A.C.N. 000 030 179

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2020

THE SMITH FAMILY (A.C.N. 000 030 179)
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2020

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Registered Office
The Smith Family
Level 9, 117 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

THE SMITH FAMILY
DIRECTORS' REPORT
30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of The Smith Family present their report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

1. The Directors

The following persons were directors of The Smith Family during the financial year and up to the date of this report unless otherwise stated:

C. Cawsey
S.A. Davis
J.A. Harmer
R.M. Garnon
M.G. Johnson
A.J. Kloeden
J.C.R. Maycock
N.W. Moore
L.J. O'Brien
P.J. Radoll
A.K Abey
C.N. Bartlett
J.C. McLoughlin

N.W. Moore was appointed as a Director of the Company on 28 November 2019.

A.K. Abey was a Director of the Company until his retirement on 28 November 2019.

C.N. Bartlett was a Director of the Company until her retirement on 28 November 2019.

J.C. McLoughlin was a Director of the Company until her resignation on 30 September 2019. She was granted leave of absence from 31 July 2019 until the date of her resignation.

2. Strategic Priorities

The Company's mission is to create opportunities for young Australians in need by providing long-term support for their participation in education.

Over the coming years, the Company's strategic priorities to support its mission are to:

(i) Grow our reach by 30% over five years to 2022 while maintaining the effectiveness of our programs;

(ii) Develop a sustainable funding base to fund our scaling up and strategic initiatives;

(iii) Innovate to enable the children and young people we serve to thrive in a rapidly changing and increasingly challenging environment;

(iv) Amplify and accelerate our mission through digital and data;

(v) Be an authoritative and influential advocate with those who shape public policy on behalf of disadvantaged children and young people;

(vi) Be a destination employer in our sector, and ensure that our systems are scalable and fit for purpose.

3. Principal Activities

The Company undertakes a number of activities to achieve its objectives:

Policy and Programs

The Company provides support to children and young people in need through financial scholarships to cover essential education costs as well as mentoring and other programs, to help keep them engaged with their education. The support is long term: the Company supports families and children before they start school, throughout primary school and as students move through secondary school, complete Year 12 and potentially go on to tertiary studies.

By working in multiple areas of influence the Company improves the likelihood of positive outcomes for them, their families and their wider communities, taking a ‘whole of community’ and evidence-informed approach to leverage and coordinate the skills and resources of parents, educational institutions, community organisations and businesses.

This year the Company's programs reached more than 209,000 young Australians and their parents or carers in 94 communities in every state and territory throughout Australia, which constitutes growth of an additional 3,000 program participants.

Fundraising

The Company increased its investment in fundraising in 2019-20 to support the implementation of its longer-term growth plans. This investment continued to focus particularly on the core areas of Individual and Major Donor fundraising, enhancing our expertise and our market value proposition, and continuing to promote new and improved fundraising channels and activities. This investment is directed at the sustainable generation of the funds required to support planned growth in the Company's work.

Multi-year partnerships with business, government and educational institutions contributed $52.8 million in 2020 (2019: $38.1 million), while financial support from individual donors and sponsors totalled $72.7 million (2019: $60.6 million).

During the year the Company continued to solicit contributions to the Children's Future Education Fund, donations to which are invested to generate revenue to support the education of disadvantaged students through the provision of *Learning for Life* scholarships and education-focussed support for communities in need. This year the Company received a total of $1.2 million into the fund through donations from individuals (2019: $1.6 million).

Volunteering

Volunteers have continued to be important contributors to the achievement of our vision and mission. In 2020 volunteer time contributed was estimated to be 214,000 hours provided by 9,440 volunteers.

Recycling Operations

Recycling Operations include the collection, recycling and sale of secondhand goods to generate profits which offset infrastructure costs of the Company. During the year, the company divested its Recycling Operation business.

4. Dividends

The Company is prohibited by its Constitution from declaring dividends to members.

5. Liability of Members

The membership of the Company is classified as follows:

(i)	Governing Members	32
(ii)	Life Members	24
(iii)	Family Members	85
	Total	**141**

Each member is liable to contribute a maximum of $1.00 towards the payment of the Company's debts and liabilities in the event that the Company is wound up while they are a member or within one year of their ceasing to be a member. The total liability of members is limited to $141 (2019: $147).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

6. Review of Operations

The Company provides disadvantaged children, young people and their parents and carers with a range of educational support programs across key stages of their lives. Its flagship program Learning for Life provides targeted educational support to disadvantaged young Australians for the duration of their schooling. This support includes annual payments provided to their families to go towards their educational costs.

In the last 4 years, an additional 24,000 children have joined the Learning for Life program which now supports 57,000 young Australians. The long-term nature of the program means the Company has an ongoing obligation to each of these young people and their families. The annual cost to support the 57,000 Learning for Life students is approximately $68 million (at $1,200 per student) per annum.

Revenue from continuing operations for the year increased by 25.0% to $145.3 million (2019: $116.3 million), as a result of the Company's investment in fundraising to support the growth of the Learning for Life program, and large, unexpected donations received in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

During the year the Company continued to invest in the achievement of its Five-Year Strategy whilst managing its costs, particularly in response to COVID-19. Total expenditure on community programs in support of its mission increased to $82.3 million (2019: $72.1 million).

The resulting net surplus from continuing operations for the year was $19.5 million (2019: $1.7 million). Combined with the surplus from discontinued operations of $10.7 million (2019: $0.1 million), the net surplus for the year of $30.3 million (2019: $1.9 million) led to a retained surplus in reserves of $66.5 million at 30 June 2020 (2019: $36.9 million).

The uncertainty and ongoing effects of the COVID-19 crisis and related economic conditions are expected to have a major impact in the coming years on the children and families the Company supports, the Company's operations and funding base. The reserves of $66.5 million helps the Company meet its long-term obligation to children and young people, including the $68 million annual commitment to support our 57,000 Learning for Life students.

