Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Incorporated

ABN 31 886 363 881

Annual Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Your Business Group

Level 6, 85 George Street Parramatta NSW 2150

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Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Incorporated

ABN: 31 886 363 881

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

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YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED
ABN: 31 886 363 881
COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Your committee members present this report on the association for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Committeee Members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Garry Rothwell
Malcolm McPherson
Andrew Gregory
William Gill
Jared Goodwin
Alan Kuczynski
Robert Smith
Moore John (Appointed 27th Sep 2016)
Pastrello Luisa (Appointed 30th Nov 2016)
Jodie Sangster (Resigned 29th Sep 2016)
Alberto Donati (Resigned 5th Apr 2016)

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Foundation during the financial period has been organising and holding youth programs and the furtherance of youth welfare.

Significant Changes

No significant change in the nature of this activity occurred during the year.

Operating Result

The surplus from ordinary activities was $91,626 (2016 deficit: $99,329) .

Subsequent Events

There has not been any matter or circumstance other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto, that has arisen the end of the financial year, that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the entity in future financial years.

Committee Members' Emoluments

No Committee Member has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial period, a benefit because of a contract made by the association, controlled entity or a related body corporate with the committee member, a firm of which the committee member is a member or an entity in which the member has a substantial financial interest. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the committee members shown in the association's accounts or the fixed salary and associated on-costs of a full-time employee of the association controlled entity or related body corporate.

YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED
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COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Proceedings on behalf of the association

The association has not, during or since the financial period, apart from the circumstances listed below in respect of any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the association or a related body corporate.

a) Indemnified or made any relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings; or

b) Paid or agreed to pay a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability for the costs or expenses to defend legal proceedings.

Youth Insearch as part of its overall insurance holds Directors' and Officers' Liability & Company Reimbursement Insurance for its Committee members and officers.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee.

Chairman

Garry Rothwell

Dated this 20th day of November 2017

Treasurer

Andrew Gregory

Dated this 20th day of November 2017

YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED
ABN: 31 886 363 881
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
Revenue	2	1,627,033	1,021,279
Other income	2	15,617	217,399
Employee provisions expense		(936,377)	(765,797)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(30,487)	(16,134)
Audit, legal and consultancy fees	3	(8,400)	(8,000)
Camp Expense		(238,699)	(197,070)
Travel and accommodation		(23,585)	(22,774)
General Administration expenses		(313,476)	(328,232)
Current year surplus before income tax		91,626	(99,329)
Tax expense		-	-
Net current year surplus		91,626	(99,329)
Other comprehensive income			
Fair value remeasurement gains/(losses) on financial assets		10,489	(736)
Total comprehensive income for the year		102,115	(100,065)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED
ABN: 31 886 363 881
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand	4	887,745	1,496,906
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	19,559	55,180
Financial assets	7	6,746	5,423
Other current assets	6	15,271	43,614
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		929,321	1,601,123
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	7	812,178	-
Property, plant and equipment	8	183,442	78,775
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		995,620	78,775
TOTAL ASSETS		1,924,941	1,679,898
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	57,553	63,938
Deferred Income	10	591,227	474,960
Employee provisions	11	79,668	52,961
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		728,448	591,859
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee provisions	11	9,621	3,282
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		9,621	3,282
TOTAL LIABILITIES		738,069	595,141
NET ASSETS		1,186,872	1,084,757
Accumulated funds			
Share revaluation reserve		13,371	2,882
Accumulated Funds at the end of the financial year		1,173,501	1,081,875
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS		1,186,872	1,084,757

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED
ABN: 31 886 363 881
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	Share Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Funds	Total
		$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2015		3,618	1,181,204	1,184,822
Deficit for the year			(99,329)	(99,329)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(736)		(736)
Balance at 30 June 2016		2,882	1,081,875	1,084,757
Balance at 1 July 2016		2,882	1,081,875	1,084,757
Surplus for the year			91,626	91,626
Other comprehensive income for the year		10,489		10,489
Balance at 30 June 2017		13,371	1,173,501	1,186,872

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED
ABN: 31 886 363 881
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		1,786,633	1,286,979
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,465,531)	(1,290,148)
Net cash generated from operating activities	17	321,102	(3,169)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		7,904	446,473
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(138,167)	(64,527)
Payment for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(800,000)	1,295
Net cash used in investing activities		(930,263)	383,241
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash held		(609,161)	380,072
Cash on hand at beginning of the financial year		1,496,906	1,116,834
Cash on hand at end of the financial year	4	887,745	1,496,906

