
Net Profit		\$0.0

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### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## National Psychosocial Support

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		(0.001)
Grants		\$16,530.00
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward		\$2.00
Total Income		\$16,532.00
		7.0,500,00
Gross Profit		\$16,532.00
Less Operating Expenses		
Audit Fees		\$336.00
Cleaning and Pest Control		\$126.00
Management Fees		\$1,074.00
Printing & Stationery		\$93.00
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$13,425.03
S & W Superannuation		\$1,213.07
S & W Workers Compensation		\$91.77
Staff Amenities		\$42.13
Telephone & Internet		\$72.00
Utilities		\$59.00
Total Operating Expenses		\$16,532.00
		710,002100
Net Profit		\$0.00

ABN: 91 804 704 259

## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### **Pathways**

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		
Grants		\$799,522.80
Unexpended Grant from Previous Year		\$45,540.00
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward		-\$250,719.58
Total Income		\$594,343.22
Gross Profit		\$594,343.22
Less Operating Expenses		¢5,000,00
Accounting Fees		\$5,000.04
Advertising and Promotion		\$400.00
Agency Temp Staff		\$4,175.11
Assets Purchased (greater than \$1,000)		\$3,545.45
Audit Fees	7.	\$1,500.00
Cleaning and Pest Control		\$7,423.29
Client - Consumables		\$14,322.34
Computer Expenses		\$6,560.00
Consultancy Fees		\$15,000.00
Employment Support & Supervision Costs		\$179.2
Fees and Permits	12	\$1,018.9
Health and Safety		\$2,424.0
Insurance - General	#	\$3,594.1
Management Fees		\$119,928.0
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences		\$1,269.2
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$13,330.8
MV Lease Payments		\$13,761.1
Postage, Freight & Courier	*:	\$979.4
Printing & Stationery		\$4,128.2
Rent		\$34,938.0
Resources		\$872.7
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		\$18,766.6
S & W LSL Expense		-\$10,876.6
S & W Recruitment Expense		\$3,320.4
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$286,993.9
S & W Superannuation		\$28,216.5
S & W Wages Accrual		-\$11,195.4
S & W Workers Compensation		\$6,653.9
Staff Amenities		\$735.2
Subscriptions		\$39.9
Telephone & Internet		\$5,542.8
•		\$5,783.2
Training & Development of Staff		\$1,734.2
Travel & Accomodation		\$1,193.
Travel Allowances		\$3,084.
Utilities Total Operating Expenses		\$594,343.2
Total Operating Expenses		
Net Profit		\$0.0

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### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## Partners in Recovery

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		(5, 551)
Unexpended Grant from Previous Year		\$68,364.00
Total Income	*	\$68,364.00
Gross Profit		\$68,364.00
		ψ00,304.00
Less Operating Expenses	1	
Cleaning and Pest Control		\$113.82
Computer Expenses		\$77.45
Consultancy Fees		\$1,534.12
Management Fees		\$8,284.02
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$415.86
Printing & Stationery		\$307.22
Rent		\$500.34
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		-\$5,976.25
S & W LSL Expense		-\$4,911.02
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$65,084.05
S & W Superannuation	97	\$4,219.62
S & W Wages Accrual		-\$3,704.40
S & W Workers Compensation		\$482.01
Staff Amenities		\$90.91
Telephone & Internet		\$399.11
Travel & Accomodation		\$1,048.14
Utilities		\$399.00
Total Operating Expenses		\$68,364.00
Net Profit		\$0.00

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# FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## Re-Imagine

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		
Grants		\$44,643.92
Unexpended Grant from Previous Year		\$13,606.00
Total Income		\$58,249.92
Gross Profit		\$58,249.92
Less Operating Expenses		
Client - Consumables		\$120.00
Computer Expenses		\$880.00
Fees and Permits		\$29.0
Management Fees		<b>\$5,629.6</b>
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences		\$200.5
Printing & Stationery		\$217.39
Rent		\$3,613.1°
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		\$2,315.7
S & W LSL Expense		\$316.0
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$41,230.7
S & W Superannuation		\$3,414.6
S & W Wages Accrual		-\$1,396.3
S & W Workers Compensation		\$611.0
Staff Amenities		\$54.5
Travel & Accomodation		-\$309.3
Travel Allowances		\$1,323.2
Total Operating Expenses		\$58,249.9
Net Profit		\$0.0