7. Information on Directors

Director	Experience	Special Responsibilities
C. Cawsey AM FACEL, BA Dip Ed, MEd Admin	Non-executive Director since 2013; Principal of Rooty Hill High School and a Past President of the NSW Secondary Principals' Council; member of GWS Giants board; member of the Department of Education Project Management Board for the Online Formative Assessment Initiative; member of TMB Educational Advisory Panel..	Member of the People & Culture Committee; Chair of the Principals Advisory Group
S.A. Davis	Non-Executive Director since 2016; Founding Director of Quantium, a global leader in applied data analytics and technology; Non-Executive Director, Advisor and Investor in a range of tech lead ventures; former Chairman and Director of peak marketing industry body ADMA.	
Dr J.A. Harmer AO BA (Hons), Dip Ed, PhD, FAIM, FIPAA, FANZSOG	Non-executive Director since 2013; Director of the John James Foundation; former Secretary of the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (2004-2011) and of the Department of Education, Science and Training (2003-2004); former Managing Director of the Health Insurance Commission (1998-2003).	Member of the Corporate Governance Committee
R.M. Garnon BEc/LLB FCA CTA GAICD	Non-Executive Director since 2019. Chair of the Board of Taxation, Non-Executive Chair of Alexium International Group Limited, Non-Executive Director of Australian Rail Track Corporation, Resolution Life Australasia, and Creative Partnerships Australia. Former senior Partner with KPMG with over 29 years' experience in professional services. Member of Chief Executive Women..	Member of the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee and the Endowment Fund Committee
M.G. Johnson BComm, FCA, CPA, FAICD	Non-executive Director since 2012; Non-executive Chairman and Director of The Hospitals Contribution Fund of Australia Ltd, Aurecon Group Pty Ltd and G8 Education Ltd; Non-executive Director of Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd, Goodman Ltd and Goodman Funds Management Ltd; member of the Board of Partners of Corrs Chambers Westgarth and of the UNSW Council; Chief Executive Officer of PwC in Australia from 2008–12, a former Chairman of the PwC Foundation, and for 15 years holding senior roles managing PwC's Assurance and Business Advisory Services, Consumer and Industrial Products team, and Audit, Technical, Risk and Quality groups; member of the UNSW Business School Advisory Council.	Chairman of the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee and the Endowment Fund Committee
A.J. Kloeden MSc (Business Studies), BSc (Hons - Forestry), Hon. Doctorate, FAICD	Non-executive Director since 2016; Chairman of Hancock Victorian Plantations Holdings Pty Ltd and Aquasure Pty Ltd; Deputy President Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; extensive experience in senior management roles in a range of companies in Australia and overseas involved in agribusiness, manufacturing, distribution, retail, technology and transport..	Chairman of the People & Culture Committee
J.C.R. Maycock BEng (Hons), FAICD, FIPENZ	Non-executive Director since 2013; Chairman of NSW Electricity Operations Group (Transgrid) and Port of Brisbane Pty Ltd; former Chairman of AGL Energy Ltd ; former Non-executive Director, Nuplex Ltd; former Non-executive Director and Chairman, Arrium Ltd; former Managing Director and CEO of CSR Ltd (2007-10); Inaugural Chairman, Cement Australia Pty Ltd; former Member, UNSW Business School Advisory Council.	Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee
N. W. Moore HonDBus, LLB, BComm, FCA	Chairman and Non-executive Director since November 2019; Chairman of Screen Australia, the Sydney Opera House Trust, The Centre for Independent Studies, Willow Technology Corporation, the National Catholic Education Commission; member (and former Chair) of the UNSW Business School Advisory Council; former Chair of the PCYC NSW; former Chief Executive Officer of Macquarie Group.	Chairman of the Board; Member of the Corporate Governance, Finance, Audit & Risk, Endowment Fund and People & Culture Committees
Dr L.J. O'Brien MBBS (Hons) MBA, MHR&C, FRACMA, GAICD	Executive Director since 2011; Non-executive Director, Community Council for Australia Ltd and BUPA Australia and New Zealand Board; a Council Member of the University of Technology Sydney; a Medical Practitioner registered in New South Wales; former CEO of the Skin and Cancer Foundation of Australia; founding member of Lou's Place, a drop in centre providing respite and support for women in need; over 25 years' experience in health care, community services, bio-medical and information technology.	Chief Executive Officer; Member of the Corporate Governance Committee
P.J. Radoll BInfoTech, MInfoTech, PhD	Non-executive Director since April 2019; Pro Vice-Chancellor Indigenous and Director of the Ngunnawal Centre, Professor and inaugural Dean of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Leadership and Strategy, University of Canberra; former Dean of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education and Research and Director of the Wollotuka Institute, University of Newcastle; former Assistant Professor in Information Systems, University of Canberra; extensive experience in senior management in Indigenous higher education, including in research, teaching, curriculum development, marketing, and policy formation and implementation.	Member of the People & Culture Committee
A.K. Abey AM BEc, BA (Hons) FFSIA	Non-executive Director 2007 to 2019; Co-founder and Chairman of ipac securities limited and Walsh Bay Partners Pty Ltd; Strategy Consultant and former General Manager of Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility for the AXA Asia Pacific Group; extensive experience in investment and economic market research; has written extensively on investment matters in both the media and academic journals, and is the co-author of a number of books relating to money and well-being.	Chairman of the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee and the Endowment Fund Committee until November 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

7. Information on Directors (continued)

Director	Experience	Special Responsibilities
C.N. Bartlett BSc, MAICD	Chairman May 2016 to November 2019 and Non-executive Director 2007 to 2019; Non-executive Director, Mirvac Ltd, Sigma Healthcare, GBST Ltd, TAL Life Ltd, icare and Clayton Utz; Member, UNSW Business School Advisory Council; former Director, PropertyLook and National Nominees Ltd and former Deputy Chairman of the Australian Custodial Services Association; extensive management experience with IBM, Jones Lang LaSalle and NAB.	Chairman of the Board; Member of the Corporate Governance, Finance, Audit & Risk, Endowment Fund and People & Culture Committees until November 2019
J.C. McLoughlin MEd Studies, BEd ECE, Dip ID	Non-executive Director April to September 2019. Executive Director of Our Place, an education initiative of the Colman Foundation in Victoria, and Non-Executive Director of Goodstart Early Learning Ltd. Former Policy Advisor in Children's and Family Services and Early Intervention in Community Services for Victoria. Extensive experience as an educator, manager and policy developer in both the public and private sectors dedicated to understanding issues relevant to the needs of families and their children, and developing projects aimed at refocusing community services and education to provide integrated support for families and vulnerable children.	

The Company Secretary is B.M. Watkinson (BA, CPA, FGIA, FCG(CS)). Mr Watkinson was appointed to the position of Company Secretary in 1995. Before assuming this role he held a number of other positions within the Company for a further period of 19 years.

8. Directors' Meetings

The number of directors' meetings held in the period each director held office during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director are:

Director	Board of Directors		Corporate Governance		Finance and Audit		People and Culture		Endowment Fund	
	Number Held	Number Attended	Number Held	Number Attended	Number Held	Number Attended	Number Held	Number Attended	Number Held	Number Attended
C. Cawsey	8	6					1	0		
S.A. Davis	8	8								
J.A. Harmer	8	6	1	0					1	1
R.M. Garnon	8	7			3	3				
M.G. Johnson	8	6			3	3			1	1
A.J. Kloeden	8	7					2	2		
J.C.R. Maycock	8	7	1	1						
N. W. Moore	6	6			2	2				
L.J. O'Brien	8	8	1	1						
P.J. Radoll	8	7					2	2		
A.K Abey	2	2			1	1			1	1
C.N. Bartlett	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
J.C. McLoughlin*	0	0								

* J.C. McLoughlin was granted leave of absence from 31 July 2019 until her resignation on 30 September 2019.

9. Events Subsequent to Balance Date

Other than disclosed elsewhere in this report, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(a) the Company's operations in future financial years; or

(b) the results of those operations in future financial years; or

(c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

10. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

In the opinion of the directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year not otherwise disclosed in the financial report.

11. Likely Developments

In the opinion of the directors, there are no likely changes in the operations of the Company which will adversely affect the results of the Company in subsequent financial years.

12. Environmental Regulation

The Company has complied with all relevant environmental requirements.

13. Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The Company has a Directors' and Officers' Liability policy covering each of the directors and certain executive officers for liabilities incurred in the performance of their duties. The premiums in respect of the policy are payable by the Company. The terms of the policy specifically prohibit the disclosure of any other details relating to the policy and therefore the directors do not intend disclosing further particulars relating thereto.