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 20th November 2017 by the members of committee of the association.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial report covers Youth Insearch Foundation (Australia) Inc. as an association incorporated in New South Wales under the Associations Incorporation Act 2009.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Association in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Government Grants

Government grants are assistance by the government in the form of cash to the Association for the requirement of the Association to use the funds within the community. Government grants relating to income are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Association with no future related costs are recognised as income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants relating to assets are treated as deferred income and recognised in profit and loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

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

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

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

parties for no or nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

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

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The association measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(c) FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES

Charitable Fundraising Act 1991

This Act and supporting Charitable Fundraising Regulations prescribe the manner in which fundraising appeals are conducted, controlled and reported in NSW. The amounts shown in Note 13 are in accordance with Authority Condition 7, which is issued to the Association under section 19 of the Act.

Donations and bequests are returned as income as and only when received at the Association's administrative offices or deposited into the Association's bank account. As specified in the Act, unsolicited donations, members' donations and bequests are not treated as fundraising income when determining information required under the Act. They are treated as gifts under the tax legislation and deposited in the Fundraising bank account.

Cost of Fundraising: Costs used in Note 13 include direct fundraising costs. The inclusion of indirect costs is discretionary. Indirect costs which have been excluded, include overheads such as the time spent by accounting of office staff administering appeals, printing, postage and stationery, travel expenses and insurance. Exclusion of the indirect costs decreases the cost of fundraising and increases the margins from fundraising shown in Note 13.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

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 association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Straight line Depreciation Rate	Diminishing Value Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	7.5% - 33%	7.5% - 22.5%
Motor Vehicles	12.5% - 15%	18.75%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised as income in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(e) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

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

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

(f) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

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

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the association's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

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

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been 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 the occurrence of one or more events (a "loss event"), which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors, or a group of debtors, are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the association recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party, and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

(h) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee provisions

Provision is made for the association's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee provisions

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee provisions expense.

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

(i) Cash on Hand

Cash on hand includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(j) Accounts receivable and other debtors

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

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(k) RESTRICTE/UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Restricted Funds are funds received or reserves held that must be spent on the purpose for which they were received or are

They comprise:

(i) Government funding must be spent in accordance with the terms of the funding agreement
(iI) Donations and bequests where the donor indicates a preference for the use to which the funds are to be used;
(iii) Donations received in response to specific purpose appeals.
(iv) Provisions for statutory entitlements due to employees.

All other funds are unrestricted in that the Committee has discretion to spend them on purposes for which the charity is established.

(l) Taxation

Income Tax: Under the New Tax System, the Foundation was endorsed on 1 July 2000 by the ATO as an exempt charity.

Fringe benefits tax: The Foundation as a public benevolent institution, was exempt from fringe benefits tax under Section 57A, Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986. The grossed up value of specified fringe benefits to individual employees has been included on each employee's Statement of Earnings as required by law. From 1 April 2001 this exemption ceased for certain fringe benefits paid to employees in excess of $30,000 grossed up value for each employee.

Payroll Tax: The Foundation as a public benevolent institution is exempt from payroll tax under Section 10(1)(a2), Payroll Tax Act 1971.

Land Tax: The Foundation as a public benevolent institution is exempt from land tax under Section 10(d), Land Tax Act.

Goods and Services Tax: The Foundation as a public benevolent institution is registered for the goods and services tax (GST) applicable from 1 July 2000. The tax is paid on commercial activities and sponsorship. Revenues, costs and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

(i) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of cost; or

(ii) or receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of reporting period.

(n) Comparative Figures

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

When the association retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period, in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements, must be disclosed.

(o) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

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

(p) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

Key Judgements

(i) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The association expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

(q) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the association. The directors have decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. Their assessment of the pronouncements that are relevant to the association but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

— AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* and associated amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the association on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to the hedging of non-financial items. Should the association elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the association's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

— AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: Leases and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new Standard are as follows:

— recognition of a right-of-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
— depreciation of right-of-use assets in line with AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment* in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
— inclusion of variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
— application of a practical expedient to permit a lessee to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
— inclusion of additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.
Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the association's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

— AASB 1058: *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

This Standard is applicable to transactions that do not arise from enforceable contracts with customers involving performance obligations.

The significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

— Income arising from an excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets and revenue should be immediately recognised in profit or loss. For this purpose, the assets, liabilities and revenue are to be measured in accordance with other applicable Standards.

— Liabilities should be recognised for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset (received in a transfer to enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that is to be controlled by the entity) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. The liabilities must be amortised to profit or loss as income when the entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer.

