

YOUTH AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF VICTORIA ABN 39 774 045 170

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024



ABN: 39 774 045 170

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Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Responsible Persons' of Youth Affairs Council of Victoria

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2024, there have been:

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

ACCRU MELBOURNE (AUDIT) PTY LTD

G D WINNETT Director

14 November 2024

50 Camberwell Road HAWTHORN EAST VIC

ABN: 39 774 045 170

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Income		
Conferences	16,364	-
Member subscriptions	20,140	26,703
Government grants	4,007,914	5,078,854
Other grants	-	102,121
Interest received	158,304	35,389
Other income	603,415	506,467
	4,806,137	5,749,534
Expenditure		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	235,557	299,222
Finance costs	8,986	8,361
Employee costs	3,542,828	3,749,536
Accommodation expenses	88,656	73,921
Administration expenses	268,310	253,481
Communication expenses	115,458	46,247
Publication and printing	14,662	7,113
Loss on disposal of assets	-	136
Project costs	528,747	1,177,522
	4,803,204	5,615,539
Surplus for the year	2,933	133,995
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,933	133,995

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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS		•	•
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	4,248,428	8,243,153
Trade and other receivables	4	157,564	28,937
Prepayments		59,829	66,733
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	4,465,821	8,338,823
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	5	33,376	57,241
Right-of-use assets	6 _	218,118	344,034
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	251,494	401,275
TOTAL ASSETS	_	4,717,315	8,740,098
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	571,639	1,733,874
Employee benefits	10	274,087	297,569
Contract liabilities	9	2,369,118	5,071,873
Lease liabilities	6 _	151,972	292,579
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	3,366,816	7,395,895
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	6	42,498	-
Employee benefits	10	34,613	73,748
Long-term provisions	8 _	86,000	86,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	163,111	159,748
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	3,529,927	7,555,643
NET ASSETS	_	1,187,388	1,184,455
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
MEMBERS' FUNDS Retained surplus	_	1,187,388	1,184,455
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS	_	1,187,388	1,184,455

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

2024

	Retained Surplus \$	KYC Retained Surplus \$	YDAS Retained Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,184,455	-	-	1,184,455
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	2,933	-	<u>-</u>	2,933
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,187,388	-	-	1,187,388
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,197,569	395,452	274,145	1,867,166
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(13,114)	74,162	72,947	133,995
Ending of auspice agreement	-	(469,614)	-	(469,614)
De-merger of funds		-	(347,092)	(347,092)
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,184,455	-	-	1,184,455

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from government and members		2,103,241	5,676,784
Payments to suppliers and employees		(6,063,399)	(5,974,750)
Interest received		158,304	35,389
Interest paid on lease liabilities	_	(8,986)	(8,361)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	14 _	(3,810,840)	(270,938)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	7,661
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(21,558)	(36,061)
Payment to KYC for ending auspice arrangement	_	-	(469,614)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	_	(21,558)	(498,014)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of lease liabilities		(162,327)	(296,331)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	_	(162,327)	(296,331)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(3,994,725)	(1,065,283)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		8,243,153	9,308,436
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	3	4,248,428	8,243,153

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

The financial statements cover Youth Affairs Council of Victoria as an individual entity. Youth Affairs Council of Victoria is a not-for-profit Association incorporated in Victoria under the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012*.

Basis of Preparation

In the opinion of the Board Members, the Association is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the ACNC Act 2012.

Youth Affairs Council of Victoria special purpose financial statements comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards, except the following:

The Association was party to transactions during the year which needed to be recognised under AASB 5 - Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. However, the Association has decided not to apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of AASB 5 in preparing these financial statements.

The following significant accounting policies, which are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise, have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

1 Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised on the following basis:

- Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the clients.
- Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.
- Membership revenue is recognised progressively over the period to which the membership relates.
- When the Association receives government grants, grant revenue is recognised in the profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entitty and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably. In cases where there is an enforceable contract with a customer with sufficiently specific performance obligations, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 where income is recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

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

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- 1. Identify the contract with the client
- 2. Identify the performance obligations
- 3. Determine the transaction price
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

1 Material Accounting Policy Information

(a) Revenue

5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

(b) Income Tax

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

(c) Leases

The Association assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Association recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Association recognises the lease payments on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Whenever the Association incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under AASB 137. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in statement of financial position.

The Association applies AASB 136 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

1 Material Accounting Policy Information

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Leasehold improvements and office equipment are carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated amortisation.

