The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
ABN 93 316 567 100

Annual Report - 30 June 2022

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Committee's report
30 June 2022

Your committee members submit the financial report of The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Committee
The following persons were members of the committee during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Jennifer McMahon	*Commenced 2013, Chairperson 2013-2015 and Aug 2016-Nov2020, General Board member 2020 - current*
Ben Meeke	*Commenced 2011 - current*
Jodie Hayden	*Commenced 2018 - current*
Teaghan Osborn	*Commenced 2019 - current*
Megan Jenner	*Commenced 2018 & retired November 2020*
Renee Fiolet	*Commenced 2009, Chairperson 2020 - current*
Tess Lye	*Commenced 2018, appointed Deputy Chairperson 2020 - current*
Sheridan Emond-Salmon	*Commenced 2016 - current*
Kate Stowell	*Commenced 2015 & resigned 2018, recommenced April 2021 - current*

Principal activities
The principal activities of the Centre during the financial year is to provide assistance and services to victims/survivors of sexual and family violence.

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

Operating Result
The surplus from ordinary activities amounted to $758,744. The surplus for the previous financial year amounted to $1,052,997.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the members of the committee.

Ben Meeke
Treasurer

19 October 2022
Geelong

Renee Fiolet
Chair

19 October 2022
Geelong

BUSINESS +
WEALTH ADVISORS

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

TO THE RESPONSIBLE PERSONS OF THE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND FAMILY VIOLENCE CENTRE INC

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* for the audit of The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre inc. for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and

2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit

LBW Business & Wealth Advisors

Sripathy Sarma
Principal

Dated this 19th day October 2022

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

GEELONG OFFICE
35-37 Gordon Avenue
Geelong West VIC 3218
T: 03 5221 6111
F: 03 5223 1966

MELBOURNE OFFICE
Level 3, 365 Little Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
T: 03 9670 4444
F: 03 5223 1966

POSTAL ADDRESS
PO Box 4115
Geelong VIC 3220

EMAIL lbw@lbwca.com.au
WEB www.lbwca.com.au
@lbwca

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Contents
30 June 2022

General information

The financial statements cover The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc's functional and presentation currency.

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc is a not-for-profit incorporated association, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office	**Principal place of business**
59 - 63 Spring Street Geelong West Geelong VIC 3218	59 - 63 Spring Street Geelong West Geelong VIC 3218

A description of the nature of the incorporated association's operations and its principal activities are included in the committee' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 19 October 2022.

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue	3	12,358,455	11,572,409
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(9,507,665)	(8,739,545)
Depreciation expense		(428,998)	(466,682)
Administrative expense		(747,763)	(557,722)
Motor Vehicle expense		(46,549)	(39,502)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(868,736)	(715,961)
Surplus before income tax expense		758,744	1,052,997
Income tax expense	1	-	-
Surplus after income tax expense for the year		758,744	1,052,997
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
- Asset revaluation	15	1,091,264	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,850,008	1,052,997

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6,372,403	4,537,003
Trade and other receivables	6	30,761	85,927
Other Assets		148,193	41,892
Inventory		30,348	-
Total current assets		6,581,705	4,664,822
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	46,537	46,537
Investments	7	3,052,402	3,408,133
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,914,844	893,493
Right of Use Assets	9	2,961,558	3,610,350
Total non-current assets		7,975,341	7,958,513
Total assets		14,557,046	12,623,335
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	1,257,045	1,283,400
Employee benefits	11	987,577	862,169
Grants in Advance	12	2,485,658	1,791,538
Lease Liabilities	13	229,210	191,651
Total current liabilities		4,959,490	4,128,758
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	11	278,168	376,303
Lease Liabilities	13	2,899,948	3,548,842
Total non-current liabilities		3,178,116	3,925,145
Total liabilities		8,137,606	8,053,903
Net assets		6,419,440	4,569,432
Equity			
Reserves	14	330,700	330,700
Asset Revaluation Reserve	15	1,091,264	-
Accumulated Surplus		4,997,476	4,238,732
Total equity		6,419,440	4,569,432