14. Auditors' Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration is set out on Page 4.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

For and on behalf of the Board

N.W. Moore
Chairman

Sydney
1 October 2020

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Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of The Smith Family

In relation to our audit of the financial report of The Smith Family for the financial year ended 30 June 2020, and in accordance with the requirements of Subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-for profits Commission Act 2012*, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Yvonne Barnikel
Partner
1 October 2020

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

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000 Restated - refer note 2(c)(i)
Revenue			
Fundraising	2(e)(i); 5	107,711	86,483
Government funding	2(e)(iv); 5	35,814	26,563
Revenue from sale of commercial goods	2(e)(ii); 5	55	62
Interest revenue	2(e)(iii); 5	620	719
	5	144,200	113,827
Other Income			
Other income	6	1,149	2,460
Net gain / (loss) on disposal of fixed assets	6	-	(1)
	6	1,149	2,459
Total		145,349	116,286
Expenses			
Community Programs	2(f)	82,325	72,136
Commercial expenses		28	24
Fundraising		32,598	32,004
Promotion		4,358	3,945
VIEW Clubs		4,198	3,865
Shared Services		2,314	2,569
Total Expenses		125,821	114,543
Surplus before income tax		19,528	1,743
Income tax expense	2(h)	-	-
Net surplus for the year from continuing operations		19,528	1,743
Discontinued Operations			
Surplus from discontinued operations	2(e)(vi),8(b)	10,737	138
Net surplus for the year		30,265	1,881
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net fair value gain / (loss)		(1,929)	61
Income tax on items of other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		28,336	1,942

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

THE SMITH FAMILY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2(k), 9	22,905	16,224
Other financial assets	2(k), 9	38,150	14,000
Receivables	2(l), 10	3,036	1,727
Inventories	2(m), 11	813	587
Assets classified as held for sale	8(c)	-	3,246
Total current assets		64,904	35,784
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	2(k), 9	2,180	-
Financial assets	2(n)(i), 12	22,781	29,115
Property, plant and equipment	2(p), 13	1,241	2,016
Right-of-use assets	2(i), 19(a)	8,020	-
Intangible assets	2(q), 14	387	383
Total non-current assets		34,609	31,514
Total assets		99,513	67,298
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables	2(r), 15	4,688	4,519
Provisions	2(s, t), 16	6,024	5,242
Other	2(e)(iv), 17	6,278	9,260
Liabilities associated with the assets held for sale	8(c)	-	2,628
Lease Liability	2(i), 19(b)	1,741	-
Total current liabilities		18,731	21,649
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	2(s, t), 18	1,295	1,191
Lease Liability	2(i), 19(b)	6,693	-
Total non-current liabilities		7,988	1,191
Total liabilities		26,719	22,840
Net assets		72,794	44,458
Accumulated funds			
Retained surplus	2(c)(i), 20(a)	66,506	36,905
Endowment fund reserve	20(b)	6,982	6,318
Investment revaluation reserve	2(c)(i), 20(c)	(694)	1,235
Total accumulated funds		72,794	44,458

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

THE SMITH FAMILY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Retained Surplus $'000	Endowment Fund Reserve $'000 (Note 2(v))	Investment Revaluation Reserve $'000	Total Accumulated Funds $'000
As at 1 July 2018	36,532	4,810	1,174	42,516
Surplus for the year	373	1,508	-	1,881
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	61	61
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	373	1,508	61	1,942
As at 30 June 2019	36,905	6,318	1,235	44,458
Year ended 30 June 2020				
As at 1 July 2019	36,905	6,318	1,235	44,458
Surplus for the year	29,601	664	-	30,265
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	(1,929)	(1,929)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	29,601	664	(1,929)	28,336
As at 30 June 2020	66,506	6,982	(694)	72,794

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

THE SMITH FAMILY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from fundraising and government funding		147,413	127,555
Receipts from sale of commercial goods		10,144	17,372
Payments to suppliers, employees and for client assistance		(147,022)	(144,285)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	25	10,535	642
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangibles		(680)	(1,407)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		17,312	-
Proceeds from financial assets		7,871	3,170
Interest received		548	978
Purchase of financial assets		(1,445)	(1,803)
Dividends received		1,286	1,266
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities		24,892	2,204
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(2,001)	-
Interest paid		(415)	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		(2,416)	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		33,011	2,846
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	2(k)	30,224	27,378
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9(a)	63,235	30,224

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 Corporate information

The financial report of The Smith Family (the Company) for the year ended 30 June 2020 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 1 October 2020.

The Smith Family is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of The Smith Family are described in the Directors' Report.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission, and comply with other requirements of the law. The financial report has also been prepared on an historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) unless otherwise stated.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards. Some Australian Accounting Standards contain requirements specific to not-for-profit entities that are inconsistent with IFRS requirements, including Australian Accounting Standards AASB 102 *Inventories* , AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* , AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* and AASB 1004 *Contributions* .

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations

(i) Changes in accounting policies, new and amended standards and interpretations

The Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2019.

New and revised Standards and amendments thereof and Interpretations effective for the current year that are relevant to the Company include:
• AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
• AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*
• AASB 16 *Leases*
• AASB 2016-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities*
• AASB 2018-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Right-of-Use Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities*
• AASB 2019-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Research Grants and Not-for-Profit Entities*
• AASB 2019-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Class of Right-of-Use Assets arising under Concessionary Leases.*

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities and AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
In the current year, the Company has applied AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* and AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* which is effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2019.

The date of initial application of AASB 1058 and AASB 15 for the Company is 1 July 2019.

The Company has applied AASB 1058 and AASB 15 in accordance with the full retrospective method. Accordingly, certain comparatives in the Profit or Loss have been restated, although initially applying AASB 1058 and AASB 15 for the first time for the year ending 30 June 2020 had no impact against assets, liabilities or retained earnings as at 1 July 2019. The Company has also elected to apply AASB 1058 and AASB 15 retrospectively only to contracts and transactions that are not ‘completed contracts’ as at 1 July 2019.

AASB 1058 clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit (NFP) entities, in conjunction with AASB 15. The new income recognition requirements shift the focus from a reciprocal/non-reciprocal basis to a basis of assessment that considers the enforceability of a contract and the specificity of performance obligations. The core principle of the new income recognition requirements in AASB 1058 is that when a NFP entity enters into transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the entity to further its objectives, the excess of the asset recognised (at fair value) over any ‘related amounts’ is recognised as income immediately.

AASB 15 replaces AASB 118 *Revenue* and some revenue-related Interpretations. It establishes a new revenue recognition model, changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time or at a point in time, provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics and expands and improves disclosures about revenue.

The Company’s accounting policies for its revenue streams are disclosed in detail in note 2(e) below. The application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 has not had a significant impact on the net financial position or net surplus of the Company. The amount of adjustment for each financial statement line item affected by the application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 is illustrated below.

	As presented under AASB 1004	AASB 1058 / AASB 15 adjustments	As presented under AASB 1058 / AASB 15
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Revenue			
Fundraising	107,711	-	107,711
Government funding	46,607	(10,793)	35,814
Expenses			
Community Program expenses	93,262	(10,937)	82,325
Liabilities			
Deferred government funding	6,407	(144)	6,263

The decrease in government revenue and community program expenses is primarily as a result of applying the principal versus agent considerations contained within AASB 15, where the Company presents revenue on a ‘net’ basis, and only the fee retained for facilitating the transfer of services is recorded as revenue.

