

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

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Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Committee's Report

30 June 2020

The committee members present their report on Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

1. General information

Committee members

The names of the committee members in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Jayne Lloyd	President / Public Officer	Member for full year
Patrick MacDonald	Vice President	Member for full year
Noelene Swanson	Treasurer	Member for full year
Nicola Coalter	Secretary	Member for full year
Priscilla Atkins	Executive Member	Member for full year
Jilian Smith	Committee Member	Member for full year
Robyn Wardle	Committee Member	Member for full year
Robert Cooper	Committee Member	Member for full year
Anne Buxton	Committee Member	Member for full year
Andrew Kenyon	Committee Member	Member for full year
Cheryl Schmidt	Committee Member	Appointed 5 September 2019
Ann Owen	Committee Member	Resigned 5 September 2019

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Association during the financial year were:

- To promote and assist the development of all aspects of social services throughout the NT.
- To provide to organisations, services and support such as training, a resource base, research and consultation relating to social issues.
- To contribute to the debate on social issues.
- To ensure the Council is representative on a sector wide and regional basis in the NT as well as representing the interests of members.
- To promote and make representations on behalf of socially disadvantaged groups and those disadvantaged in the NT community by policy decisions.
- To be the peak organisation providing a focal point for the community sector and a reference point for government.
- To provide advice and policy input to all levels of government and other appropriate organisations on behalf of the NT community sector.
- To contribute an NT perspective to the national Council of Social Service (COSS) network.

Significant changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Committee's Report

30 June 2020

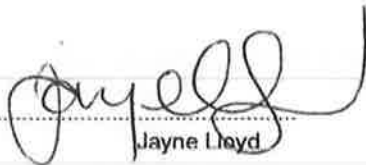
2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating result

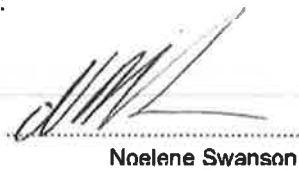
The profit of the Association for the financial year amounted to \$ 165,038 (2019: \$ 17,029).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee:

President:


Jayne Lloyd

Treasurer:


Noelene Swanson

10/8/2020

Dated

10/8/2020

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

**Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 60-40 of
the Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to
the Responsible Persons of Northern Territory Council of
Social Service Incorporated**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Adam Dohnt
Registered Company Auditor

Darwin

13 August 2020

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue	142,291	85,413
Finance income	6,677	16,995
Other income	1,203,775	1,188,583
Employee benefits expense	(837,280)	(896,831)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(45,623)	(46,958)
Other expenses	(299,891)	(330,173)
Finance expenses	(4,911)	-
Profit for the year	165,038	17,020
Total comprehensive income for the year	165,038	17,029

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	733,052	728,085
Trade and other receivables	6	69,051	17,675
Other assets	7	19,004	43,794
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		821,107	789,554
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	545,699	524,124
Right-of-use assets	11	91,145	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		636,844	524,124
TOTAL ASSETS		1,457,951	1,313,678
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	57,726	44,410
Borrowings	10	1,118	7,580
Lease liabilities	11	27,228	-
Employee benefits	12	179,484	258,134
Other financial liabilities	13	-	48,500
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		265,556	358,624
Lease liabilities	11	65,990	-
Employee benefits	12	6,313	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		72,303	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		337,859	358,624
NET ASSETS		1,120,092	955,054
EQUITY			
Reserves	14	270,695	270,695
Retained earnings		849,397	684,359
TOTAL EQUITY		1,120,092	955,054

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2020

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	General Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	684,359	396	270,299	955,054
Surplus for the year	165,038	-	-	165,038
Balance at 30 June 2020	849,397	396	270,299	1,120,092

2019

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	General Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	667,330	-	270,299	937,629
Surplus for the year	17,029	-	-	17,029
Revaluation increment (decrement)	-	396	-	396
Balance at 30 June 2019	684,359	396	270,299	955,054

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		44,727	125,405
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,181,135)	(1,254,165)
Donations received		136,818	4,091
Interest received		7,636	16,311
Interest paid		(4,911)	-
Receipt from grants		1,048,775	1,167,209
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	16	51,910	58,851
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		7,727	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(32,353)	(20,294)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(24,626)	(20,294)
Payment of finance lease principal		(22,317)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(22,317)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		4,967	38,557
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		728,085	689,528
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	733,052	728,085

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The financial statements cover Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated as an individual entity. Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated is a not-for-profit Association, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the opinion of those charged with Governance the Association is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the Association's constitution, the *Associations Act (NT) 2003* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

2 Change in Accounting Policy

Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Adoption of AASB 15

The Association has adopted AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* for the first time in the current year with a date of initial application of 1 July 2019.