ABN: 91 804 704 259

### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

## Suicide Bereavement Support Group

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		(0.001)
Grants		\$39,918.00
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward		-\$15,748.97
Total Income		\$24,169.03
Gross Profit		\$24,169.03
Less Operating Expenses		
Advertising and Promotion		\$763.96
Management Fees		\$8,000.00
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences		\$1,234.73
Training & Development of Staff		\$3,619,31
Travel & Accomodation		\$10,551.03
Total Operating Expenses		\$24,169.03
Net Profit		\$0.00

ABN: 91 804 704 259

### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### Suicide Story

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
Income		
Grants		\$188,289.75
Unexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward	5	-\$22,798.27
Total Income		\$165,491.48
Gross Profit		\$165,491.48
Less Operating Expenses		
Agency Temp Staff		\$81.82
Audit Fees		\$1,500.00
Cleaning and Pest Control		\$1,118.96
Client - Consumables		\$555.55
Computer Expenses		\$312.37
Consultancy Fees		\$8,400.00
Fees and Permits		\$533.74
Health and Safety		\$129.78
Insurance - General		\$765.65
Management Fees		\$22,794.50
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences		\$3,371.21
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$2,598.41
MV Lease Payments		\$2,999.97
Postage, Freight & Courier		\$4.87
Printing & Stationery		\$709.2
Rent		\$6,702.03
Resources		\$128.18
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		-\$5,257.08
S & W - Hobby Workers		\$8,375.00
S & W LSL Expense ,		-\$2,363.89
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$88,698.84
S & W Superannuation		\$8,510.99
S & W Wages Accrual		-\$2,445.7
S & W Workers Compensation		\$1,430.1
Staff Amenities	<u> </u>	\$147.2
Telephone & Internet		\$1,402.5
Training & Development of Staff		\$818.1
Travel & Accomodation		\$7,047.8
Travel Allowances		\$5,965.0
Utilities		\$455.9
Total Operating Expenses		\$165,491.4

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### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### **Telehealth Support**

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)	
Income		N 1572. J F TALAY	
Grants -			\$7,800.00
Total Income			\$7,800.00
Gross Profit			\$7,800.00
Less Operating Expenses			
Computer Expenses			\$7,800.00
Total Operating Expenses			\$7,800.00
Net Profit	<u> </u>		\$0.00

ABN: 91 804 704 259

### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

### Transition

Account	Amount \$	(ex GST)
ncome		
Grants		\$908,216.3
Jnexpended Grant Funding Carried Forward		-\$143,076.3
Total Income		\$765,139.9
Gross Profit		\$765,139.9
Less Operating Expenses		
Assets Purchased - (Less than \$1000)		\$23,835.7
Assets Purchased (greater than \$1,000)		\$5,144.5
Audit Fees		\$1,500.0
Cleaning and Pest Control		\$14,053.8
Client - Consumables		\$6,256.3
Computer Expenses	14	\$9,865.9
Consultancy Fees		\$10,806.0
Employment Support & Supervision Costs		\$164.2
Fees and Permits		\$993.6
Health and Safety		\$2,854.4
Insurance - General		\$3,594.2
Management Fees		\$143,679. <sup>4</sup>
Meeting - Workshop/Conferences		\$62.9
Motor Vehicle Expenses		\$3,515.3
MV Lease Payments		\$18,000.0
Postage, Freight & Courier		\$29.2
Printing & Stationery		\$6,672.6
Rent		\$43,000.0
Repairs and Maintenance	- ×	\$2,999.3
S & W - Annual Leave Expense		\$6,388.2
S & W LSL Expense		\$1,767.8
S & W Recruitment Expense		\$3,786.
S & W Salaries & Wages		\$393,837.9
S & W Superannuation		\$38,460.9
S & W Wages Accrual		-\$5,858.
S & W Workers Compensation		\$6,874.3
Staff Amenities	2	\$2,864.5
Staff Wellbeing - FBT		\$27.
Subscriptions		\$36.
Telephone & Internet		\$8,420.
Training & Development of Staff		\$4,012.
Travel & Accomodation		\$2,993.
Travel Allowances		\$632.
Utilities		\$3,868.0
Total Operating Expenses		\$765,139.