

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

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FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Haymarket Foundation Ltd is registered as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital under the provisions of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The Directors present the report on The Haymarket Foundation Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

DIRECTORS

The names and other information of the Directors in office during or since the end of the year are as follows. The Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

DIRECTOR'S NAME	POSITION	DATE APPOINTED	
The Hon Kevin R. Rozzoli (AM)	Chairman	25 May 1976	

Qualifications, experience and other information:

The Hon Kevin Rozzoli (AM) is a founding Director of the Haymarket Foundation and has served in the role of Chairman for the past 31 years. Mr Rozzoli holds a Diploma of Law (1985) and was a member of the NSW Legislative assembly from 1973 to 2003, serving in the role of Speaker of the Parliament from 1988 to 1995. Kevin is a tireless advocate for socially and economically disadvantaged members of the community, and a founding member of the Accountability Round Table, a Victorian based organisation promoting higher integrity standards in the operational functions of Australia's parliaments .Last year he retired from the board of the Public Interest Advocacy Centre after a term of 12 years, from the board of the NSW Law and Justice Foundation after 21 years as well as Deputy Chair of the NSW Environmental Defenders Office. All retirements were the result of new board policy restricting the number of years a board member could serve.

Dr Stephen Wilson Deputy Chairperson	20 August 2008
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Qualifications, experience and other information:

Dr Stephen Wilson is a rehabilitation physician with clinical experience in managing the health of people experiencing homelessness. Dr Wilson is involved in teaching as an Adjunct Associate Professor at the University of Notre Dame, and has Clinical Appointments at the Mater Hospital and the Royal North Shore Hospital.

Qualifications, experience and other information:

Sumithira Thavapalan was appointed as a Director and Treasurer of the Haymarket Foundation in January 2019. Ms Thavapalan holds a Bachelor of Commerce with Class One Honours from the University of New South Wales and is a Chartered Accountant. Sumithira has extensive experience working in senior financial and leadership roles across ASX Listed Companies, top 4 Professional Services Firms, Government and Not-for-profit. She is passionate about providing quality of life outcomes for vulnerable people in our community.

Qualifications, experience and other information:

Peter Valpiani was appointed as a Director and Company Secretary of the Haymarket Foundation in October 2017. Mr Valpiani holds a Master of Business Administration from the Macquarie Graduate School of Management, as well as professional qualifications in Project and Change Management. Peter is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the Haymarket Foundation an associate lecturer at the University of Sydney and was elected to the Board of NADA as Finance Executive in November 2019.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTOR'S NAME	POSITION	DATE APPOINTED
Mr Jeff Smith	Director	18 May 2016

Qualifications, experience and other information:

Jeff Smith has been a Director of the Haymarket Foundation for the past three years. Mr Smith is a solicitor and holds a Master of Laws from Sydney University and a Bachelor of Arts/Law from Macquarie University. Jeff works as a senior consultant at Westwood Spice, a purpose-based consultancy firm where he specialises in governance, sustainability, and environmental law. He is a passionate supporter of social justice, having sat on the boards of the Total Environment Centre, the Environmental Planning and Law Association and Community Legal Centres NSW.

Ms Patricia Bramble	Director	15 September 2010	
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Qualifications, experience and other information:

Trish Bramble has been a Director of the Haymarket Foundation for the past nine years. Ms Bramble holds degrees in management and adult education from the University of Technology Sydney and has spent her career working in the Community Services Sector. Trish is an experienced Not-for-profit executive who has led multiple services and change initiatives, and currently sits as a director of Homelessness NSW.

Qualifications, experience and other information:

Richard Boyer has been a Director of the Haymarket Foundation for the past seven years. Mr Boyer holds a degree in Economics and Computer Sciences from the University of Canberra and was a senior executive in the financial services sector specialising in strategy, technology and service management. Since retirement, Richard has committed his time to supporting community and environmental causes as well as managing farming enterprises in South Australia.

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Qualifications, experience and other information:

Marion Downey is an experienced medical journalist, publisher and public relations manager. Previous positions she has held include Health Writer of the Sydney Morning Herald, Editorial Director of Haymarket Publishing (Medical Division) in the UK a Communications Manager of the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre at UNSW Sydney and Communications Manager at Service NSW for Business, responsible for COVID-19 and bushfire communications. Her previous board experience includes serving as a community representative on the Board of Governors of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson School in London, England and Secretary of the P&C of St George Girls High School. She has a passion for supporting and sharing the stories of vulnerable populations and is currently completing a Master of Public Policy and Governance at UNSW Sydney.