An entity may elect to recognise volunteer services or a class of volunteer services as an accounting policy choice if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Recognised volunteer services should be measured at fair value and any excess over the related amounts (such as contributions by owners or revenue) immediately recognised as income in profit or loss.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented in accordance with AASB 108 (subject to certain practical expedients); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. For this purpose, a completed contract is a contract or transaction for which the entity has recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004: *Contributions* .

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 1058 may have an impact on the association's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

— AASB 2016-4: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January

This Standard amends AASB 136: *Impairment of Assets* to remove references to depreciated replacement cost as a measure of value in use for not-for-profit entities; and clarify that AASB 136 does not apply to non-cash-generating specialised assets that are regularly revalued to fair value under the revaluation model in AASB 116 and AASB 138: *Intangible Assets* , but applies to such assets accounted for under the cost model in those Standards.

AASB 2016-4 is not expected to have a significant impact on the association's financial statements.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

	2017 $	2016 $
Revenue		
Revenue from (non-reciprocal) government grants and other grants		
— State/federal government grants – operating	108,235	100,000
— Other organisations	1,404,351	807,683
— Membership fees	160	80
— Camp fees	102,129	92,244
	1,614,875	1,000,007
Other revenue		
— Dividends received	259	229
— Interest received on investments in government and fixed interest securities	11,899	21,043
	12,158	21,272
Total revenue	1,627,033	1,021,279
Other income		
— Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	7,904	212,861
— Other	7,713	4,538
Total other income	15,617	217,399
Total revenue and other income	1,642,650	1,238,678

Note 3 Surplus for the year

	2017 $	2016 $
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortisation:		
— Motor vehicles and other	30,487	16,134
Total depreciation and amortisation	30,487	16,134
Audit fees		
— audit services	8,400	8,000
Total Audit Remuneration	8,400	8,000

Note 4 Cash on Hand

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
Cash at bank	887,445	1,493,981
Cash on hand	300	300
Undeposited funds	-	2,625
Total cash on hand as stated in the statement of financial position and	887,745	1,496,906
statement of cash flows	887,745	1,496,906

Note 5 Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT			
Accounts receivable		19,559	55,180
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors		19,559	55,180

Note 6 Other Current Assets

	2017 $	2016 $
Prepayments	15,271	43,614
	15,271	43,614

Note 7 Financial Assets

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,746	5,423
NON-CURRENT		
Held-to-maturity investments	812,178	-
	812,178	-

Distributions from the Held-to-maturity investments are reinvested in line with the association's investment objectives.

Note 8 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2017 $	2016 $
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	113,269	46,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(42,089)	(31,314)
	71,180	14,686
Motor vehicles:		
At cost	152,574	115,957
Less accumulated depreciation	(40,312)	(51,868)
	112,262	64,089
Total plant and equipment	183,442	78,775
Total property, plant and equipment	183,442	78,775

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Plant and equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
2016			
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,826	21,556	30,382
Additions at cost	10,135	54,392	64,527
Depreciation expense	(4,275)	(11,859)	(16,134)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	14,686	64,089	78,775
2017			
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,686	64,089	78,775
Additions at cost	67,269	67,885	135,154
Depreciation expense	(10,775)	(19,712)	(30,487)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	71,180	112,262	183,442

Note 9 Accounts Payable and Other Payables

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT			
Accounts payable		39,666	53,191
GST		(7,369)	(8,383)
PAYG Withholding		16,230	12,450
Superannuation Payable		9,026	6,680
		57,553	63,938

Note 10 Deferred Income

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT			
Income received in advance		569,953	68,615
Specific purpose funds received		21,274	406,345
		591,227	474,960

Note 11 Employee Provisions

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: annual leave	79,668	52,961
	79,668	52,961
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave	9,621	3,282
	9,621	3,282
	89,289	56,243

Note 12 Insurance Cover

	2017 $	2016 $
Insurance premiums paid		
Workers compensation insurance	$10,644	$20,123
Comprehensive motor vehicle	$9,760	$7,055
Property, business, interruption, personal	$12,788	$19,245
	33,192	46,423

With the exception of workers' compensation insurance and motor vehicle third party insurance where the rates are set externally, the extent and value of the cover is reviewed every year.

Note 13 Fundraising Income And Expenses

Details of aggregate gross income and total expenses in fundraising appeals for the year ended 30 June 2017 as follows:

Fundraising Events	Gross $	Direct Expenses $	Net Surplus After Direct Expenses $
June Appeal	24,345	3277	21,068
Chrismas Appeal	23,123	3,574	19,549
Luncheons	259,240	7,645	251,595
Total	306,708	14,496	292,212

Results of all appeals during the year were accounted for in line with guidelines prescribed by the Charitable Fundraising Act. The Statement of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 1, provides further details on the accounting policies adopted.