AASB 16 Leases
In the current year, the Company has applied AASB 16 *Leases* , which is effective for annual periods that begin on or after 1 January 2019.

The date of initial application of AASB 16 for the Company is 1 July 2019.

The Company has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach, where the right-of-use asset is recognised at the date of initial application as an amount equal to the lease liability, using the Company’s prevailing incremental borrowing rate as at the date of initial application, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease that were recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application. Consequently, there is no impact to equity on first time application to AASB 16, as the amount recognised for the right-of-use asset and lease liability are the same. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2019 is not restated - i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under AASB 117 and related interpretations as the disclosure requirements of AASB 16 have not been applied to the comparative information.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

(i) Changes in accounting policies, new and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Impact of the new definition of a lease
The Company elected to apply the practical expedient available on transition to AASB 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with AASB 117 *Leases* and Interpretation 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease* will continue to be applied to those contracts entered or modified before 1 July 2019. The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. AASB 16 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This is in contrast to the focus on 'risks and rewards' in AASB 117 and Interpretation 4. The Company applies the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in AASB 16 to all contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 July 2019. In preparation for the first-time application of AASB 16, the Company carried out an implementation project, which showed that the new definition in AASB 16 will not significantly change the scope of contracts that meet the definition of a lease for the Company.

Impact on lease accounting
AASB 16 changes how the Company accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117, which were previously not shown on the statement of financial position. Applying AASB 16, for all leases (except as noted below), the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2019 and recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the profit or loss. Lease incentives (e.g. rent-free periods) are recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under AASB 117 they resulted in the recognition of a lease incentive liability, which was amortised as a reduction of rental expenses on a straight-line basis. Under AASB 16, right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets.* For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less), the Company has opted to recognise a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by AASB 16.

The amount of adjustment for each financial statement line item affected by the application of AASB 16 for the current year is illustrated below.

Impact on profit/(loss) for the year	**2020 $'000**
Increase in depreciation of right-of-use asset	2,414
Increase in finance costs	415
Decrease in other expenses	(2,541)
	288

Impact on assets, liabilities and equity as at 1 July 2019	**As previously reported**	**AASB 16 adjustments**	**As presented under AASB 16**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Assets			
Right-of-use assets	-	9,306	9,306
Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	-	9,306	9,306
Payables	377	(377)	-

	2020 $'000
Operating lease commitments as disclosed under AASB 117 at 30 June 2019	5,424
Leases not meeting the recognition criteria of AASB 16	(807)
Effect of discounting using the incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2019	(67)
Extension options reasonably certain to be exercised not previously included in operating lease commitments	4,756
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019	9,306

Impact on cash flows for the year
The total amount of cash outflow for lease payments is separated into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest portion (presented within financing activities) in the statement of cash flows. The Company has opted to include interest paid as part of cash flows from financing activities. Under AASB 117, all lease payments on operating leases were presented as part of cash flows from operating activities.

(ii) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain Australian Accounting Standards and AASB interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020. The directors have not early-adopted any of these new or amended standards or interpretations.

AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material
Makes amendments intended to address concerns that the wording in the definition of 'material' was different in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. The amendments address these concerns by:
• Replacing the term 'could influence' with 'could reasonably be expected to influence'
• Including the concept of 'obscuring information' alongside the concepts of 'omitting' and 'misstating' information in the definition of material
• Clarifying that the users to which the definition refers are the primary users of general purpose financial statements referred to in the Conceptual Framework
• Aligning the definition of material across Australian Accounting Standards and other publications.
This standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of this standard will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

AASB 2019-1 Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework
Makes amendments to various Accounting Standards to reflect the issue of the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. This Standard updates references to, or quotations from, previous versions of the Framework contained in many Accounting Standards.
This Amending Standard applies to for-profit sector entities that have public accountability and are required by legislation to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other for-profit entities that elect to apply the Conceptual Framework, for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The potential effect of the Amending Standard, and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting to which it refers, on the Company's financial statements has not yet been determined.

AASB 2018-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material* principally amends AASB 101 and AASB 108
Clarifies the definition of material and its application by improving the wording, aligning the definition across Australian Accounting Standards and clarifies the explanation accompanying the definition of material. When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2021, there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities
New self-contained standard that sets out all of the disclosure requirements relevant to a Tier 2 GPFS. New disclosures have been significantly simplified when compared to either those required by a Tier 1 entity or those required under the AASB's existing Tier 2 Reduced Disclosure Regime, especially in the areas of revenue, leases, impairment and financial instruments. The Standard applies to NFP entities that currently prepare Tier 2 GPFS using the AASB's Reduced Disclosure Regime. Although the Company does not prepare Tier 2 GPFS using the AASB's Reduced Disclosure Regime, the potential effect of this standard on the Company's financial statements has not yet been determined.

(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and satisfaction of performance obligations has occurred by transfer of good or service. For donations, revenue recognition occurs when control is gained of the donated asset. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Fundraising revenue

Fundraising revenue (with the exception of the value of donated goods and services and revenue from Government tied to future program expenditure) and revenue from VIEW Clubs is recognised generally when the cash is received. The majority of fundraising revenue does not meet the enforceability and the 'sufficiently specific' criteria under AASB 15 and therefore is recognised as income once the Company controls the relevant asset under AASB 1058. Bequests of shares and other securities are brought to account at their values on the date of receipt. Accruals are made for donations which are received before but banked after the year-end.

(ii) Sales revenue

Revenue from sales of commercial goods represents revenue earned from the sale of commercial products, net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes paid, arising from the recycling and sale of textiles and the retail sale of second-hand clothing, together with sales of general merchandise through point of sale and online outlets.

A sale is recorded when goods have been dispatched to a customer pursuant to a sales order and the associated risks have been passed to the carrier or customer.

(iii) Interest Revenue

Where the interest rate is fixed, revenue is recognised as interest accrues. Where the interest rate is variable and the amount of interest cannot reliably be estimated, revenue is recognised as interest is received.

(iv) Government revenue

Government grants are recognised as revenue in the scope of AASB 1058 when grant contracts that are not enforceable or the performance obligations are not sufficiently specific, and therefore immediate income recognition under AASB 1058. 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.

Management judgement is required in determining if there is an 'enforceable' contract with a customer with 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations exist when through compliance with the conditions attached to the funding, and by meeting the envisaged obligation to spend the funding on specific social and community projects.

Government subsidies are recognised as revenue in the scope of AASB 1058 when it is reasonably assured that the subsidy will be received.

(v) Dividends

Dividends on listed shares are recognised when funds are received.

(vi) Profit or loss from discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale. Profit or loss from discontinued operations comprises the profit or loss from discontinued operations and the gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell on the disposal group constituting the discontinued operation (see also note 2(o) and Note 8).

(vii) Volunteer Services

The Company regularly receives volunteer services as part of its operations. Under AASB 1058, private sector not-for-profit entities have a policy option to account for donated services at fair value if the fair value can be reliably measured. While the Company has assessed that the fair value of its volunteer services can be reliably measured, it has decided to adopt the policy option not to recognise volunteer services. Accordingly, no amounts are recognised in the financial statements for volunteer services.