Dr Marlee Bower	Director	22 October 2019
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Qualifications, experience and other information:

Dr. Marlee Bower is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Matilda Centre for Research in Mental Health and Substance Use. In her current role she is the Academic Lead of the first National Mental Health Think Tank. Her work centres on the mental health of disadvantaged populations, including people experiencing homelessness and people experiencing incarceration. She recently completed her PhD in 2019 from Western Sydney University on the experience of loneliness amongst people experiencing homelessness in Australia. She has experience working on numerous evaluations of services and programs for people experiencing homelessness. She has previously worked in state government in prison inspection and homelessness strategy.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Haymarket Foundation Ltd over the course of the financial year were delivered across three key domains, Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS), Population Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Services.

The Foundation delivered three Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) programs; The Haymarket Centre, Rapid Response Program (Rapid), and the Sydney Homelessness Early Intervention Service (SHEIS). An operational summary of each programs is outlined below.

- The Haymarket Centre: The Haymarket Centre ("The Centre", THC) is a 24-bed crisis accommodation facility funded by the Department of Family and Community Services. Bed availability is split into 11 male beds, 11 female beds, and two transgender beds. To be admitted into this service, clients must; be homeless, have a diagnosed mental health condition, and still using drugs or alcohol. The service is always open (24 hours per day, 365 days a year), with case management services delivered using a harm minimisation, trauma informed approach. The goal of this service is to stabilise clients through pro-active case management and advocacy work to establish pathways to permanent accommodation.
- Rapid Response Program: The Rapid Response Program (Rapid) aims to quickly re-accommodate people who are newly homeless. This program is led by the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), with the Haymarket Foundation providing high effort case work and community-based accommodation to men and women under a sub-contracting, Joint Working Agreement (JWA). Case management services are delivered across the Central and Inner Western Suburbs of Sydney between 9:00am to 5:00pm Monday to Friday, with clients staying in transitional community-based accommodation for up to three months. The goal of this service is to identify and transition clients to permanent accommodation to prevent long-term homelessness.
- Sydney Homelessness Early Intervention Service: The Sydney Homelessness Early Intervention Service (SHEIS) provides short-term case work and brokerage services to people who are at risk of, or who are newly homeless. This program is led by Mission Australia (MA), with the Haymarket Foundation providing high effort case work and brokerage services to men and women under a sub-contracting, Joint Working Agreement (JWA). Case management services are delivered across the Central and Inner Western Suburbs of Sydney between 8:00am to 4:00pm Monday to Friday, with clients receiving brokerage (e.g. support in clearing rental arrears) and additional service linkages to remain in secure accommodation. The goal of this service is to support clients to remain in permanent accommodation and prevent primary homelessness from occurring.

The Foundation delivered one population health Program; the HIV/AOD Integrated Care Program.

 HIV/AOD Integrated Care Program: The HIV/AOD Integrated Care Program is a four-bed stabilisation unit located within The Haymarket Centre funded by the South Eastern Sydney Local Health District (SESLHD). Clients are typically referred to this service from the AIDS Dementia and HIV Psychiatry Service (ADAHPS), and must be HIV positive, homeless, have a diagnosed mental health condition, and still using drugs or alcohol to be admitted into the service. The service is always open (24 hours per day, 365 days a year), with social work and case management services co-delivered by Haymarket, the NSW Health HIV Community Team and the Bobby Goldsmith Foundation (BGF) using a harm minimisation, trauma informed approach. Clients stay until they are stable and are then transitioned to the Bobby Goldsmith Foundation's Floating Care Program.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

The Foundation also delivered three Alcohol and Other Drugs Programs; the Bourke Street Project, the AOD Counselling Service, and a Waiting List Support Service. An operational summary of each of these programs is outlined below:

- The Bourke Street Project: The Bourke Street Program is a community living skills and accommodation program funded by the SESLHD for up to 24 men who have completed a residential rehabilitation program and require additional support to maintain a drug free lifestyle. Clients are typically referred to this program from residential rehabilitation services and must be clean/sober for at least 30 days to be considered for admission. Case management, group therapy, and living skills programs are delivered using a strengths-based approach between 10.00am to 6:00pm Mondays, and 8:00am to 4:00pm Tuesdays to Fridays. The goal of this service is to support men to rebuild their lives and to build the strengths required to remain clean and sober in broader society.
- AOD Counselling Service: The AOD Counselling service is a face to face service that provides counselling support to people who are trying to achieve and maintain a drug free lifestyle. The service is funded by the Central and Eastern Primary Health District (CESPHN) with the psychologist also conducting group therapy and supporting the Haymarket staff in their case management of clients by providing clinical supervision or crisis intervention.
- Waiting List Support Service: The Waiting List Support Service (WLSS) is a telephone and face-to-face service that provides support and assistance to people who having difficulties navigating or waiting to access rehabilitation services. WLSS is funded by the Central and Eastern Primary Health District (CESPHN) with the aim to provide ongoing emotional support to help individuals stay on treatment service wait lists, support to clients in accessing community & treatment services, provide information on available treatment services, and care coordination and advocacy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COMPANY

The short-term objectives of the company are;

- To continue adapting treatment modalities to ensure safe access to care for vulnerable population groups, with a focus on Telehealth.
- Build fundraising, marketing, and communications capability in order to diversify revenue.
- Complete cost efficiency programs to ensure maximum resource allocation to frontline service delivery.
- Implement models of care aligned with the Australian Health Performance Framework.

