# VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY

# TENT, 82 NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED

ABN: 89 404 169 558

Special Purpose Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 September 2019

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# VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY **TENT, 82 NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED** ABN: 89 404 169 558 FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 **BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT**

Your Board Members submit the financial report of Variety The Children's Chariety Tent 82, Northern Territory Incorporated for the financial year ended 30 September 2019.

#### **Board Members**

The names of Board Members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

#### **Current Board Members :**

Foster Stavridis - Chief Barker Liza Houghton - Vice Chairperson Celia Gallo - Secretary (Appointed 8 December 2018) Noel Clifford - Treasurer Dr Peter Shepherd - Public Officer Frank Schembri Andrew Turner Rowena Van Malsen Andrea Allen (Appointed 19 September 2019)

#### Retired During 2019 :

Jimmy Doyle (Retired on 1 April 2019)

#### Retired at the 2018 AGM held on 8 December 2018 :

Laura Campbell - former Secretary Damien Pedersen Katherina Vanderlaan Peter Bidstrup

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

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of Variety NT during the financial year were:

Fundraising through events, sponsorship and individual giving. Funds are then promptly disbursed via a grants program to children with unmet needs. During 2019 Variety NT reported total grants expenditure of \$152,871

#### Significant Changes

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

#### **Operating Result**

The Association's operating surplus for the financial year amounted to \$14,768 (2018: Surplus of \$24,285).

#### After Balance Date Events

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.

A

Liza Houghton - Acting Chief Barker Not afor 29 /L day of

Noel Clifford - Treasurer

Dated this

November

2019



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# VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY NT TENT, 82 NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED

# ABN: 89 404 169 558

# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY C TAZIWA TO THE BOARD MEMBERS OF VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY TENT, 82 NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED

As auditor of Variety the Children's Charity Tent, 82 Northern Territory Incorporated for the period ended 30 September 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- 1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements in relation to the audit; and
- 2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Variety The Children's Charity Tent, 82 Northern Territory Incorporated during the period.

**C Taziwa** Partner

BDO Audit (NT)

Darwin, 06<sup>th</sup> December 2019

## VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY TENT 82, NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED ABN: 89 404 169 558 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Revenue			
Donations Received		132,955	124,225
Fundraising & Event Income		382,384	447,929
Sponsorships		32,068	28,979
Interest		4,767	4,653
Other		29,740	14,718
Total Revenue	2	581,914	620,503
Expenses			
Administration Expenses		118,272	111,466
Depreciation		4,750	7,080
Employee Expenses		186,971	189,759
Fundraising & Event Expenses		104,283	131,059
Grants Distributed and Committed		152,871	156,855
Total Expenditure	3 _	567,146	596,218
Net Profit of the year		14,768	24,285
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	Ξ.
Total other comprehensive income	-		÷
Total Comprehensive income for the year		14,768	24,285
Profit attributable to Members of the Association	-	14,768	24,285
Total Comprehensive income attributable to Members of the Entity	-	14,768	24,285

# VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY TENT 82, NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED ABN: 89 404 169 558 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019	2018
ASSETS		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	430,436	399,577
Other assets	5	12,170	12,833
	6	3,094	3,094
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		445,700	415,503
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	7	4,045	8,795
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	4,045	8,795
TOTAL ASSETS		449,745	424,298
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	8	74,864	39,176
Provisions	9	11,132	40,000
Employee leave provisions	10	8,534	4,676
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	-		
	-	94,531	83,852
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	94,531	83,852
NET ASSETS		355,214	340,446
MEMBER'S FUNDS	=		
Retained earnings		355,214	340,446
IEMBERS' FUNDS	5 <u>-</u>	355,214	340,446
	=	0001214	J7V, <del>T1</del> U

# VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY TENT 82, NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED ABN: 89 404 169 558 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	<b>Retained Earnings</b>
Members' Funds	\$
Balance at 1 October 2017	316,161
Movements in Members' Funds:	
Net Profit for the year from operations	24,285
Other comprehensive income for the year	
Total comprehensive income attributable to Members of the Entity	24,285
Total movement in Members' Funds for the year	24,285
Balance at 30 September 2018	340,446
Balance at 1 October 2018	340,446
Movements in Members' Funds:	
Net profit for the year from operations	14,768
Other comprehensive income for the year	*
Total comprehensive income attributable to Members of the Entity	14,768
Total movement in Members' Funds for the year	14,768
Balance at 30 September 2019	355,214

# VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY TENT 82, NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED ABN: 89 404 169 558 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from donations, fundraising and sponsors Interest received Payments to events, suppliers and employees Payments to appeals Bank charges including interest paid		558,091 4,767 (348,870) (181,739) (1,390)	586,255 4,653 (409,532) (110,989) (1,984)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	11	30,859	68,403
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment Purchase of property, plant and equipment		50 2	
Net cash (used in) investing activities			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		-	
Net increase in cash held Cash on hand at beginning of financial year		30,859 399,577	68,403 331,174
Cash on hand at end of financial year	4	430,436	399,577

The financial statements cover Variety The Children's Charity Tent 82, Northern Territory Incorporated ("The Variety NT") as an individual entity. The Variety NT is Incorporated and domiciled in the Northern Territory. The Variety NT is an Incorporated Association and operates pursuant to the Northern Territory of Australia Associations Act.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on

29 the Novamber de 19 the Board Members.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Basis of Preparation

The Board Members have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Association is a non reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared to meet the requirements of the Northern Territory of Australia Association Act and the Association's Constitution. The Association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Northern Territory of Australia Association Act and the basis of accounting specified by all Australian Standards applicable to all entities reporting under Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB 107 : Cash Flow Statements, AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, AASB 1031: Materiality and AASB 1054: Australian additional Disclosures.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest doltar.

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.

#### Accounting Policies

#### (a) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div. 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

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

Each class of plant and equipment Is carried at cost less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses,

#### Prescribed Assets

Prescribed Assets are assets purchased by the Association and funded from government grants.

#### Property Improvements

Property improvements are measured on the cost basis less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Board Members, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired, if such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in the profit and loss statement.

A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1 (e) for details of impairment).

#### Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (b) Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont.)

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all plant and equipment including any capitalised lease assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	8%-40%
Motor vehicles	33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

#### (c) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the Association, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

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

#### (d) Financial Instruments

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately,

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

#### **Classification and subsequent measurement**

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

# Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (d) Financial Instruments (Cont.)

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any noncash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;

- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and

- the entity no longer controls the asset (ie has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The entity uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to trade receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (is diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

# Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the entity measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit Impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;

a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);

#### Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

#### (e) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will consider both external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of that asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value-inuse, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

# Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (e) Impairment of Assets (Cont.)

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

#### (f) Employee Provisions

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 provisions have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when liability is settled.

Contributions are made by the Association to employees' superannuation funds and are charged as an expense when incurred.

#### Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages and salaries.

The Association's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. Other benefits such as annual leave and long service leave are recognised as employee provisions.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

The Association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Provision Is made for employees leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period which the employees rendered the related service.

The Association, based on past experience regarding levels of service reached by employees, records long service leave entitlements once an employee reaches 5 years of service with the Association. No employee had reached 5 year's service as at 30 September 2018.

#### (g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

#### (h) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from customers for goods provided and services performed in the ordinary course of business and from Members as well as amounts receivable from donors. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

#### (i) Revenue and Other Income

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised profit or loss when the Association obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Association and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the Association incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

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

Donations, grants, sponsorships and bequests are recognised when the Association obtains control over the funds; which is generally on receipt.

Interest revenue is recognised as the interest accrues throughout the year. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the sale of goods and the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the goods and services to the customers.

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

#### Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

#### (j) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to

#### (k) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Where the Association retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period is presented in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements.

#### (I) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

#### (m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association 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 recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### (n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Board evaluates estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Association.

#### Key Estimates

#### (i) Impairment - General

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

#### (o) Economic dependence

The Association is dependent on the support of Members, the local Community and businesses for the majority of its revenue needed to operate its programs. At the date of this report, the Board Members have no reason to believe that Members, the local Community and businesses, will not continue to support the Association. The operations and future success of the Association is dependent upon the achievement of operating surpluses and positive operating cash flows.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Donations Received	132,955	124,225
Fundraising & Event Income	382,384	447,929
Grants Received	26,345	6,455
Interest Received	4,767	4,653
Membership Fees	1,400	1,864
Sales - Merchandise Sponsorships	1,995	1,057
Other Income Received	32,068	28,979
	(a)	5,343
Total Revenue	581.914	620,503
Note 3 Expenses from Operation Activities		010,000
Note 3 Expenses from Operating Activities		
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Administration Expenses	114,881	105,282
Auditor Remuneration - for auditing the financial report	2,000	4,200
Bank Charges including Interest	1,390	1,984
Employee Expenses	4,750	7,080
Fundraising & Event Expenses	186,971	189,759
Grants Distributed and Committed	104,283	131,059
Value Distributed and Committed	152,871	156,855
Fotal Expenses	567,146	596,218
Note 4 Cash and cash equivalents		000,210
Note 4 Cash and cash equivalents		
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	90	255
Cash at bank - cheque account	68,039	192,827
ank Term Deposits - 3 months maturity	342,307	206,495
otal Cash and Bank		
	430,436	399,577
leconcillation of cash		
ash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows		
a reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
ash and Cash equivalents	420 420	200 677
	430,436	399,577