(f) Community Programs expenditure

Community Programs expenditure includes direct scholarship and other assistance to students and their families, the cost of personal support attributable to the programs, payments to community partners for contracted services, the cost of research and advocacy and an allocation of overhead costs by way of an administration charge. Total Community Programs expenditure for the year was $82.3 million (2019: $72.1 million).

(g) Repairs and maintenance

Certain plant of the Company is required to be overhauled on a regular basis. This is managed as part of an ongoing cyclical maintenance program. The costs of this maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a key component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with note 2(p). Other routine operating maintenance, repair and minor renewal costs are also charged as expenses as incurred.

(h) Income tax

The Smith Family is a public benevolent institution and as such is exempt from the payment of income tax.

(i) Leases (as lessee)

The Company has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4. The details of accounting policies under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 are disclosed separately.

(i) Policy applicable from 1 July 2019

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Leases (as lessee) (continued)

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated as the shorter of either a straight-line basis over the lease term or the estimated useful life. Refer to note 19(d) for information on useful lives by asset category. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2 (j).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(ii) Policy applicable prior to 1 July 2019

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from lessors) are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease and included in cash flow from operating activities. Lease incentives received are recognised over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that any asset or cash generating unit (collectively "asset") may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost, including long-term deposits, and comprise cash at banks and on hand, and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

Other financial assets in the statement of financial position comprise long-term deposits with a maturity of more than three months.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and long-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(l) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured at amortised cost (and are not designated as FVTPL) as the objective is to hold them and collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the receivables give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade receivables, where the loss allowance is recorded at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. In using this practical expedient, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses. Impairment of trade receivables is presented within other expenses.

Trade receivables generally are interest free and have 30-60 day terms.

(m) Inventories

Other than donated inventories held for distribution, inventories are valued at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of the first in first out method of stock costing. Replacement cost is the estimated cost of replacement in the ordinary course of business.

Donated inventories held for distribution

As part of its operations, the Company receives donations of goods which may then be used in its activities. AASB 102 requires the donated inventories to be measured at current replacement cost and any related amounts to be accounted for under AASB 1058. Donated goods held for distribution are stated at their estimated current replacement cost at the date of acquisition, adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential.

(n) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs and other income.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition: fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), or equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. These assets include both listed and unlisted equity investments.

(ii) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are eligible for an irrevocable election at inception to be measured at FVOCI. Under FVOCI, subsequent movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends from these investments continue to be recorded as other income within the profit or loss statement unless the dividend clearly represents return of capital. This category includes certain listed equity investments.

Recognition and de-recognition

All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets under contracts that require delivery of the assets within the period established generally by regulation or convention in the market place. Financial assets are de-recognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or when the entity transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial assets.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Financial assets (continued)

Impairment

The company assesses, on each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

(o) Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately and measured at the lower of their carrying amounts immediately prior to their classification as held for sale and their fair value less costs to sell. However, some held for sale assets such as financial assets, continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's relevant accounting policy for those assets. Once classified as held for sale, the assets are not subject to depreciation or amortisation. Any profit or loss arising from the sale of a discontinued operation or its re-measurement to fair value less costs to sell is presented as part of a single line item - profit or loss from discontinued operations.

(p) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation, subject to note 2(o). Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Except as noted below, depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalue amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

- Buildings	33.33 years
- Manufacturing plant and equipment	10 - 20 years
- Vehicles	5 years
- Furniture, fittings and other equipment	3 - 10 years

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 2(j)).

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

(q) Intangible assets

The Company has purchased computer software, and developed certain computer software to enhance its business using both internal and external resources. The costs of these purchases and developments are capitalised and amortised over the useful life of the software, which is normally taken to be 3 to 5 years.

(r) Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which were unpaid on the reporting date. The amounts are unsecured, interest free and usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(s) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Except as otherwise noted, provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation on the reporting date. Subsequent adjustments to the provisions due to the passage of time are recognised as interest expenses.

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after reporting date are discounted to present value.

(t) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave are recognised in the provision for employee benefits in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. 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.

(iii) Superannuation

Contributions to employee superannuation plans are charged as an expense as the contributions are paid or become payable.

(u) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority are presented as operating cash flow.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Endowment Fund

The Children's Future Education Fund (referred to in the Financial Statements as the Endowment Fund) comprises monies donated or bequeathed to the Company for long-term investment which will generate revenue to support the education of disadvantaged students through the provision of *Learning for Life* scholarships and education-focussed support for individuals and communities in need. The Company may, at its discretion, transfer additional monies to the Fund from time to time. The balance of the Fund is separately invested in a specific investment portfolio. The revenue for the Fund for the year includes donations, bequests and income from investments, net of associated expenses. Gains or losses on revaluation of the investment portfolio are recorded in the profit and loss.

3 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

Risk management is carried out by a central finance department (Finance) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Finance identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as mitigating foreign exchange, interest rate and credit risks, use of derivative financial instruments and investing excess liquidity.

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
The Company holds the following financial instruments:			
Financial Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	22,905	16,224
Other financial assets	9	38,150	14,000
Trade and other receivables	10	3,036	1,727
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	9	2,180	-
Financial assets	12	22,781	29,115
		89,052	61,066
Financial liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	4,688	4,519
		4,688	4,519

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The Company operated internationally and was exposed periodically to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures to the US dollar via its Recycling Operation business. During the year, the company divested its Recycling Operation business.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was $nil (2019: $nil):

(ii) Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Company and classified on the statement of financial position either as FVTPL or FVOCI. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

To manage the Company's price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies the Company's portfolio in accordance with limits set by the Company's Investment Policy and Mandate. The majority of the Company's equity investments are readily saleable.

At reporting date the Company had $22.8 million (2019: $29.1 million) in financial assets. Equity would further increase / decrease as a result of gains / losses on equity securities and managed funds classified as either FVTPL or FVOCI.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company's finance costs and operating cash flows are not materially exposed to changes in market interest rates. As at the reporting date the Company had no borrowings. The Company's investments in term deposits all pay fixed interest rates. Based on the balances held in interest bearing bank accounts on the reporting date, the Company's surplus for the year would have been $108,468 higher / $108,468 lower (2019: $73,829 higher / $73,829 lower) had the interest rates increased / decreased by 0.5%.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions only independently rated parties with a minimum Standard and Poor's rating of 'A-' are accepted. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Individual risk limits are set based on internal ratings and these are regularly monitored by management.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets as summarised above. Under certain circumstances the Company may retain title over goods sold until full payment is received. The Company may obtain security in the form of letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement. The Company may also take trade finance insurance cover for transactions in certain export markets.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding from its fundraising activities and its operating expenditure.

3 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(d) Fair value hierarchy table

The Company uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. The methods comprise:

Level 1 - the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2 - the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3 - the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the financial instruments as well as the methods used to estimate the fair value are summarised in the table below.

	Year ended 30 June 2020			Total	Year ended 30 June 2019			Total
	Quoted market price (Level 1)	Valuation technique - market observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique - non market observable inputs (Level 3)		Quoted market price (Level 1)	Valuation technique - market observable inputs (Level 2)	Valuation technique - non market observable inputs (Level 3)	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets								
Investments								
Listed investments	16,206	-	-	16,206	15,076	-	-	15,076
Unlisted investments	-	6,575	-	6,575	-	14,039	-	14,039
	16,206	6,575	-	22,781	15,076	14,039	-	29,115

Quoted market price presents fair value based on quoted prices in active markets as at the reporting date, without any deduction for transaction costs.