The long-term objectives of the company are;

- Implement and embed Value Based models of Healthcare across all client facing services.
- Develop research partnerships with government and research bodies to identify and further pursue best practice and quality service approaches through empirical research.
- Provide relevant, innovative primary health services to people experiencing homelessness in Sydney.

The Company has adopted the following strategies to achieve its objectives;

- Maintain re-accreditation to ACHS EQUIP 6 standards.
- Recommenced the delivery of General Practice services to people experiencing homelessness.
- Refined new technology and business intelligence frameworks to evaluate clinical outcomes and value-based healthcare objectives on an ongoing basis.

OPERATING RESULT

The operating result of the company for the financial year was a deficit of \$328,286 (2019: surplus \$45,837).

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings each Director was eligible to attend and actually attended during the financial year is summarised as follows:

	Board of Directors		Finance Committee		Credentialing Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Kevin Rozzoli	10	10	2	2)=2	3
Stephen Wilson	10	7	2000	200	1	1
Sumithira Thavapalan	10	9	2	2	178	; ;;
Peter Valpiani	10	10	2	2	1	1
Jeff Smith	10	4	(16)	1973	185	1
Patricia Bramble	10	9		÷ :	185	3
Richard Boyer	10	10	2	2	2.55	8
Marion Downey	10	8		2.65	185	29.
Marlee Bower*	6	5	263	100	185	3

* Appointed during the year

MEMBERS LIABILITY

The Haymarket Foundation Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each toward meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. As at 30 June 2020, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up in \$180 (2019: \$160).

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

The Hon. Kevin R. Rozzoli (AM) Chairman and Director

Sydney, 20 October 2020



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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THE HAYMARKET FOUNDATION LTD ABN 24 001 397 986

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HAYMARKET FOUNDATION LTD

In accordance with the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012,* as lead auditor for the audit of The Haymarket Foundation Ltd, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 there has been:

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

StewartBrown

StewartBrown Chartered Accountants

S.J. Hutcheon Partner

20 October 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		2020	2019
1 00 FT0	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets	C	070 000	1 007 272
Cash and cash equivalents	6	878,000	1,097,372
Trade and other receivables	7	346,536	190,449
Total current assets	-	1,224,536	1,287,821
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	8	3,084,321	3,026,089
Property, plant and equipment	9	38,790	43,411
Right-of-use assets	10	1,119,410	-
Total non-current assets	-	4,242,521	3,069,500
TOTAL ASSETS	-	5,467,057	4,357,321
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	346,231	139,299
Employee benefits	12	317,523	253,647
Lease liabilities	13	437,804	-
Total current liabilities		1,101,558	392,946
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	12	27,633	32,088
Lease liabilities	13	733,865	-
Total non-current liabilities		761,498	32,088
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,863,056	425,034
NET ASSETS		3,604,001	3,932,287
FUNDS			
Accumulated funds	-	3,604,001	3,932,287
TOTAL FUNDS	:	3,604,001	3,932,287

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

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue	4	3,452,746	3,196,749
Other income	4	-	176,382
		3,452,746	3,373,131
Expenses			
Administration and other expenses		(247,477)	(189,670)
Depreciation expense	5	(427,594)	(17,206)
Employee benefits expense	5	(2,568,307)	(2,392,533)
Fair value loss on financial assets	5	(17,752)	-
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		-	(1,933)
Occupancy costs		(147,226)	(497,836)
Service costs	_	(372,676)	(228,116)
	-	(3,781,032)	(3,327,294)
Surplus (deficit) before income tax		(328,286)	45,837
Income tax expense	_	-	
Surplus (deficit) for the year	_	(328,286)	45,837
Total other comprehensive income for the year	_	-	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	=	(328,286)	45,837

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Accumulated Funds	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	3,886,450	3,886,450
Comprehensive income		
Surplus (deficit) for the year	45,837	45,837
Other comprehensive income		_
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	45,837	45,837
Balance at 30 June 2019	3,932,287	3,932,287
Balance at 1 July 2019	3,932,287	3,932,287
Comprehensive income		
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(328,286)	(328,286)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(328,286)	(328,286)
Balance at 30 June 2020	3,604,001	3,604,001