The Association has applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations. All adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 have been taken to retained earnings at 1 July 2019.

Leases - Adoption of AASB 16

The Association has adopted 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.

Recognition of membership fee income

The Association has changed its accounting policy in relation to the recognition of membership fee from being on an accrual basis in the comparative year to cash basis in the current financial year. Due to this change, the Association has recognised membership fee of \$27,711.70 as income in the current financial year, which in the previous year would have been disclosed as a liability, being 'membership fees received in advance'.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(b) Revenue and other income

For comparative year

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Association and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Revenue from contracts with customers - from 1 July 2019

For current year

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. 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 to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

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.

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.

Grant revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Association obtains control of the grant, 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.

When grant revenue is received whereby the Association incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered 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 income on receipt.

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Revenue and other income

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Subscriptions

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised when received.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Association is entitled to it.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the revaluation model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Association, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

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

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	40.0%
Motor Vehicles	33.0%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(e) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Association classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Association changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments

These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss (refer to hedging accounting policy for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.)

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost
- debt investments measured at FVOCI

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Association considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Association's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

looking information.

The Association uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Association uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Association in full, without recourse to the Association to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Association in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Association renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Association measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Association comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Association determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(h) Leases

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 received.

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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(j) Economic dependence

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated is dependent on the Northern Territory Department of the Chief Minister for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the committee have no reason to believe the Northern Territory Department of the Chief Minister will not continue to support Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated.

(k) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Association has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2020, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Association.

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	473,380	472,966
Short-term deposits	259,672	255,119
	<u>733,052</u>	<u>728,085</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

6 Trade and Other Receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	16,768	15,392
Deposits	2,283	2,283
ATO Cashflow boost	50,000	-
	<u>69,051</u>	<u>17,675</u>

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

7 Other Assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	17,630	41,461
Accrued income	1,374	2,333
	<u>19,004</u>	<u>43,794</u>

8 Property, plant and equipment

Buildings		
At fair value	505,000	505,000
Total buildings	<u>505,000</u>	<u>505,000</u>
Total land and buildings	<u>505,000</u>	<u>505,000</u>
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Motor vehicles		
At cost	37,433	34,311
Accumulated depreciation	(12,353)	(34,311)
Total motor vehicles	<u>25,080</u>	<u>-</u>
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	25,669	20,294
Accumulated amortisation	(10,050)	(1,170)
Total leasehold improvements	<u>15,619</u>	<u>19,124</u>
	<u>545,699</u>	<u>524,124</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

8 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Leasehold Improvement s \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2020				
Balance at the beginning of year	505,000	-	19,124	524,124
Additions				
Additions	-	37,433	5,375	42,808
Depreciation expense	-	(12,353)	(8,880)	(21,233)
Revaluation decrease				
Revaluation increase				
Balance at the end of the year	505,000	25,080	15,619	545,699

	Buildings \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Leasehold Improvement s \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2019				
Balance at the beginning of year	438,400	9,677	102,315	550,392
Additions				
Additions	-	-	20,294	20,294
Depreciation expense	-	(9,677)	(37,281)	(46,958)
Revaluation decrease				
Revaluation decrease recognised in equity	-	-	(66,204)	(66,204)
Revaluation increase				
Revaluation increase recognised in equity	66,600	-	-	66,600
Balance at the end of the year	505,000	-	19,124	524,124

9 Trade and Other Payables

	2020 \$	2019 \$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	20,515	10,103
GST payable	(430)	(2,742)
Employee benefits	13,241	9,316
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	10,410	12,209
PAYG withholding payable	13,988	15,524
	57,724	44,410

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

9 Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

10 Borrowings

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Credit cards	1,118	7,580
	<u>1,118</u>	<u>7,580</u>

11 Leases

Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Total
	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2020		
Depreciation charge	(24,390)	(24,390)
Additions to right-of-use assets	115,535	115,535
Balance at end of year	<u>91,145</u>	<u>91,145</u>

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2020				
Lease liabilities	27,228	65,990	93,218	93,218

12 Employee Benefits

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Long service leave	40,481	97,817
Provision for employee benefits	139,003	160,317
	<u>179,484</u>	<u>258,134</u>
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT		

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

12 Employee Benefits

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Long service leave	6,313	-
	<u>6,313</u>	<u>-</u>

13 Other Financial Liabilities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Unearned revenue	-	48,500
	<u>-</u>	<u>48,500</u>

14 Reserves

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Asset revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	396	-
Transfers in	-	396
	<u>396</u>	<u>396</u>
General reserve		
Opening balance	270,299	270,299
	<u>270,299</u>	<u>270,299</u>
Total	<u>270,695</u>	<u>270,695</u>

(a) Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve records fair value movements on property, plant and equipment held under the revaluation model.