4 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. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses, and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and judgements form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. There are no estimates or assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(i) Significant accounting judgements

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that any significant non-financial asset or group of non-financial assets is impaired by evaluating conditions specific to the Company and to the particular asset or group of assets which may lead to impairment. These include financial performance, technology, the economic environment and future expectations. Certain assets have been tested for impairment and management considers that there are no impairment triggers which might require the value of those assets to be determined.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company holds a number of financial assets and follows the requirements of AASB 9*: Financial Instruments* in determining when a financial asset is impaired. In determining the amount of impairment, judgements are made in identifying financial assets whose decline in fair value below cost is considered significant and prolonged. A significant decline is based on the historical volatility of the share price. A prolonged decline is based on the length of time over which the share price has been depressed below cost. For the year ended 30 June 2020 the Company has determined that there are no financial assets considered impaired (2019: no impairment loss).

Valuation of unlisted investments

The Company's financial assets include a portfolio of unlisted investments in managed funds managed by external investment managers. In accordance with the Company's accounting policies, these unlisted investments are measured at FVTPL. The Company generally values its interests in the managed funds using the valuation provided by the external investment manager. For the year ended 30 June 2020 the Company considers the valuation methodology adopted by the relevant investment manager as appropriate.

(ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Revenue recognition

To determine if a grant contract should be accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15, the Company has to determine if the contract is 'enforceable' and contains 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations. When assessing if the performance obligations are 'sufficiently specific', the Company has applied significant judgement in this regard by performing a detailed analysis of the terms and conditions contained in the grant contracts, review of accompanying documentation (e.g. work plans) and holding discussions with relevant parties. Income recognition from grants received by the Company has been appropriately accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15 based on the assessment performed.

Make-good provisions

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs of future restoration of leased premises. Principally these estimated costs relate to the removal of office fitouts and repair and redecoration of office premises. The provision recognised for each site is reviewed periodically and changes are recognised through the statement of financial position by adjusting both the expense and provision. The related carrying amounts are disclosed in Note 16 and Note 18.

Employee benefits

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date is recognised and measured as the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Deferred government funding

The liability for deferred government funding is recognised on cash receipts from government funders and released to revenue in subsequent accounting periods based on the different conditions specified in each agreement. In determining the value of deferred government funding, expected costs based on best estimate have been taken into account.

Leases - Incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in its' leases, and therefore uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and makes certain entity-specific estimates.

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000 Restated - refer note 2(c)(i)

5 Revenue

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Fundraising	2(e)(i)		
Individuals - donations and sponsorships		72,706	60,632
Bequests		9,775	5,898
Organisations		17,028	11,536
Communities		2,193	2,702
Value of donated goods		709	418
VIEW Clubs		5,300	5,297
		107,711	86,483
Government funding	2(e)(iv)	35,814	26,563
Revenue from sale of commercial goods	2(e)(ii)	55	62
Interest received	2(e)(iii)	620	719
Total revenue		144,200	113,827

6 Other Income

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Rental income, dividends and third party contributions to programs	1,819	2,114
Gain/(loss) from financial assets at FVTPL	(670)	346
Net (loss)/gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(1)
Total other income	1,149	2,459

7 Expenses

Surplus before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Continuing Operations:		
Depreciation relating to property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	38	38
Plant and equipment	381	431
Leasehold improvements and make-good provision	99	112
Total depreciation relating to property, plant and equipment	518	581
Depreciation relating to right-of-use assets		
Right-of-use assets	2,414	-
Total depreciation relating to right-of-use assets	2,414	-
Amortisation		
Intangibles	248	291
Total amortisation	248	291
Finance costs		
Interest charges relating to lease liabilities	415	-
Total finance costs recognised in the surplus before income tax for the year	415	-
Employee expenses		
Gross employee expenses	52,425	48,070
Total employee expenses recognised in the surplus before income tax for the year	52,425	48,070
Discontinued Operations:		
Depreciation		
Buildings	-	175
Plant and equipment	-	212
Leasehold improvements and make-good provision	-	58
Total depreciation	-	445
Employee expenses		
Gross employee expenses	6,642	6,591
Total employee expenses recognised in the surplus from discontinued operations	6,642	6,591

8 Discontinued Operations

(a) Details of discontinued operations

During the prior year, the Company conducted a strategic review of its Recycling Operation and, through an Expression of Interest process, announced the proposed divestment of the Operation, and initiated an active program to identify potential buyers. As at 30 April 2019, the associated assets and liabilities were consequently classified as held for sale in the financial statements. During the current year, the Company entered into sales agreements to dispose of certain assets relating to the Operation to third parties. Remaining assets were written off and all liabilities were settled by 30 June 2020. The gain on sale of assets is included in the Surplus / (Loss) from discontinuing operations. As at 30 June 2020, the Recycling Operation is reported as a discontinued operation. Financial information relating to the discontinued operation for the current and prior year is set out below.

(b) Financial performance of discontinued operations

The results for the disposal group for the year are presented below:

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Revenue from sale of commercial goods	2(e)(ii)	9,653	17,111
Other income		62	169
Expenses		(14,181)	(17,142)
Net gain on sale of assets		15,203	-
Surplus/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations	2(e)(vi)	10,737	138

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000

8 Discontinued Operations (continued)

(c) Assets and liabilities - discontinued operations

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Assets			
Trade receivables (net)		-	326
Other receivables		-	230
Inventory		-	581
Property, plant and equipment		-	2,109
Assets classified as held for sale		-	3,246
Liabilities			
Trade creditors		-	135
Other creditors		-	858
Employee benefits		-	1,549
Makegood provision		-	86
Liabilities associated with the assets held for sale		-	2,628
Net assets classified as held for sale		-	618

(d) Cash flow information - discontinued operations

The net cash flow of the discontinued operation is as follows:

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Operating activities		(8,231)	84
Investing activities		17,312	-
Net cash inflow		9,081	84

9 Cash, cash equivalents and other financial assets

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Cash at bank and on hand	9(b)	10,706	8,206
Deposits at call	9(c)	12,199	8,018
Total cash and cash equivalents		22,905	16,224
Term deposits - current	9(c)	38,150	14,000
Term deposits - non-current	9(c)	2,180	-
Total other financial assets		40,330	14,000
	2(k)	63,235	30,224

(a) Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Balances as above		63,235	30,224
Balances per statement of cash flows	2(k)	63,235	30,224

(b) Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank is held at prevailing bank interest rates. Cash on hand is non interest bearing.

(c) Deposits at call and term deposits

The deposits are bearing fixed interest rates between 0.75% and 1.70% (2019: 1.55% and 2.38%). Fixed term deposits have an average maturity of 193 days (2019: 194 days).

(d) Interest rate exposure

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in Note 3.

10 Current assets - Receivables

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Trade receivables		-	-
Expected credit loss		-	-
		-	-
Other receivables	10(c)	2,684	891
GST receivable	10(d)	175	405
		2,859	1,296
Interest receivable		91	18
Prepayments		86	413
	2(l)	3,036	1,727

(a) Expected credit losses from trade receivables

As at 30 June 2020 current trade receivables with a nominal value of $nil (2019: $nil) had no expected credit losses.