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
		·	·
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and government		3,668,109	3,220,243
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,462,716)	(3,572,323)
Investment income received		83,578	120,955
Interest paid - leases		(61,645)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		227,326	(231,125)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		-	282,459
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(7,263)	(22,803)
Purchase of financial assets		(75,984)	(95,051)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(83,247)	164,605
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of lease liabilities		(363,451)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		(363,451)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(219,372)	(66,520)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,097,372	1,163,892
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	878,000	1,097,372

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

Note 1 - Reporting entity

The financial report includes the financial statements and notes of The Haymarket Foundation Ltd. The Haymarket Foundation Ltd is registered as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital under the provisions of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 October 2020.

Note 2 - Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The Haymarket Foundation Ltd has adopted Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions.

Basis of measurement

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 liabilities.

Comparatives

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. Where the company has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed

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 company.

Key estimates

Impairment

The Directors assess impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Long service leave provision

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

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

Note 2 - Basis of preparation (continued)

New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 establishes a comprehensive five-step framework for recognising revenue. AASB 15 applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. Under AASB 15, revenue is recognised when a performance obligation has been satisfied at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The standard requires entities to exercise judgment, taking into consideration all the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The company applied the five-step model to its various revenue streams to assess the impacts of AASB 15.

The adoption of AASB 15 has not resulted in any changes to the company's recognition of revenue and accordingly has not materially impacted the company's financial statements.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 removes the current operating and finance lease distinction for lessees and requires entities to recognise all material leases on the *Statement of Financial Position*. AASB 16 requires the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the commencement of all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The company has elected to apply the modified retrospective method of adoption. At the date of initial application, 1 July 2019, the company elected to measure the right-of-use asset as an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prior accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the *Statement of Financial Position* immediately before the date of initial application.

The adoption of AASB 16 has resulted in:

- The recognition of right-of-use assets of \$1,535,120
- The recognition of lease liabilities of \$1,535,120

The difference between the operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2019 and the lease liability as at 1 July 2019 is due to the lease liability being discounted by the incremental borrowing rate, the effect of timing differences on entering into the lease agreements and the effect of short-term leases being excluded from the calculation of lease liabilities as at 1 July 2019.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

There are no other new accounting standards and interpretations expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial report that are issued and not yet applicable.

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies

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

Income Tax

The Haymarket Foundation Ltd is a not-for-profit Charity & Public Benevolent Institution and is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

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.

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes including goods and services tax (GST). Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Grants, donations and bequests

Income arising from the contribution of an asset (including cash) is recognised when the following conditions have been satisfied:

- (a) the company obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution;
- (b) it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the company; and
- (c) the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably at the fair value of the consideration received.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade receivables

For all sources of recurrent income, trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts. Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for impairment in relation to doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment including buildings, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Leasehold improvements	10%
Plant and equipment	20% - 33.33%
Motor vehicles	20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Right-of-use assets

At inception, a right-of-use assets and a lease liability is recognised. Right-of-use assets are included in the *Statement of Financial Position* within a classification relevant to the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, comprising of the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs incurred
- An estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred either at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period

Subsequently, right-of-use assets are measured using a cost model. The right-of-use asset is depreciated to the earlier of the useful life of the asset or the lease term using the straight-line method and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in "Depreciation and amortisation".

The company tests for impairment where there is an indication that a right-of-use asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of a right of use asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, except where the decrease reverses a previously recognised revaluation increase for the same asset.

The resulting decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to that extent and reduces the amount accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus, and future depreciation charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Leases

The company leases office premises on an arm's length basis from a third-party and related party lessor. A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At inception of a contract, it is assessed to determine whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. If the terms and conditions of a contract are changed, it is reassessed to once again determine if the contract is still, or now contains, a lease.

The term of a lease is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with the periods covered by an option to extend the lease where there is reasonable certainty that the option will be exercised, and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if there is reasonable certainty that the option will not be exercised.

The assessment of the reasonable certainty of the exercising of options to extend the lease, or not exercising of options to terminate the lease, is reassessed upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the company's control and it affects the reasonable certainty assumptions. The assessment of the lease term is revised if there is a change in the non-cancellable lease period.

The company does not recognise leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less or are of low value as a rightof-use asset or lease liability. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense in the *Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income* on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Lease liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the lease liability is initially recognised for the present value of noncancellable lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate.

The tenor of a lease includes any renewal period where the lessee is reasonably certain that they will exercise the option to renew. The company has reviewed all its leases and included any extensions where the company assessed it is reasonably certain the lease agreement will be renewed.

