



YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN 96 592 278 795

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2022

CONTENTS

Board Members Report	1
Auditor's Independence Declaration	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Changes in Funds	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9
Board Members Declaration	18
Independent Auditor's Report	19

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
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FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2022

BOARD MEMBERS REPORT

Notwithstanding that the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission* does not require a report by the Board, nevertheless the Board of Young Life Australia Incorporated (the 'Association') are pleased to present their report on the financial results for the year ended 30 June 2022.

BOARD MEMBERS

The names of the Board Members in office during or since the end of the year are as follows. The Board Members were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

NAME	POSITION	DATE APPOINTED	DATE RESIGNED
Mitchell Broom	Chairman (Resigned)	12 May 2012	18 September 2021
Raj Mudaliar	Chairman	14 November 2015	
Daryl Redford	Director	15 September 2012	18 September 2021
Peter Amos	Director and Secretary	20 September 2018	7 July 2022
Karen Stephen	Director	28 November 2018	
Gavin Stait	Director	14 September 2019	
Shannon Kong	Director	14 September 2019	
Ryan Broom	Director	18 September 2021	

The board has delegated responsibility for certain matters to a number of Committees and Task Groups:

Finance & Remuneration Committee

Peter Amos (<i>resigned</i>)	Chair
Ryan Broom	Member
Glyn Henman (<i>resigned</i>)	Member
Llew Morris	Member/Secretary

Kirkwood Street Management Committee

Mark Stretton	Chair
Glyn Henman (<i>resigned</i>)	Member
Llew Morris	Member/Secretary

Risk Committee

Shannon Kong	Chair
Peter Amos (<i>resigned</i>)	Member
Glyn Henman (<i>resigned</i>)	Member
Llew Morris	Member/Secretary

Fundraising & Communications Group

Raj Mudaliar	Chair
Karen Stephen	Member
Glyn Henman (<i>resigned</i>)	Member
Llew Morris	Member/Secretary

Ministry Activities, Growth & Business Plan

Karen Stephen	Chair
Gavin Stait	Member
Glyn Henman (<i>resigned</i>)	Member
Mark Stretton	Member
Llew Morris	Member/Secretary

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN 96 592 278 795

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2022

BOARD MEMBERS REPORT

OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Three key objectives of Young Life Australia Incorporated are to:

- Assist adolescent youth, particularly those at risk through alienations, aimlessness, addiction or abuse, and including those disadvantaged by broken homes, difficulties at school or unemployment;
- Encourage adolescent youth to develop as whole persons in mind, body and spirit enabling them to live meaningful and productive lives; and
- Work co-operatively with families, schools, churches and community groups in addressing the needs of young people.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities in pursuit of these objectives during the financial year were:

Growth:

There have been some exciting developments through the year.

- NSW continued to be used as a Training College and Community Centre, as well as a base for the New England region activities.
- We have started the YL University project and have obtained some substantial funding and grants. We have already captured the interest of a wide pool of volunteers.
- We continued to provide chaplains in schools, now providing four chaplains - three in NSW and one in Queensland. Funding is mostly via the Federal Government's National School Chaplaincy Programme with additional support from private donations and some schools providing additional funding themselves.

Contact with young people

Young Life goes to where young people are and meets them in their environment on "their turf" (in their schools, at the skate park, in shopping centres). We demonstrate an interest in their lives by initiating friendships. What we are saying is "*You are important.*"

Events

Regular activities and club events provide a positive, safe environment where friendships and social skills are developed. Events are anywhere we can be with teens and teens can be themselves without masks.

Camping

The camp experience is life-changing and therefore a strategic part of Young Life. It is a combination of adventure, relationship building and the living out of the Christian faith. The major camping activities during the year were Summer Camp (this year spread over three states due to Covid restrictions), and other smaller overnight activities.

Schools

Young Life supports the school environment by providing an avenue for help to teachers. Young Life staff and volunteers can provide mentoring and support to reach troubled or difficult young people. We continue to provide a number of breakfast programs assisting schools to serve their students.

Small Groups

If young people wish to discuss the issues of hope, faith and life further we setup support groups for young people which is led by their adult friend.

Ski Mission

We have utilised water skiing as a tool to help the development of self-esteem in young people and connecting with small victories in their lives through achievement

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN 96 592 278 795

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2022

BOARD MEMBERS REPORT

MEETINGS OF BOARD MEMBERS

The number of meetings each Board Member was eligible to attend and actually attended during the financial year is summarised as follows:

	Eligible	Attended
Mitchell Broom**	4	3
Raj Mudaliar	4	4
Daryl Redford**	4	3
Peter Amos**	4	3
Karen Stephen	4	4
Gavin Stait	4	4
Shannon Kong	4	4
Ryan Broom*	4	4

**appointed during the year*

***resigned during the year*

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditors' independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found on the following page.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board Members:


 Raj Mudaliar
 Chairman


 Ryan Broom
 Director

17 September 2022

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN 96 592 278 795

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2022

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE MEMBERS OF YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

In accordance with the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *NSW Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, as lead auditor for the audit of Young Life Australia Incorporated, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2022 there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *NSW Associations Incorporation Act 2009* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