Property, plant and equipment, Office Equipment, Leasehold Improvements and Computer Software is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Association, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

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

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Useful life
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	4-10 years
Office Equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Website	5 years

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

(e) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled plus on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at 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. Those cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

2 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.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key judgments

• 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, value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

Long Service Leave

The provision for long service leave entitlements is derived from an assessment of relevant employee retention rates, future salary levels, inflation, and timing of payment.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

3	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
		2024	2023
		\$	\$
	Bank balances	654,318	642,576
	Short-term deposits	3,594,110	7,600,577
		4,248,428	8,243,153
4	Trade and Other Receivables		
	CURRENT		
	Accounts receivables	157,564	28,937
5	Property, plant and equipment		
	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
	Office equipment		
	At cost	152,876	131,317
	Accumulated depreciation	(119,499)	(98,050)
	Total office equipment	33,377	33,267
	Computer software		
	At cost	70,851	70,851
	Accumulated depreciation	(70,851)	(70,851)
	Leasehold Improvements		
	At cost	287,692	287,692
	Accumulated amortisation	(287,692)	(263,718)
	Total leasehold improvements		23,974
	Total property, plant and equipment	33,377	57,241

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

6 Leases

Right-of-use assets

Year ended 30 June 2024 Balance at the begining of the year Depreciation charge Additions to right-of-use assets Balance at end of year	Buildings \$ 344,034 (190,134) 64,218 218,118
	Buildings \$
Year ended 30 June 2023 Opening balances Depreciation charge Additions to right-of-use assets	239,541 (219,008) 323,501
Balance at end of year 30 June 2023	344,034

Lease liabilities

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

	< 1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	Total lease liabilities \$	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
2024 Lease liabilities	156,821	44,668	201,489	194,470
2023 Lease liabilities	149,111	143,468	292,579	292,578

Statement of Financial Performance

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance relating to leases where the Association is a lessee are shown below:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	8,986	8,361
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	190,134	219,008
	199,120	227,369

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

7 Trade and Other Payables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current		
Trade payables	17,937	26,260
GST payable/(receivables)	(40,064)	196,159
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	255,525	253,727
KYC grants payable	-	910,636
YDAS reserves payable	338,241	347,092
	571,639	1,733,874

During the financial year ended 30 June 2023, YACVic's auspiced entity, Koorie Youth Council (KYC) and sub-entity Youth Disability Advocacy Service (YDAS), began a process of demerging from YACVic. Their historical accumulated surpluses had been held as designated funds within YACVic's reserves, distinct from YACVic's own retained earnings.

The 2023 accounts show the separation of YDAS and KYC surpluses, which given their extraordinary nature, have been represented as a reduction in equity held by YACVic but not in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This is a departure from the treatment prescribed in accounting standards (AASB 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations), which would have recognised these payment of funds for Discontinued Operations through the profit & loss.

These transfers do not pertain to YACVic's operating result and are separate from YACVic's own equity, which remains otherwise unaffected by the demerger. Equity attributable to KYC has been paid out in the previous financial year. The completion of YDAS' demerging is anticipated for the financial year 2025 - its reserves have been reflected as a liability in these accounts in preparation for a future transfer of funds.

8 Provisions

	NON-CURRENT		
	Provision for make good	86,000	86,000
9	Contract Liabilities		
	CURRENT		
	Government grants received in advance	2,369,118	5,071,873
10	Employee Benefits		
	Current liabilities		
	Long service leave	103,145	82,099
	Annual leave	170,942	215,470
		274,087	297,569
	Non-current liabilities		
	Long service leave	34,613	73,748
		34,613	73,748

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

11 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of Youth Affairs Council of Victoria during the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	244,045	274,601
Post-employment benefits	22,646	28,833
	266,691	303,434

12 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Board Members, the Association did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023:None).

13 Related Parties

(a) The Association's main related parties are as follows:

Key management personnel - refer to Note 11.

The Association has determined there are no other related parties.

14 Cash Flow Information

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

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

2024	
2027	
\$	
2,933	133,995
190,134	219,008
45,423	80,214
-	136
(128,627)	61,461
6,904	(23,038)
(2,702,755)	(868,464)
(1,162,235)	79,235
-	86,000
(62,617)	(39,485)
(3,810,840)	(270,938)
	2,933 190,134 45,423 - (128,627) 6,904 (2,702,755) (1,162,235) - (62,617)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

15 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 Association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Association in future financial years.

16 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the Association is: Youth Affairs Council of Victoria

Level 2

235 Queen Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

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Responsible Persons' Declaration

The Board Members are the Responsible Persons. The Board Members have determined that the Association is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The Board Members of the Association declare that:

- 1. The financial report, as set out on pages 2 to 14, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards as stated in Note 1; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 1 of the financial statements.
- 2. In the Board Members' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Youth Affairs Council of Victoria will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:

Chair) Treasurer	£ LC
Natasha Ritchi	e	Ali Al Lawati
14 November 2024		All Al Lawali



Independent Audit Report to the members of Youth Affairs Council of Victoria

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Youth Affairs Council of Victoria (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the responsible persons' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Association is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Notfor-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and the Australian Charites and Notfor-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the 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 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 of the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared to assist the Association in meeting its financial reporting requirements under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Association and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Association. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter - Departure from Recognition and Measurement Requirements of AASB 5

We draw attention to Note 1 & 6 of the financial report, which details that AASB 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations has not been applied for the demerging auspice entities. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Board and Those Charged with Governance

The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Cimmission Act 2012, and for such internal control as the board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the board 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 board either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Independent Audit Report to the members of Youth Affairs Council of Victoria

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 reporter, 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.

ACCRU MELBOURNE (AUDIT) PTY LTD

Accou Mellown

14 November 2024