The lease payment used in the calculation of the lease liabilities should include variable payments when they relate to an index or rate. Where leases contain variable lease, payments based on an index or rate at a future point in time, the company has used the incremental uplift contained in the lease or the respective Reserve Bank forward-looking CPI target for CPI-related increases.

In the absence of any floor or cap clauses in the lease agreements, the company measures the rent for the year under market review at an amount equal to the rent of the year preceding the market review increased by a fixed rate.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not yet paid at the commencement date. Lease payments are discounted using the relevant company's incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate used for this calculation is dictated by the tenor of the lease and the location of the asset. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate the company would be charged on borrowings, provided by our banking partners. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate is 4.5%. The following lease payments being fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable are included where they are not paid at the commencement date.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments

The unwind of the financial charge on the lease liabilities is recognised in the *Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income* in "Finance costs" based on the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are compared at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified upon initial recognition into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance income or finance costs, except for impairment of trade receivables which are disclosed with other expenses.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset
- the business model for managing the financial asset

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the asset meets the following conditions (and are not designated as FVPL):

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are eligible for an irrevocable election at inception to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents return of capital.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than to "hold and collect" or "hold to collect and sell" are categorised at fair value through profit or loss. The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment requirements as applicable under AASB 9 use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due, and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Directors considers a broad range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument. In applying this approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and the credit risk is not low
- financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at reporting date

The loss allowance for the first category is measured as "12-month expected credit loss" and for the second category is measured as "lifetime expected credit losses".

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Company during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability. The carrying amount of trade and other payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

Employee benefits

Provision is made for the company'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 settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year 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 not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard. Fair value is the price the entity would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie 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 the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments 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 instruments, 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.