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Reserves $	Asset Revaluation Reserve $	Retained Surpluses $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2020	330,700	-	3,185,735	3,516,435
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	-	1,052,997	1,052,997
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,052,997	1,052,997
Balance at 30 June 2021	330,700	-	4,238,732	4,569,432

	Reserves $	Asset Revaluation Reserve $	Retained Surpluses $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021	330,700	-	4,238,732	4,569,432
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	-	758,744	758,744
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	1,091,264	-	1,091,264
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,091,264	758,744	1,580,008
Balance at 30 June 2022	330,700	1,091,264	4,997,476	6,419,440

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from grants & other		13,462,130	11,874,659
Payments to suppliers and employees		(11,173,174)	(9,559,507)
Net cash from operating activities	18	2,288,956	2,315,152
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment income		8,110	6,024
Interest received		3,819	5,739
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(122,337)	(170,521)
Net cash used in investing activities		(110,408)	(158,758)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(343,148)	(332,374)
Net cash used in investing activities		(343,148)	(332,374)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,835,400	1,824,020
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		4,537,003	2,712,983
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	6,372,403	4,537,003

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The association has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation
In the committees' opinion, the association is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, and Applicable Australian Accounting Standards and the significant accounting policies disclosed below. The committees have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Revenue recognition
The association recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the associations is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the association: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sales revenue
Events, fundraising and raffles are recognised when received or receivable.

Donations
Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Grants
Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the association satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the association is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

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

Dividend Income
The Association recognises dividends in profit or loss only when the Association's right to receive payment of the dividend is established.

Income tax
As the association is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the association's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the association's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, 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 an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables
Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful live.

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the association. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Land and Buildings - revaluation
Increases in carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity, all other decreases are charged to the income statement. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets charged to the income statement and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Property
Freehold land and buildings are shown at cost or their fair value (being the amount for which an assets could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parities in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the association prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Investments
Investments are managed by North Investments. The investment earns distributions representing dividends and interest from the underlying investments. Distributions and market movements are recognised in the profit and loss.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Right-of-use assets
A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The association determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The association assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the association and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Lease term and Option to Extend under AASB 16
The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the entity will make. The entity determines the likeliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the entity.

Note 3. Revenue

	2022 $	2021 $
Operating revenue		
Grants & government funding	12,132,507	10,306,086
	12,132,507	10,306,086
Other revenue		
Rental Income	62,165	62,636
Donations and fundraising	119,624	56,586
Interest received	3,819	5,739
Flexible support funding*	-	133,935
Investments – income	113,088	111,204
Investments – market value movement	(458,308)	494,251
Other sundry income	385,560	401,972
Profit and sale of assets	-	-
	225,948	1,266,323
Revenue	12,358,455	11,572,409

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2022

Note 4. Expenses

	2022 $	2021 $
Administrative expenses		
Client costs (Include brokerage)	494,721	327,334
Flexible support funding brokerage*	-	133,935
Other admin expenses	253,042	96,453
	747,763	557,722
Other expenses		
Communication	77,900	74,798
Staff professional development and training	36,023	44,483
Fringe benefit tax	24,711	13,255
Professional fees	272,898	194,213
Utilities	18,109	20,708
Other expenses	459,721	368,504
	889,362	715,961

*During FY21 the Flexible Support funding processes were altered to be accessed directly via a central model. Due to these updates, funding is no longer directly received by the SAFV Centre. This is applied to both the income and expenditure.

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash at bank	6,372,403	4,506,225
Subpoena account	-	30,778
	6,372,403	4,537,003

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	2022 $	2021 $
Current		
Trade debtors	30,761	85,927
Non-current		
Sundry debtor	46,537	46,537

Note 7. Investments

	2022 $	2021 $
Managed investments	3,052,402	3,408,133
	3,052,402	3,408,133

Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2022 $	2021 $
Land		
La Trobe Terrace (2022 valuation)	900,000	50,000
Buildings – (2022 valuation)	400,000	193,532
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(109,517)
	400,000	84,015
Building improvement - at cost	390,887	478,184
Building improvement WIP	-	18,540
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(54,469)	(51,814)
	336,418	444,910
Office furniture and equipment - at cost	47,733	45,737
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(30,519)	(21,021)
	17,214	24,716
Furniture & fittings - at cost	69,550	57,697
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(25,185)	(9,415)
	44,365	48,282
Motor vehicles - at cost	409,733	409,733
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(340,747)	(268,118)
	68,986	141,615
Computer hardware - at cost	254,162	178,844
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(106,301)	(78,889)
	147,861	(99,955)
	1,914,844	893,493

