

# **Australian Network on Disability Limited**

ACN 605 683 369

## **Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

# Australian Network on Disability Limited

ACN 605 683 369

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For the Period Ended 30 June 2019

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# Australian Network on Disability Limited

ACN 605 683 369

## Director's Report

30 June 2019

The directors present their report on Australian Network on Disability Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

### Directors

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

Names	Position	Date First Appointed	Re-Appointed/Resigned	Period of Service as a Director (years)
Peter Wilson AM	AND Chairman	May 2015		4 years
Richard Barnett		December 2008	Retired effective 21 November 2019	11 years
Belinda Curtis		February 2002	Re-Appointed 22 November 2018	17 years
Kevin Figueiredo		December 2006	Re-Appointed 22 November 2018	13 years
Samantha Palmer		November 2010	Re-Appointed 30 November 2017	7 years
Donna Purcell		November 2014	Re-appointed 30 November 2017	5 years
Rania Saab		November 2012	Re-appointed 30 November 2017	7 years
David Davies	AND Company Secretary	November 2010	Re-Appointed 23 November 2016	9 years
Bronwyn Grantham	AND Treasurer	December 2012	Re-Appointed 23 November 2016	7 years
Rosie McArdle		November 2015 (casual appointment)	Re-Appointed 23 November 2016	4 years
Stephanie Gunn		November 2015	Resigned August 2019	4 years
Travis Tyler		November 2016		3 years
Scott Orpin		January 2018	Resigned 22 November 2018	10 months
Ainsley Barahona Santos		November 2018		7 months

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

### Principal activities

The principal purpose of the Company is to lead the change into a positive employment environment for people with disability by changing perceptions of employers and encouraging their good corporate citizenship. The Company's objectives are to do this by:

- advancing the equitable inclusion of people with disability in all aspects of business to create a disability confident Australia
- promoting employment of people with disability
- raising public awareness of the positive attributes of people with disability
- facilitating internships and mentoring programs to connect students with disability to employers
- raising awareness of the profile of people with disability as competent employees









# Australian Network on Disability Limited

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## Director's Report

30 June 2019

### Future Developments and results

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

### Members guarantee

Australian Network on Disability Limited is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the Company, the amount capable of being called up from each members and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$10 for members, subject to the provisions of the Company's constitution.

### Environmental matters

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

### Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of entities in the Company during the year.

### Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

### Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 5 (five) meetings were held following the adoption of the new Australian Network on Disability Constitution on May 2015. Attendances by each director during the year were as followings:

	Directors' Meetings as Corporation	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Peter Wilson AM	5	4
Richard Barnett	5	3
Belinda Curtis	5	5
Kevin Figueiredo	5	5
Samantha Palmer	5	4
Donna Purcell	5	3
Rania Saab	5	3
David Davies	5	4
Bronwyn Grantham	5	5
Rosie McArdle	5	3
Stephanie Gunn	5	5
Travis Tyler	5	5
Scott Orpin	2	0
Ainsley Barahona Santos	3	2



# Australian Network on Disability Limited

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## Director's Report

30 June 2019

### Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Australian Network on Disability Limited.

### Proceedings on behalf of company

No person has applied for leave of court under Section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

### Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 8 of the financial report.

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

Director: .....

Peter Wilson AM

Director: .....

Dated

Australian Network on Disability Limited  
ACN 605 683 369

Auditor's Independence Declaration under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit  
Commission Act 2012

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been:

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

PKF

SCOTT TOBUTT  
PARTNER

XX OCTOBER 2019  
SYDNEY, NSW

# Australian Network on Disability

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## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	4	<b>3,346,376</b>	2,852,478
Other income	4	<b>31,311</b>	18,940
Employee benefits expense		<b>(1,830,677)</b>	(1,564,831)
Cost of sales		<b>(309,070)</b>	(285,582)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	<b>(132,802)</b>	(61,488)
Marketing expenses		<b>(74,221)</b>	(62,351)
Occupancy costs	5	<b>(141,142)</b>	(131,470)
Administrative expenses		<b>(550,852)</b>	(362,164)
Finance costs		-	(342)
<b>Surplus before income tax</b>		<b>338,923</b>	403,190
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>338,923</b>	403,190
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>338,923</b>	403,190

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Network on Disability

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## Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,489,550	1,435,550
Trade and other receivables	7	2,174,642	1,743,220
Other assets		9,136	16,583
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>3,673,328</b>	<b>3,195,353</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade and other receivables	7	41,320	41,320
Property, plant and equipment	8	27,278	139,958
Intangible assets	9	24,767	44,889
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>93,365</b>	<b>226,167</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>3,766,693</b>	<b>3,421,520</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	313,949	434,561
Short-term provisions	11	79,019	59,587
Other financial liabilities	12	1,661,261	1,571,283
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,054,229</b>	<b>2,065,431</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Employee benefits		25,563	8,111
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>25,563</b>	<b>8,111</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,079,792</b>	<b>2,073,542</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>1,686,901</b>	<b>1,347,978</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated surplus		1,686,901	1,347,978
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>1,686,901</b>	<b>1,347,978</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Network on Disability