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

S S Note 4 - Revenue and other income Fearman and other income Grants revenue - other 577,698 Government support - COVID-19 62,500 Cilents fees 291,639 Datations 73,703 Investment income 135,418 Other revenue 3,403,828 Other revenue 48,918 Other revenue 48,918 Other revenue 3,452,746 Other revenue 176,382 Total revenue and other income 176,382 Total depreciation 176,382 Property, plant and equipment 11,884 17,206 Employee benefite expense 2,568,307 2,332,633 Fair value loss on financial asset		2020	2019
Revenue Comparison Grants revenue - government Government support - COVID-19 2,262,870 2,269,759 Grants revenue - other Government support - COVID-19 62,500 - Clients fees 291,639 164,784 Donations 73,703 72,189 Investment income 135,418 107,231 Other revenue 3,403,828 3,150,627 Other revenue 48,918 46,122 Adds,918 46,122 448,918 Total revenue 3,452,746 3,196,749 Other income - 176,382 Total revenue 3,452,746 3,373,131 Note 5 - Expenses - 176,382 Depreciation - 176,382 Property, plant and equipment 11,884 17,206 Employee benefits expense 2,568,307 2,392,533 Finance costs - lease liabilities 61,645 - Envalue gos on financial assets 17,752 - Total depreciation - 1,933 Rental expenses -<		\$	\$
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Grants revenue - other 577,698 536,664 Government support - COVID-19 62,500 - Cilents fees 291,639 164,784 Donations 73,703 72,189 Investment income 135,418 107,231 Other revenue 48,918 46,122 Other revenue 3,452,746 3,196,749 Other revenue 3,452,746 3,196,749 Other revenue - 176,382 Total revenue and other income - 176,382 Depreciation - - 176,382 <	Revenue		
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Clients fees 291,639 164,784 Donations 73,703 72,189 Investment income 135,418 107,231 Other revenue 48,918 46,122 Other revenue 48,918 46,122 Other revenue 3,452,746 3,196,749 Other income - 176,382 Fair value gain on financial assets - 176,382 Total other income 3,452,746 3,373,131 Note 5 - Expenses - 176,382 Depreciation - 176,382 Property, plant and equipment 11,884 17,206 Right-of-use assets - - Fair value loss on financial assets 1,752 - Inance costs - lease liabilities 61,645 - Fiance costs - lease liabilities 61,645 - Fair value loss on financial assets 17,752 - Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 1,933 Rental expense - 400,181 Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalent			536,664
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48,918 $46,122$ Total revenue $3,452,746$ $3,196,749$ Other incomeFair value gain on financial assets- $176,382$ Total other income $3,452,746$ $3,373,131$ Note 5 - ExpensesDepreciationProperty, plant and equipment $11,884$ $17,206$ Right-of-use assets $415,710$ -Total depreciation $427,594$ $17,206$ Employee benefits expense $2,568,307$ $2,392,533$ Finance costs - lease liabilities $61,645$ -Fair value loss on financial assets $17,752$ -Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment- 1933 Rental expenses- $400,181$ Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalentsCash on depositTotal cash and cash equivalents $478,000$ $87,900$ $1,097,372$ Note 7 - Trade and other receivablesCurrentAccrued income $84,899$ $33,059$ Grants receivable $217,852$ $132,952$ Other receivables $217,852$ $132,952$ Other receivable $27,382$ $14,543$ Other receivable $27,382$ $14,543$ Other receivable $27,382$ $14,543$ Prepayments $16,403$ $9,922$	Other revenue		
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Other incomeFair value gain on financial assets-176,382Total other income-176,382Total revenue and other income3,452,7463,373,131Note 5 - ExpensesDepreciation11,88417,206Property, plant and equipment11,88417,206Right-of-use assets415,710-Total depreciation427,59417,206Employee benefits expense2,568,3072,392,533Finance costs - lease liabilities61,645-Fair value loss on financial assets17,752-Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment-1,933Rental expenses-400,181Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents27,372Cash on deposit400,000800,000Total cash and cosh equivalents878,0001,097,372Note 7 - Trade and other receivables217,852132,952Other receivable217,852132,952Other receivables27,38214,516Prepayments16,4039,922		48,918	46,122
Fair value gain on financial assets - 176,382 Total other income - 176,382 Total revenue and other income 3,452,746 3,373,131 Note 5 - Expenses - 11,884 17,206 Depreciation - - - - Property, plant and equipment 11,884 17,206 - - Total depreciation 427,594 - - - Total depreciation 427,594 17,206 - - Employee banefits expense 2,568,307 2,392,533 - - 1,933 Finance costs - lease liabilities 61,645 - - - 1,933 Rental expenses - 400,181 - 1,933 - 400,181 Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents 297,372 - - 400,000 800,000 Total cash and cash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 - - 400,181 Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 - - 400,000 800,000 - - - 1	Total revenue	3,452,746	3,196,749
Fair value gain on financial assets - 176,382 Total other income - 176,382 Total revenue and other income 3,452,746 3,373,131 Note 5 - Expenses - 11,884 17,206 Depreciation - - - - Property, plant and equipment 11,884 17,206 - - Total depreciation 427,594 - - - Total depreciation 427,594 17,206 - - Employee banefits expense 2,568,307 2,392,533 - - 1,933 Finance costs - lease liabilities 61,645 - - - 1,933 Rental expenses - 400,181 - 1,933 - 400,181 Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents 297,372 - - 400,000 800,000 Total cash and cash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 - - 400,181 Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 - - 400,000 800,000 - - - 1	Other income		
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Total revenue and other income 3,452,746 3,373,131 Note 5 - Expenses 2 Depreciation 11,884 17,206 Property, plant and equipment 11,884 17,206 Right-of-use assets 415,710 - Total depreciation 427,594 17,206 Employee benefits expense 2,568,307 2,392,533 Finance costs - lease liabilities 61,645 - Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 1,933 Rental expenses - 400,181 Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents 878,000 297,372 Cash at bank and on hand 478,000 297,372 Cash at ocash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 Note 7 - Trade and other receivables 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 217,852 132,952	-		
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Property, plant and equipment 11,884 17,206 Right-of-use assets 415,710 - Total depreciation 427,594 17,206 Employee benefits expense 2,568,307 2,392,533 Finance costs - lease liabilities 61,645 - Fair value loss on financial assets 17,752 - Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment - 1,933 Rental expenses - 400,181 Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents - 400,181 Cash at bank and on hand 478,000 297,372 Cash on deposit 400,000 800,000 Total cash and cash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 Note 7 - Trade and other receivables - 132,952 Other receivables 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 27,382 14,516 Prepayments 16,403 9,922	Note 5 - Expenses		
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Employee benefits expense2,568,3072,392,533Finance costs - lease liabilities61,645-Fair value loss on financial assets17,752-Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment-1,933Rental expenses-400,181Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalentsCash at bank and on hand478,000297,372Cash on deposit400,000800,000Total cash and cash equivalents878,0001,097,372Note 7 - Trade and other receivablesCurrent Accrued income84,89933,059Grants receivable217,852132,952Other receivables27,38214,516Prepayments16,4039,922	Right-of-use assets	415,710	-
Finance costs - lease liabilities61,645-Fair value loss on financial assets17,752-Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment-1,933Rental expenses-400,181Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalentsCash at bank and on hand478,000297,372Cash on deposit400,000800,000Total cash and cash equivalents878,0001,097,372Note 7 - Trade and other receivablesCurrent84,89933,059Grants receivable217,852132,952Other receivables27,38214,516Prepayments16,4039,922	Total depreciation	427,594	17,206
Fair value loss on financial assets17,752Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment-1,933Rental expenses-400,181Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents-Cash at bank and on hand478,000297,372Cash on deposit400,000800,000Total cash and cash equivalents878,0001,097,372Note 7 - Trade and other receivables-Current84,89933,059Grants receivable217,852132,952Other receivables27,38214,516Prepayments16,4039,922	Employee benefits expense	2,568,307	2,392,533
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment-1,933Rental expenses-400,181Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents-400,181Cash at bank and on hand478,000297,372Cash on deposit400,000800,000Total cash and cash equivalents878,0001,097,372Note 7 - Trade and other receivablesCurrent84,89933,059Grants receivable217,852132,952Other receivables27,38214,516Prepayments16,4039,922	Finance costs - lease liabilities	61,645	-
Rental expenses - 400,181 Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents - 400,000 Cash at bank and on hand 478,000 297,372 Cash on deposit 400,000 800,000 Total cash and cash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 Note 7 - Trade and other receivables - - Current - - Accrued income 84,899 33,059 Grants receivable 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 27,382 14,516 Prepayments 16,403 9,922	Fair value loss on financial assets	17,752	-
Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents Cash at bank and on hand 478,000 297,372 Cash on deposit 400,000 800,000 Total cash and cash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 Note 7 - Trade and other receivables 7000 800,000 Current 84,899 33,059 Grants receivable 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 217,852 132,952 Prepayments 16,403 9,922	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,933
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Cash on deposit 400,000 800,000 Total cash and cash equivalents 878,000 1,097,372 Note 7 - Trade and other receivables 200,000 800,000 Current 84,899 33,059 Grants receivable 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 27,382 14,516 Prepayments 16,403 9,922	Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on deposit400,000800,000Total cash and cash equivalents878,0001,097,372Note 7 - Trade and other receivablesCurrent84,89933,059Grants receivable217,852132,952Other receivables27,38214,516Prepayments16,4039,922	Cash at bank and on hand	478,000	297,372
Note 7 - Trade and other receivablesCurrentAccrued income84,89933,059Grants receivable217,852132,952Other receivables27,38214,516Prepayments16,4039,922	Cash on deposit	400,000	800,000
CurrentAccrued income84,89933,059Grants receivable217,852132,952Other receivables27,38214,516Prepayments16,4039,922	Total cash and cash equivalents	878,000	1,097,372
Accrued income 84,899 33,059 Grants receivable 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 27,382 14,516 Prepayments 16,403 9,922	Note 7 - Trade and other receivables		
Accrued income 84,899 33,059 Grants receivable 217,852 132,952 Other receivables 27,382 14,516 Prepayments 16,403 9,922	<u>Current</u>		
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Other receivables 27,382 14,516 Prepayments 16,403 9,922		,	
Prepayments 16,403 9,922			
	Prepayments		