Note 9. Right of Use Assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Property	3,483,517	3,915,561
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(521,959)	(305,211)
	2,961,558	3,610,350

Note 10. Trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade payables	73,600	126,485
Other payables	723,854	732,972
Accrued expenses	459,591	395,964
Subpoena account	-	27,979
	1,257,045	1,283,400

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2022

Note 11. Employee benefits

	2022 $	2021 $
current		
Annual leave	559,615	614,956
Long service leave	427,962	247,213
	987,577	862,169
Non-current		
Long service leave	278,168	376,303
	278,168	376,303

Note 12. Grants in advance

	2022 $	2021 $
Unspent grant funds	2,485,658	1,791,538
	2,485,658	1,791,538

Note 13. Lease Liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Current		
Property	229,210	191,651
	229,210	191,651
Non-current		
Property	2,899,948	3,548,842
	2,899,948	3,548,842

Note 14. Equity - reserves

	2022 $	2021 $
General reserves	280,700	280,700
Scholarship reserve	50,000	50,000
Reserves at the end of the financial year	330,700	330,700

Note 15. Equity – Asset revaluation reserve

	2022 $	2021 $
Asset revaluation reserve at the beginning of the financial year	-	-
Movement in Asset revaluation reserve	1,091,264	-
Asset revaluation reserve at the end of the financial year	1,091,264	-

Note 16. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect association's operations, the results of those operations, or the association's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 17. Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Operating profit for the year	758,744	1,052,997
Adjustments for:		
Investment interest	(3,819)	(5,739)
Depreciation and amortisation	428,998	466,682
Gain on sale of plant & equipment	-	-
Change in market value in investments	458,308	(494,251)
Investment income	(104,978)	(105,180)
Investment expenses	2,400	3,962
Finance costs – lease liability	130,870	157,305
Bad debts written off	4,877	4,786
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	55,166	4,762
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	(136,649)	94,357
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(26,355)	132,969
Increase/(decrease) in grants in advance	694,120	897,870
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	27,273	104,632
Net cash from operating activities	2,288,956	2,315,152

Note 18. Key management compensation

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the association, directly or indirectly, including any committee member (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity, is considered key management personnel (KMP).

	2022 $
Aggregate Remuneration	1,247,051

Note 19. Related party transaction

Related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

No related party transactions existed during the financial year (2021: $nil).

The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre Inc
Responsible Persons' Declaration
30 June 2022

The Responsible Persons have determined that the Association is not a reporting association and that these special purpose financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the accounting polices described in Note 1 of the financial statements.

The Responsible Persons of the Association declare that:

A. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 16, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not- for- Profits Commission Act 2012, including:

    I. Giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
    II. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Australian Charities and Not- for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013.

B. In the Responsible Persons' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Ben Meeke
Treasurer

19 October 2022

Renee Fiolet
Chairperson

19 October 2022

BUSINESS + WEALTH ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SEXUAL ASSAULT AND FAMILY VIOLENCE CENTRE INC.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre inc. (the association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the certification by the responsible persons' on the annual statements giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the association.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre inc. has been prepared in accordance with Div. 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act)*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) that the financial records kept by the association are such as to enable financial statements to be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Regulation 2013*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. . We are independent of the association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act)* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial 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 (ACNC Act*), which has been given to the members The Sexual Assault and Family Violence Centre inc. would be in the same terms if given to the members 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the registered entity's financial reporting responsibilities under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act*). As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Responsibilities of the Committee for the Financial Report

The committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and for such internal control as the committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The committee is responsible for overseeing the association's financial reporting process.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the association'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 association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the committee 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.

LBW Business & Wealth Advisors

Sripathy Sarma
Principal

Dated this 19th day October 2022

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA • NEW ZEALAND