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBE	R 2019
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Current		2019	201
Current		\$	
Trade Rec		3,023	9,28
GST receiv	vable - net	9,148	3,55
Total Acco	ounts receivable and other debtors	12,170	12,83
Note 6	Other assets		
Current		2019 \$	201
Deposits a	nd refunds	3,094	3,09
Total Acco	ounts receivable and other debtors	2 004	2.00
Note 7		3,094	3,094
note i	Plant and Equipment	2019	2010
Office Equ	ipment :	\$	2010
Office plant	t & equipment - at cost	14,267	14,267
Less accun	nulated depreciation	(14,267)	(14,267
Total Office	equipment		
Notor vehi			
	cles - at cost nulated depreciation	18,990	18,990
	Invited appreciation	(14,946)	(10,196)
Total Motor	vehicles	4,045	8,795
Total Plant	and Equipment	4,045	8,795
lote 8	Accounts payables and other payables		
Current		2019 \$	2018 \$
rade and o	other payables	60,172	
ccruals		2,200	21,372 6,543
ayroll liablli	come - 2020 Big Bash & Others	8,356	5,866
		4,136	5,395
otal Accou	unts payable and other payables	74,864	39,176
ote 9	Provisions		
urrent		2019 \$	2018 \$
rants appr	roved and committed	11,132	40,000
ote 10	Employee leave provisions		
	CHIMOJEE IEANS HIONISIONS	2019	2018
urrent		2019 \$	2018
	annual leave	8,534	4,676
otal employ	yee leave provisions	8,534	4,676

Note 11 Cash Flow Information

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Reconcillation of Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Current year Profit attributable to Members of the entity	14,768	24,285
Non-cash flows in current year surplus:		
Depreciation expense	4,750	7,080
<ul> <li>Profit on sale of non-current assets</li> </ul>		( <b>*</b> )
Changes in assets and liabilities :		
<ul> <li>(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and</li> </ul>	663	(196)
<ul> <li>— (Increase)/decrease in other current assets</li> </ul>	÷	(3,094)
— Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	35,688	328
<ul> <li>Increase/(decrease) in provisions</li> </ul>	(28,868)	40,000
<ul> <li>Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions</li> </ul>	3,858	÷.
Total Operating Cash Flows	30,859	68,403

#### Note 12 Lease and Capital Expenditure Commitments

The Association has a peppercorn lease in the office space at Harry's Place, located at 1 Willeroo Street Tiwi NT 0810.

The Association has no other lease and capital expenditure commitments as at 30 September 2019 (2018 : \$Nil).

Note 13 Contingent Liabilities

The Board Is not aware of any contingent llabilities as at 30 September 2019 (2018:\$Nil).

Note 14 Other Related Party Disclosure

There were no other related party transactions in 2019 (2018; Nil).

## Note 15 Association Details

The registered office and principal place of Variety NT is:

Harry's Place 1 Willeroo Street Tiwi, Darwin NT 0810

## VARIETY THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY TENT 82, NORTHERN TERRITORY INCORPORATED ABN: 89 404 169 558 DECLARATION BY BOARD MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The Board Members have determined that the Association is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report is prepared in accordance with the accounting policies stated in note 1 to the financial statements.

The Board Members declare that the financial statements as set out on page 3 to 14 are in accordance with the requirements of the Northern Territory of Australia Association Act and:

- 1 Comply with Australian Accounting Standards as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- 2 Present fairly the financial position of Variety NT as at 30 September 2019, its performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- 3 At the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

Liza Houghton - Acting Chief Barker Dated 2° day of November 2019 Noel Clifford - Treasurer Dated An May of November 2019



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the board members of Variety the Children's Charity NT Tent, 82 Northern Territory Incorporated

# Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Variety the Children's Charity NT Tent, 82 Northern Territory Incorporated (the "Association"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Declaration by the Board Members.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as at 30 September 2019 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Northern Territory Associations Act; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with Division 60 of the Australian Charities 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 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 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist the Association to meet the requirements of *Northern Territory Associations 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 Board Members for the Financial Report

The Board Members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 is appropriate to meet the requirements of *Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission 2012 (ACNC Act)* and *Northern Territory Associations Act* and for such internal control as Board Members determine 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 Board Members are responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board Members either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board Members are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

# Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

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

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**BDO Audit (NT)** 

**C Taziwa** Audit Partner

Darwin: 06<sup>th</sup> December 2019