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

			2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 8 - Financial assets			Ŧ	Ŧ
<u>Non-current</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or lo	DSS			
Units in managed funds			3,084,321	3,026,089
Total non-current financial assets		=	3,084,321	3,026,089
Movements in carrying amount				
Opening net carrying amount			3,026,089	3,037,115
Additions			75,984	95,051
Disposals			-	(282,459)
Fair value gain (loss)		_	(17,752)	176,382
Closing net carrying amount		=	3,084,321	3,026,089
Note 9 - Property, plant and equipment				
	Leasehold	Plant and	Motor	
	Improvements	Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 30 June 2019				
Cost	18,820	36,415	59,960	115,195
Accumulated depreciation	(16,183)	(31,282)	(24,319)	(71,784)
Net carrying amount	2,637	5,133	35,641	43,411
Movements in carrying amounts				
Opening net carrying amount	2,637	5,133	35,641	43,411
Additions	-	7,263	-	7,263
Depreciation charge for the year	(272)	(1,888)	(9,724)	(11,884)
Closing net carrying amount	2,365	10,508	25,917	38,790
At 30 June 2020				
Cost	18,820	43,678	59,960	122,458
Accumulated depreciation	(16,455)	(33,170)	(34,043)	(83,668)
Net carrying amount	2,365	10,508	25,917	38,790
			2020	2019
			\$	\$
Note 10 - Right-of-use assets			Ý	¥
Property lease - at cost			1,535,120	-
Accumulated depreciation			(415,710)	-
Total right-of-use assets		_	1,119,410	-
		=		
<i>Movements in carrying amounts</i> Balance at the beginning of the year (adoption	of AASR 16)		1 525 120	
Depreciation charge for the year	UI AASO 10 J		1,535,120 (415,710)	-
Closing net carrying amount		-	1,119,410	
5 ···· , 6 · ···		=	1,110,410	