The Company had no material losses in respect of expected credit losses from trade receivables during the year ended 30 June 2020.

(b) Past due but no expected credit losses

As of 30 June 2020, trade debtors with a nominal value of $nil (2019: $nil) were past due but had no expected credit losses.

(c) Other receivables

These amounts include transactions relating to donations and government subsidies received but not receipted by year-end.

(d) GST receivable/(payable)

These amounts relate to the GST receivable/(payable) at the balance date.

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000

11 Current assets - Inventories

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Finished goods at cost		178	103
Donated inventories held for distribution at replacement cost		635	484
	2(m)	813	587

12 Non-current assets - Financial assets

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Equity securities - listed		16,206	15,076
Unlisted securities in investment funds		6,575	14,039
	3(d)	22,781	29,115

Financial Assets

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	12,297	11,267
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	10,484	17,848
	22,781	29,115

Impairment and risk exposure

None of the financial assets are impaired.

All financial assets are denominated in Australian currency. An analysis of the sensitivity of these assets to price and interest rate risk is provided in Note 3.

The above assets were allocated as follows:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Restricted funds	7,659	6,742
Unrestricted funds	15,122	22,373
	22,781	29,115

Restricted funds are to be used for specific activities and initiatives of the Endowment Fund as prescribed by the donors and the granters of the funds, and cannot be used for any other purpose.

13 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment

	Lease Make Good $'000	Work in progress $'000	Freehold land $'000	Freehold buildings $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Leasehold improve-ments $'000	Total $'000
At 30 June 2018							
Cost	457	189	291	8,205	6,821	833	16,796
Accumulated depreciation	(457)	-	-	(6,556)	(5,431)	(607)	(13,051)
Net carrying amount	-	189	291	1,649	1,390	226	3,745
Year ended 30 June 2019							
Opening net book amount	-	189	291	1,649	1,390	226	3,745
Additions	49	862	-	-	437	59	1,407
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Transfers	-	(189)	-	-	189	-	-
Transferred to Assets held for sale	-	-	(291)	(928)	(820)	(70)	(2,109)
Depreciation charge	(49)	-	-	(213)	(644)	(120)	(1,026)
Closing net carrying amount	-	862	-	508	551	95	2,016
At 30 June 2019							
Cost	506	862	291	8,205	6,772	657	17,293
Accumulated depreciation	(506)	-	-	(6,769)	(5,401)	(492)	(13,168)
Transferred to Assets held for sale	-	-	(291)	(928)	(820)	(70)	(2,109)
Net carrying amount	-	862	-	508	551	95	2,016
Year ended 30 June 2020							
Opening net book amount	-	862	-	508	551	95	2,016
Additions	-	159	-	-	177	108	444
Disposals	-	(685)	-	-	-	-	(685)
Transfers	-	(159)	-	-	159	-	-
Transferred to Intangibles		(16)					(16)
Depreciation charge	-	-	-	(38)	(381)	(99)	(518)
Closing net carrying amount	-	161	-	470	506	104	1,241
At 30 June 2020							
Cost	416	161	-	1,781	2,871	498	5,727
Accumulated depreciation	(416)	-	-	(1,311)	(2,365)	(394)	(4,486)
Net carrying amount	-	161	-	470	506	104	1,241

14 Non-current assets - Intangible assets

Software purchase and development costs

	$'000
At 1 July 2018	
Cost	4,338
Accumulated amortisation	(3,664)
Net carrying amount	674
Year ended 30 June 2019	
Opening net book amount	674
Additions	-
Transfers from work in progress	-
Disposals	-
Amortisation charge	(291)
Closing net carrying amount	383
At 30 June 2019	
Cost	3,684
Accumulated amortisation	(3,301)
Net carrying amount	383
Year ended 30 June 2020	
Opening net book amount	383
Additions	236
Transfers from work in progress	16
Disposals	-
Amortisation charge	(248)
Closing net carrying amount	387
At 30 June 2020	
Cost	3,935
Accumulated amortisation	(3,548)
Net carrying amount	387

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
15 Current liabilities - Payables			
Trade creditors		231	139
Other creditors		4,457	4,380
	2(r)	4,688	4,519
16 Current liabilities - Provisions			
Employee benefits	2(s,t)	5,851	5,041
Make-good provision	2(s)	173	201
		6,024	5,242

(a) Make-good provision

The Company has entered into leases of property, the terms of which include restoration requirements at the end of the lease periods. The costs of restoration have been estimated by management and to the extent that they relate to leases which expire in the next financial year the costs are recognised as current liabilities.

(b) Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year other than employee benefits are set out below:

Make-good provision

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Carrying amount at the start of the year	201	131
Transferred to liabilities associated with assets held for sale	-	(33)
Additional / (Reduced) provisions recognised	(28)	103
Carrying amount at the end of the year	173	201

(c) Amounts not expected to be settled within the next 12 months

The current provisions for annual and long service leave include all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current since the Company does not have a right to defer settlement.

Under present Company policy it is a requirement that individual annual leave balances remain at or below one year's accrued entitlement. As a result, the annual leave provision is treated as current. However, based on past experience the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount accrued for long service leave within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect long service leave which is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Long service leave obligation expected to be settled after 12 months	1,435	1,272

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000

17 Current liabilities - Other

Unexpended funding has been carried forward as follows:

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Current (unsecured)			
Program funding received in advance		15	350
Deferred government funding		6,263	8,910
	2(e)(iv)	6,278	9,260

18 Non-current liabilities - Provisions

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Employee benefits	2(t,u)	1,052	972
Make-good provision		243	219
		1,295	1,191

(a) Make-good provision

The Company has entered into leases of property, the terms of which include restoration requirements at the end of the lease periods. The costs of restoration have been estimated by management and to the extent that they relate to leases which expire after the next financial year the costs are recognised as non-current liabilities.

(b) Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year other than employee benefits are set out below:

Make-good provision

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Carrying amount at the start of the year	219	371
Transferred to liabilities associated with assets held for sale	-	(54)
Additional / (Reduced) provisions recognised	24	(98)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	243	219

19 Leases

(a) *Right-of-use assets*

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Note	2020 $'000
Year ended 30 June 2020		
Cost		
As at 1 July 2019		9,306
Additions		1,302
Disposals		(506)
As at 30 June 2020		10,102
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 July 2019		-
Depreciation charge for the year		2,414
Disposals		(332)
As at 30 June 2020		2,082
At 30 June 2020		
Net carrying amount	2(i)	8,020

(b) *Lease liabilities*

	Note	2020 $'000
Analysed as:		
Current		1,741
Non-current		6,693
	2(i)	8,434

(c) *Amounts recognised in profit and loss*

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2020 $'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	2,414
Interest expense on lease liabilities	415
Expense relating to short-term leases	124
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	2,953

(d) *Amounts recognised in cash flow*

The following are the amounts recognised in cash flow from operating activities:

	2020 $'000
Cash outflow for leases	2,541
	2,541

The Company leases several building assets used in its operations. Leases of buildings generally have lease terms between 1 and 9 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

20 Reserves and retained surplus

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
(a) Movements in the retained surplus were as follows:			
Balance at the beginning of the year		36,905	36,532
Surplus for the year		29,601	373
Balance at the end of the year		66,506	36,905
(b) Movements in the Endowment Fund reserve were as follows:			
Balance at the beginning of the year		6,318	4,810
Increase/(decrease) in value of the Endowment Fund reserve for the year		664	1,508
Balance at the end of the year	2(v)	6,982	6,318
(c) Movements in the investment revaluation reserve were as follows:			
Balance at the beginning of the year		1,235	1,174
Increase/(decrease) in value of the investment revaluation reserve for the year		(1,929)	61
Balance at the end of the year		(694)	1,235

21 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company, and its related practices:

Assurance services

Audit services

	2020	2019
Ernst & Young Australia	**$**	**$**
Audit	121,441	98,256
Audit of regulatory returns	3,090	2,781
Total remuneration for audit services	124,531	101,037

22 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2020 and at the date of this report.