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## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2019

	Accumulated surplus	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2018</b>	<b>1,347,978</b>	<b>1,347,978</b>
Surplus for the year	<b>338,923</b>	<b>338,923</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>1,686,901</b>	<b>1,686,901</b>

2018

	Accumulated surplus	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2017</b>	944,788	944,788
Surplus for the year	403,190	403,190
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>1,347,978</b>	<b>1,347,978</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Network on Disability

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## Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
Note	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Receipts from customers and sponsorships received	3,286,243	3,337,137
Payments to suppliers and employees	<u>(2,982,243)</u>	<u>(2,341,589)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>304,000</u>	995,548
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Acquisition of intangible assets	-	(30,450)
Payment for term deposits	(250,000)	(550,000)
Proceeds from leasehold improvements	-	5,849
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>(574,601)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held	54,000	420,947
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>1,435,550</u>	1,014,603
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6 <u>1,489,550</u>	<u>1,435,550</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Network on Disability

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial report covers Australian Network on Disability Limited as an individual entity. Australian Network on Disability Limited is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

### 1 Basis of Preparation

The 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-profit Commission Act 2012.

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

The financial statements 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.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) 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 Company 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.

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

#### 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.

#### Other income

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

# Australian Network on Disability

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (a) Revenue and other income (cont'd)

##### Subscriptions

Revenue from the provision of annual membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis on the anniversary of the membership.

#### (b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise 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.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### (c) 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 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 twelve months 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 national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Employee benefits are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date regardless of the classification of the liability for measurement purposes under AASB 119.

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

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a reducing balance basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing from the time the asset is ready for use, as follows:

Office Equipment	2.5 - 5 years
Leasehold Improvements	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

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.



# Australian Network on Disability

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (e) Leases

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

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

#### (f) 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.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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.

#### (g) Trade and other payables

The Company measure trade and other payables initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### (h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

Impairment of trade receivables has been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company 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 (if any) is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectible then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

#### (i) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

# Australian Network on Disability

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (i) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

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, except for goodwill.

#### (j) Intangible assets

##### Software

Software has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. It has an estimated useful life of between one and three years.

##### Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

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

#### (k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result, and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (l) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issues by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

##### *AASB 9 Financial Instruments*

The Company has adopted AASB 9 from 1 July 2018. The standard introduced new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates and that are solely principal and interest. A debt investment shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is to both hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows which arise on specified dates that are solely principal and interest as well as selling the asset on the basis of its fair value. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading or contingent consideration recognised in a business combination) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). Despite these requirements, a financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss to reduce the effect of, or eliminate, an accounting mismatch. For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment is measured using a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. For receivables, a simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance is available.

The adoption of this standard did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

#### (m) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations in future periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided against early adoption of these Standards. The following summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant:

##### *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable from 1 January 2019)*

AASB 15 replaces AASB 11 Construction Contracts, AASB 18 Revenue and related Interpretations. The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (m) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations in future periods (cont'd)

The Company has undertaken a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 15. Based on this assessment, it has concluded that there will be no material impact upon the adoption of this standard.

#### *AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit Entities (applicable from 1 January 2019)*

AASB 1058 supersedes all the income recognition requirements relating to private sector NFP entities, and the majority of income recognition requirements relating to public sector NFP entities, previously in AASB 1004 Contribution. The timing of income recognition depends on whether such a transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service), or a contribution by owners, related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an entity.

AASB 1058 applies when a NFP entity receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the entity to further its objectives. In the latter case, the entity recognises and measures the asset at fair value in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard (e.g. AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment).

Upon initial recognition of the asset, this Standard requires the entity to consider whether any other financial statement elements (called 'related amounts') should be recognised in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standard, such as:

- (a) contributions by owners;
- (b) revenue, or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer;
- (c) a lease liability;
- (d) a financial instrument; or
- (e) a provision.

If the transaction is a transfer of a financial asset to enable an entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity (i.e. an in-substance acquisition of a non-financial asset), the entity recognises a liability for the excess of the fair value of the transfer over any related amounts recognised. The entity recognises income as it satisfies its obligations under the transfer similarly to income recognition in relation to performance obligations under AASB 15.

If the transaction does not enable an entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income.