The net result of fundraising activities has been applied to furthering the principal activities of the association for the benefit of youth welfare as a whole.

Note 14 Government grant

During the financial year Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Inc has received government grants totaling $108,235.

Note 15 Events After the Reporting Period

The committee is not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

Note 16 Related Party Transactions

There are no identified related party transactions.

Note 17 Cash Flow Information

	2017 $	2016 $
Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities with Net Current Year Surplus		
Net current year surplus	91,626	(99,329)
Non-cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30,487	16,134
Fair value gain on investments in held-for-trading shares		
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(7,904)	(212,861)
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	35,621	(40,981)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	(6,384)	43,441
Increase/(decrease) in income received in advance	116,266	302,143
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	33,047	20,931
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	28,343	(32,647)
	321,102	(3,169)

Note 18 Financial Risk Management

The association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long-term investments, receivables and payables, and lease liabilities.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	887,745	1,496,906
Loans and receivables	5	19,559	55,180
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	6,746	5,423
Held-to-maturity investments	7	812,178	-
Total financial assets		1,726,228	1,557,509
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
— accounts payable and other payables	9	57,553	63,938
— deferred income	10	591,227	474,960
Total financial liabilities		648,780	538,898

Financial Risk Management Policies

The finance committee is responsible for monitoring and managing the association's compliance with its risk management strategy and consists of senior Board members. The finance committee's overall risk management strategy is to assist the association in meeting its financial targets while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the finance committee on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the association is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the association is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the association.

The association does not have any material credit risk exposures as its major source of revenue is the receipt of grants.

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

Accounts receivable and other debtors that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 5.

The association has no significant concentrations of credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of accounts receivable and other debtors are provided in Note 5.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the finance committee in accordance with approved Board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard and Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Cash on hand			
— AA Rated		887,745	1,496,906
	4	887,745	1,496,906

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the association might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The association manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The association does not hold any derivative financial liabilities directly.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Financial liabilities due for payment	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accounts payable and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave and deferred income)	57,553	63,938	-	-	-	-	57,553	63,938
Finance lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows	57,553	63,938	-	-	-	-	57,553	63,938
Financial Assets - cash flows realisable								
Cash on hand	887,745	1,496,906	-	-	-	-	887,745	1,496,906
Accounts receivable and other debtors	19,559	55,180	-	-	-	-	19,559	55,180
Other financial assets	22,017	49,037	812,178	-	-	-	834,195	49,037
Total anticipated inflows	929,321	1,601,123	812,178	-	-	-	1,741,499	1,601,123
Net (outflow) / inflow on financial instruments	871,768	1,537,185	812,178	-	-	-	1,683,946	1,537,185

(c) Market Risk

i. *Interest rate risk*

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The association is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

The financial instruments that expose the association to interest rate risk are limited to lease liabilities, listed shares, government and fixed interest securities, and cash on hand.

The association also manages interest rate risk by ensuring that, whenever possible, payables are paid within any pre-agreed credit terms.

ii. *Other price risk*

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) of securities held.

The association is exposed to other price risk on investments held for trading or for medium to longer terms. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments across industries and geographical locations.

Note 19 Fair Value Measurements

The company measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- freehold land and buildings.

The association does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Note 20 Entity Details

The registered office and principal place of the business is:

Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Incorporated
Unit 7
9 Hudson Avenue
Castle Hill NSW 2154

YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED
ABN: 31 886 363 881
STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the committee:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 3 to 19, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the association as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Chairman _____
Garry Rothwell

Dated this 20th day of November 2017

Treasurer _____
Andrew Gregory

Dated this 20th day of November 2017

Your Business Group

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YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Incorporated

ABN: 31 886 363 881

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Incorporated (the association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, 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, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the statement by members of the committee.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Incorporated has been prepared in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the foundation's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and *Div 60* of 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 association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code)* that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

The members of the Committee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Incorporated

(Continued)

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 members of the Committee for the Financial Report

The members of the Committee of the association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the members of the Committee 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 members of the Committee are responsible for assessing the association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members of the Committee either intend to liquidate the association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Your Business Group

YOUTH INSEARCH FOUNDATION (AUST) INCORPORATED

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Youth Insearch Foundation (Aust) Incorporated

(Continued)

- 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 members of the Committee.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the members of the Committee' 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 members of the Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Your Business Group Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Vishnu Naidu
Director
20 November 2017