(b) General reserve

The general reserve records funds set aside for operational and capital expenditure of Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated as detailed below.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Future projects	270,299	270,299
	<u>270,299</u>	<u>270,299</u>

15 Auditors' Remuneration

2020	2019
\$	\$

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

15 Auditors' Remuneration

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor, TDH Chartered Accountants, for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	6,500	6,100

16 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	165,038	17,029
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	45,623	46,958
- net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(18,182)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(51,376)	(15,956)
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	24,790	(27,183)
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	(48,500)	47,409
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	6,854	(25,669)
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(72,337)	16,263
Cashflows from operations	51,910	58,851

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

17 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the association is:

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated
2/5 Goyder Road
Parap NT 0820

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

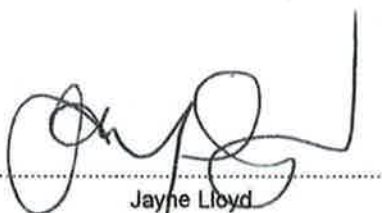
Statement by Members of the Committee

The committee members declare that in their opinion:

- the accompanying financial statements are drawn up as to present fairly the state of affairs of the Association as at 30 June 2020, the results of its operations and cash flows of the Association for the year ended on that date;
 - the accounts of the Association have been properly prepared and are in accordance with the books of account of the Association;
 - there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
-
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

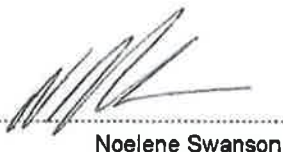
Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013*.

President



Jayne Lloyd

Treasurer



Noelene Swanson

Dated

10/8/2020

10/8/2020

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Independent Audit Report to the members of Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other 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 financial report of Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission 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 Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the ethical 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 statements in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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

Responsibilities of Responsible Entities for the Financial Report

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

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

Independent Audit Report to the members of Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 the financial statements.



Adam Dohnt
Registered Company Auditor
Darwin

13 August 2020

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Detailed Income and Expenditure Statement

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Income		
Other rendering of services revenue	96,364	26,274
Interest income	6,677	16,995
Member subscriptions	45,927	59,139
Grants	1,048,775	1,184,492
Donations	36,818	4,091
Other income	118,182	-
Total income	1,352,743	1,290,991
Less: Expenses		
Accounting fees	22,614	18,514
Auditors remuneration	6,500	6,100
Bad debts	-	269
Bank charges	958	1,802
Cleaning	9,713	7,050
Computer expenses	15,255	9,069
Conference/Seminar costs	56,717	170
Consulting and professional fees	92,417	123,475
Depreciation	45,623	46,958
Electricity and water	5,182	4,636
Equipment < \$5,000	1,518	20,885
Freight and cartage	-	390
Insurance	3,964	3,830
Lease rentals on operating lease	-	6,024
Motor vehicle expenses	4,646	5,646
Occupancy costs	8,159	4,324
Other employee costs	10,429	17,008
Interest expense on lease liability	4,911	-
Postage	464	397
Printing and stationery	10,884	7,402
Promotion	246	2,427
Program expenditure	8,465	20,957
Repairs and maintenance	1,963	2,479
Salaries	740,496	794,851
Staff training	3,297	5,906
Subscriptions	7,239	5,298
Superannuation contributions	70,921	71,113
Telephone and fax	11,678	11,388
Travel expenses	31,310	67,641
Workers compensation insurance	12,136	7,953
Total Expenses	1,187,705	1,273,962
Net profit	165,038	17,029

Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Disclaimer

The additional financial data presented on pages 25 and 27 to 28 are in accordance with the books and records of the Association which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our statutory audit of the Association for the year ended 30 June 2020. It will be appreciated that our statutory audit did not cover all details of the additional financial data. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial data and we give no warranty of accuracy or reliability in respect of the data provided. Neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility in any way whatsoever to any person (other than Northern Territory Council of Social Service Incorporated) in respect of such data, including any errors or omissions therein however caused.



Adam Dohnt
Registered Company Auditor

13 August 2020