The Company has undertaken a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 1058. Based on this assessment, it has concluded that there will be no material impact upon the adoption of this standard as it does not deal with these types of transactions.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (m) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations in future periods (cont'd)

##### *AASB 16 Leases (applicable from 1 January 2019)*

AASB 16 provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessors and lessees. In respect of the lessee accounting, the standard introduces a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with the lease term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset has a low value. At the commencement date of the lease, the lessee is required to recognise a right of use asset at cost, which consists of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, the initial estimate of restoration costs and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. A lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the right of use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made, and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in substance fixed lease payments. Depreciation and impairment expenses, if any, on the right of use asset will be charged to profit or loss following the requirements of AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment, while interest accrual on lease liability will be charged to profit or loss. AASB 16 will supersede the current lease standards including AASB 117 Leases and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

AASB 16 will affect primarily the accounting for the Company's operating leases. As at the reporting date, the Company had non-cancellable operating leases for its Sydney and Melbourne offices expiring during October 2019 and August 2022, respectively. The impact upon application of this standard will be assessed when the Company enters into new office lease arrangements for its Sydney office. As for the Melbourne office, if AASB 16 is applied on 1 July 2019, this would result in an increase in the value of Fixed Assets of approximately \$149,000, and the creation of a lease liability of an equivalent amount.

### 3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors 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.

There were no significant estimates and judgements made in preparing these financial statements.

# Australian Network on Disability

ACN 605 683 369

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 4 Revenue and Other Income

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Sales revenue		
Provision of services	<u>3,346,376</u>	<u>2,852,478</u>
Other income		
Commissions	2,960	2,347
Interest received	<u>28,351</u>	<u>16,593</u>
	<u>31,311</u>	<u>18,940</u>

### 5 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Depreciation plant and equipment	112,680	34,821
Rental expense relating to operating leases	141,14	131,470
	2	
Amortisation expense	20,12	26,667
	2	

### 6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	585	161
Cash at bank	<u>1,488,965</u>	<u>1,435,389</u>
	<u>1,489,550</u>	<u>1,435,550</u>

### 7 Trade and other receivables

CURRENT		
Trade receivables	959,027	785,126
Term deposits	1,200,000	950,000
Other receivables	15,615	8,094
	<u>2,174,642</u>	<u>1,743,220</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Deposits	<u>41,320</u>	<u>41,320</u>

# Australian Network on Disability

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 8 Property, plant and equipment

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	73,376	73,376
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(66,108)</u>	<u>(46,633)</u>
	<u>7,268</u>	<u>26,743</u>
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	137,328	137,328
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(117,318)</u>	<u>(24,113)</u>
Total leasehold improvements	<u>20,010</u>	<u>113,215</u>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<u><u>27,278</u></u>	<u><u>139,958</u></u>

#### 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:

	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Year ended 30 June 2019</b>			
Balance at the beginning of year	26,743	113,215	139,958
Depreciation expense	<u>(19,475)</u>	<u>(93,205)</u>	<u>(112,680)</u>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<u><u>7,268</u></u>	<u><u>20,010</u></u>	<u><u>27,278</u></u>

### 9 Intangible Assets

Computer software		
Cost	118,700	118,700
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(93,933)</u>	<u>(73,811)</u>
<b>Net carrying value</b>	<u><u>24,767</u></u>	<u><u>44,889</u></u>

### 10 Trade and other payables

CURRENT		
Trade creditors and accruals	269,614	381,506
Payroll liabilities	<u>44,335</u>	<u>53,055</u>
	<u><u>313,949</u></u>	<u><u>434,561</u></u>

### 11 Provisions

CURRENT		
Employee benefits	<u>79,019</u>	<u>59,587</u>

# Australian Network on Disability

ACN 605 683 369

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 12 Other Financial Liabilities

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Deferred income	<u>1,661,261</u>	<u>1,571,283</u>

### 13 Capital and Leasing Commitments

#### Operating Leases

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

- not later than one year	74,027	100,370
- between one year and five years	<u>60,756</u>	<u>46,030</u>
	<u><u>134,783</u></u>	<u><u>146,400</u></u>

### 14 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$479,442 (2018: \$ 443,186).

### 15 Related Parties

#### Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

There were no transactions with related parties during the financial year.



# Australian Network on Disability

ACN 605 683 369

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 16 Financial Risk Management

The main risks Australian Network on Disability Limited is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk consisting of interest rate risk.

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, and accounts receivable and payable.

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<b>Financial Assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,489,550	1,435,550
Trade and other receivables	2,174,642	1,743,220
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<u>3,664,192</u>	<u>3,178,770</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	313,949	434,561
Other liabilities	1,661,261	1,571,283
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<u>1,975,210</u>	<u>2,005,844</u>

### 17 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

### 18 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: None).

### 19 Company Details

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

Australian Network on Disability  
Level 3, 80 Clarence Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

# Australian Network on Disability Limited

ACN 605 683 369

## Director's Declaration

The directors have determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that these special purpose financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 of the financial statements.

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 23, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012 and:
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards as stated in Note 2; and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company is in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 of the financial statements.
2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director .....  
Peter Wilson AM

Director .....

Dated

## INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN NETWORK ON DISABILITY LIMITED

#### Report on the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Australian Network on Disability Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, 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, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Australian Network on Disability Limited is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012, including:

- i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility section of our report.

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

#### Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit 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.

#### Directors' Responsibilities 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 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 a 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.

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

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

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont'd)

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

PKF

SCOTT TOBUTT  
PARTNER

XX OCTOBER 2019  
SYDNEY, NSW