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

	2020	2019
Note 11 - Trade and other payables	\$	\$
<u>Current</u> Trade payables	60,422	26,354
GST payable	32,598	20,354
Income in advance	137,789	-
Other payables	115,422	88,494
Total current trade and other payables	346,231	139,299
Note 12 - Employee benefits		
Current		
Annual leave	207,467	168,305
Long service leave	110,056	85,342
Total current employee benefits	317,523	253,647
Non-current		
Long service leave	27,633	32,088
Total non-current employee benefits	27,633	32,088
Note 13 - Lease liabilities		
Current		
Lease liabilities	437,804	-
Total current lease liabilities	437,804	-
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	733,865	-
Total non-current lease liabilities	733,865	-
Movements in carrying amounts		
Balance at the beginning of the year (adoption of AASB 16)	1,535,120	-
Repayments	(425,096)	-
Interest	61,645	-
Closing net carrying amount	1,171,669	-
Note 14 - Key management personnel compensation		
The aggregate amount of compensation paid to key personnel during the year	207,228	181,959
Note 15 - Commitments		
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Not later than one year	-	425,092
Later than 1 year not later than 5 years	-	60,521
		485,613

Due to the adoption of *AASB 16* effective from 1 July 2019, operating lease commitments are no longer separately disclosed and are recorded as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

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

Note 16 - Economic Dependency

The Haymarket Foundation is dependent on various state and federal government departments and agencies for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At 30 June 2020 the Directors have no reason to believe these departments will not continue to support the company.

Note 17 - Contingent liabilities

At balance date the Directors of the company are not aware of the existence of any contingent liability.

Note 18 - Events occurring after balance date

Subsequent to the end of the financial year there have been considerable economic impacts in Australia and globally arising from the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus, and Government actions to reduce the spread of the virus.

At the date of signing the financial statements the Directors are unable to determine what financial effects the outbreak of the virus could have on the company in the coming financial period.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility to continuously monitor the situation and evaluate this impact including its ability to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

There were no significant events occurring after balance date

Note 19 - Limitation of members' liability

The company is registered as a company limited by guarantee, and in accordance with the constitution the liability of members in the event of the company being wound up would not exceed \$20 per member. At 30 June 2020 the number of members of this company was 9 (2019: 9).

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors of The Haymarket Foundation Ltd declare that:

- 1. The financial statements, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
- 2. In the opinion of the Directors there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

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The Hon. Kevin R. Rozzoli (AM) Chairman and Director

Sydney, 20 October 2020

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION UNDER THE CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACT 1991

In the opinion of the Board of The Haymarket Foundation Ltd:

- (i) The financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of all income and expenditure with respect to fundraising appeals for the year ended 30 June 2020; and
- (ii) The statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020 gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company with respect to fundraising appeals; and
- (iii) The provisions of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*, the regulations under that Act, and the conditions attached to the authority to fundraise have been complied with; and
- (iv) The internal controls exercised by the company are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the company from any of its fundraising appeals.

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

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The Hon. Kevin R. Rozzoli (AM) Chairman and Director

Sydney, 20 October 2020



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THE HAYMARKET FOUNDATION LTD ABN 24 001 397 986

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HAYMARKET FOUNDATION LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of The Haymarket Foundation Ltd 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 funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' Declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of The Haymarket Foundation Ltd is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* 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 report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the Directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

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

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HAYMARKET FOUNDATION LTD

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at *The Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* and the website address is <u>http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx</u>

We communicate with the Directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In addition, our audit report has also been prepared for the members of the Company in accordance with section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*. Accordingly, we have performed additional work beyond that which is performed in our capacity as auditors pursuant to the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. These additional procedures included obtaining an understanding of the internal control structure for fundraising appeal activities and examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance with the accounting and associated record keeping requirements for fundraising appeal activities pursuant to the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and Regulations.

It should be noted that the accounting records and data relied upon for reporting on fundraising appeal activities are not continuously audited and do not necessarily reflect after the event accounting adjustments and the normal year-end financial adjustments for such matters as accruals, prepayments, provisioning and valuations necessary for year-end financial report preparation.

The performance of our statutory audit included a review of internal controls for the purpose of determining the appropriate audit procedures to enable an opinion to be expressed on the financial report. This review is not a comprehensive review of all those systems or of the system taken as a whole and is not designed to uncover all weaknesses in those systems.

The audit opinion expressed in this report pursuant to the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* has been formed on the above basis.

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HAYMARKET FOUNDATION LTD

Auditor's opinion

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* we report that, in our opinion:

- a) the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial result of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2020; and
- b) the financial report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and Regulations; and
- c) money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and Regulations; and
- d) at the date of this report there are reasonable grounds to believe that company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

StewartBrown

StewartBrown Chartered Accountants

S.J. Hutcheon Managing Partner

20 October 2020