Guarantees

The Company had provided the following guarantees at 30 June 2020:

- bank guarantees to a total amount of $898,962 (2019: $836,247)

23 Commitments

Property, plant and equipment commitments

Commitments in relation to capital expenditure contracted for the year ended 30 June 2020: $nil (2019: $nil)

24 Related party transactions

(a) Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the Company at any time during the financial year and up until the date of this report are as follows: C. Cawsey, S.A. Davis, J.A. Harmer, R.M. Garnon, M.G. Johnson, A.J. Kloeden, J.C.R. Maycock, N.W. Moore, L.J. O'Brien, P.J. Radoll, A.K. Abey, C.N. Bartlett, J.C. McLoughlin.

N.W. Moore was appointed as a Director of the Company on 28 November 2019.

A.K. Abey was a Director of the Company until his retirement on 28 November 2019.

C.N. Bartlett was a Director of the Company until her retirement on 28 November 2019.

J.C. McLoughlin was a Director of the Company until her resignation on 30 September 2019.

(b) Key management and personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation for the years ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 is set out below. The key management personnel are:

- all the directors of the Company (none of whom is paid with the exception of L.J. O'Brien, who holds office as a director in her role as Chief Executive Officer), and
- eight (2019: eight) other executives with the greatest authority for the strategic direction and management of the Company.

	Short term benefits	Post employ-ment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termin-ation benefits	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
2020	2,104,152	170,814	-	-	2,274,966
2019	2,028,899	175,289	-	-	2,204,188

25 Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Net surplus for the year from continuing operations		19,528	1,743
Net surplus for the year from discontinued operations		10,737	138
Depreciation and amortisation		3,180	1,317
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(15,203)	1
Loss/(gain) on disposal of work in progress assets		685	-
Shares received from bequests		(3,012)	(1,304)
Shares transferred during the year		(22)	(64)
Interest income		(621)	(719)
Dividends and distributions		(1,286)	(1,266)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(680)	(160)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		356	616
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets at FVTPL and FVOCI		1,014	(544)
(Increase)/decrease in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities		414	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors		(824)	(1,069)
Increase/(decrease) in other operating liabilities		(2,982)	1,339
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		(749)	614
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		10,535	642

26 Events after balance date

There have been no significant events occurring after balance date which may affect either the Company's operations or results of those operations or the Company's state of affairs.

27 Income and expenditure - Fundraising Appeals

This disclosure is made under the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act (1991).

(i) Details of aggregate gross income and total expenses of Fundraising Appeals

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Gross proceeds of Fundraising Appeals (as defined in the Act)	92,636	75,288
Costs of Fundraising Appeals	(32,598)	(32,004)
Net surplus obtained from Fundraising Appeals	60,038	43,284

(ii) Statement showing how funds and goods received were applied to charitable purposes

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Net surplus obtained from Fundraising Appeals	60,038	43,284
This was applied to the charitable purposes in the following manner:		
Cash payments to beneficiaries	28,584	23,773
Personal support to beneficiaries	50,067	44,809
Christmas toys, books and other goods distributed to clients	700	601
Community Programs research, development and administration	3,002	2,978
	82,353	72,161

(iii) Fundraising Appeals conducted during the financial year

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Donations from individuals	72,706	60,632
Corporate, trust and university donations	17,028	11,536
Events	2,193	2,702
Donated goods and services	709	418
	92,636	75,288

(iv) Comparisons of certain monetary figures and percentages

The following figures and percentages exclude sales revenue and expenditure on commercial activities.

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000	2020 %	2019 %
Total cost of fundraising appeals /	32,598	32,004	35.2%	42.5%
Gross income from fundraising appeals	92,636	75,288		
Net surplus from fundraising appeals /	60,038	43,284	64.8%	57.5%
Gross income from fundraising appeals	92,636	75,288		
Total cost of assistance to clients /	82,353	72,161	65.5%	63.0%
Total expenditure	125,794	114,519		
Total cost of assistance to clients /	82,353	72,161	56.7%	62.1%
Total income received	145,295	116,224		

THE SMITH FAMILY
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of The Smith Family, I state that in the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the Company are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012,* including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013;*

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board

N.W. Moore
Chairman

Sydney
1 October 2020

THE SMITH FAMILY
DECLARATION UNDER THE CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACT 1991

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of The Smith Family I state that:

(i) the Statement of Comprehensive Income gives a true and fair view of the all income and expenditure of the organisation with respect to fundraising appeals;

(ii) the Statement of Financial Position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organisation with respect to fundraising appeals;

(iii) the financial report and associated records of the Company have been properly kept during the year ended 30 June 2020 in accordance with the provisions of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991,* the regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to organisation's authority; and

(iv) the internal controls exercised by the organisation are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the organisation from any of its fundraising appeals.

On behalf of the Board

N.W. Moore
Chairman

Sydney
1 October 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Smith Family

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of The Smith Family (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, 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 to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is the directors' report accompanying the financial report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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 judgment 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

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

- 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 directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on the requirements of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulations 2015 and the requirements of the WA Charitable Collections Act (1946) and the WA Charitable Collections Regulations (1947)

We have audited the financial report as required by Section 24(2) of the *NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the *WA Charitable Collections Act (1946)*. Our procedures included obtaining an understanding of the internal control structure for fundraising appeal activities and examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance with the accounting and associated record keeping requirements for fundraising appeal activities pursuant to the *NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the *NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulations 2015* and the *WA Charitable Collections Act (1946)* and the *WA Charitable Collections Regulations (1947)*.

Because of the inherent limitations of any assurance engagement, it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance may occur and not be detected. An audit is not designed to detect all instances of non-compliance with the requirements described in the above-mentioned Acts and Regulations as an audit is not performed continuously throughout the period and the audit procedures performed in respect of compliance with these requirements are undertaken on a test basis. The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Opinion

In our opinion:

a) the financial report of The Smith Family has been properly drawn up and associated records have been properly kept during the financial year ended 30 June 2020, in all material respects, in accordance with:

   i. sections 20(1), 22(1-2), 24(1-3) of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991;

   ii. sections 10(6) and 11 of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulations 2015;

   iii. the WA Charitable Collections Act (1946); and

   iv. the WA Charitable Collections Regulations (1947).

b) the money received as a result of fundraising appeals conducted by the company during the financial year ended 30 June 2020 has been properly accounted for and applied, in all material respects, in accordance with the abovementioned Acts and Regulations.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

YBarnikel

Yvonne Barnikel
Partner
Sydney
1 October 2020

The Smith Family

everyone's family