StewartBrown
Chartered Accountants



S.J. Hutcheon
Partner

17 September 2022

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN 96 592 278 795

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	361,396	930,466
Trade and other receivables	7	48,683	63,567
Financial assets	8	240,019	-
<i>Total current assets</i>		<u>650,098</u>	<u>994,033</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	782,134	810,071
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		<u>782,134</u>	<u>810,071</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,432,232</u>	<u>1,804,104</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	461,103	711,888
Employee benefits	12	131,131	174,231
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<u>592,234</u>	<u>886,119</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	12	3,647	1,993
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		<u>3,647</u>	<u>1,993</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>595,881</u>	<u>888,112</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>836,351</u></u>	<u><u>915,992</u></u>
FUNDS			
Accumulated funds		<u>836,351</u>	<u>915,992</u>
TOTAL FUNDS		<u><u>836,351</u></u>	<u><u>915,992</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	4	<u>1,435,297</u>	<u>2,359,458</u>
		<u>1,435,297</u>	<u>2,359,458</u>
Expenses			
Administration expenses		(182,131)	(193,331)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5	(50,077)	(54,051)
Employee benefits expense		(1,100,736)	(1,408,963)
Finance costs		(876)	-
Fair value loss on financial assets	5	(21,252)	-
Fundraising expenses		(22,626)	(18,832)
Loss on sale of assets	5	-	(1,202)
Program expenses		(103,893)	(107,499)
Promotion and advertising expenses		-	(9,867)
Training expenses		<u>(33,347)</u>	<u>(41,996)</u>
		<u>(1,514,938)</u>	<u>(1,835,741)</u>
Surplus (deficit) before income tax		(79,641)	523,717
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus (deficit) for the year		(79,641)	523,717
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u><u>(79,641)</u></u>	<u><u>523,717</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Accumulated Funds	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	392,275	392,275
Comprehensive income		
Surplus (deficit) for the year	523,717	523,717
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u>523,717</u>	<u>523,717</u>
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>915,992</u>	<u>915,992</u>
Balance at 1 July 2021	915,992	915,992
Comprehensive income		
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(79,641)	(79,641)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u>(79,641)</u>	<u>(79,641)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>836,351</u>	<u>836,351</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and government		146,769	1,166,895
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,533,059)	(1,775,714)
Donations and fundraising income		1,096,038	931,957
Interest received		4,593	9,045
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>		<u>(285,659)</u>	<u>332,183</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	1,582
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(22,140)	(13,171)
Purchase of financial assets		(261,271)	-
<i>Net cash flows from investing activities</i>		<u>(283,411)</u>	<u>(11,589)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(569,070)	320,594
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>930,466</u>	<u>609,872</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	<u>361,396</u>	<u>930,466</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Note 1 - Corporate information

The financial report includes the financial statements and notes of Young Life Australia Incorporated. The Association is incorporated in New South Wales as an Association under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009* and is registered as a charity with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The Association is domiciled in Australia.

Young Life Australia Incorporated provides services to adolescent youth, particularly those at risk through alienations, aimlessness, addiction or abuse, and including those disadvantaged by broken homes, difficulties at school or unemployment.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Association is:

44 Church Street
 Ryde NSW 2112

The financial statements were approved by the Board Members on 17 September 2022.

Note 2 - Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and *Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures*. The Association is a not-for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing these financial statements.

Other than the change in disclosure requirements, the adoption of *AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* has had no significant impact on the financial statements because the Association's previous financial statements complied with *Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements*.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals 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.

Comparatives

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. Where the Association has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed. The Association has not restated any comparative figures in the current financial year.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Board Members 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 estimates

Impairment - general

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

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Note 2 - Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Key estimates (continued)

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience as well as manufacturers' warranties (for plant and equipment) and turnover policies (for motor vehicles). In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

Several amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations are mandatory for the 30 June 2022 reporting period. These include:

- *AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* (effective for the year ending 30 June 2022)
- *AASB 2020-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Special Purpose Financial Statements for Certain For-Profit Entities* (effective for the year ended 30 June 2022)

AASB 1060 and AASB 2020-2 act to mandate that the Association prepare a general purpose financial report under a new Simplified Disclosure Standard. The application of AASB 1060 and AASB 2020-2 have not had a material impact on the carrying values of the Association's asset, liability or equity balances; nor a material impact on the recognition and measurement of the Association's revenue or expenses.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Association. These include:

- *AASB 2020-1: Amendments to AASs - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* (effective for the year ending 30 June 2024)
- *AASB 2021-2: Amendments to AASs – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates* (effective for the year ending 30 June 2024)

It is not expected that AASB 2020-1 or AASB 2021-2 will have a material impact on the Association in future reporting periods.

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies

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

Income tax

The Association is a not-for-profit institution exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. The Association has deductible gift recipient (DGR) status.

Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)*****Revenue recognition***

Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes including goods and services tax (GST). Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Grants

Grants received on the condition that specified services are delivered, or conditions are fulfilled, are considered reciprocal. These grants are initially recognised as a liability and revenue is recognised as services are performed or conditions fulfilled. Revenue from non-reciprocal grants is recognised when the Association obtains control of the funds.

Donations

The timing of the recognition of donations depends upon the point in time at which control of these monies is obtained. Control would normally occur upon the earlier of the receipt of the monies or notification that the monies have been secured.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Trade receivables

The Association makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Association uses historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Association assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on days past due.

Property, plant and equipment**Recognition and measurement**

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to accumulated funds.

Subsequent costs

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 charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Carrying Amount

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Board Members to ensure that it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land and capital works in progress, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Buildings and building modifications	2.5%
Plant and equipment	30%
Motor vehicles	20%
Boats	10%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Intangible assets

Software

Software has a finite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the software over its estimated useful life of three years.

Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets this is equivalent to the date that the association commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset. 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 expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified upon initial recognition into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance income or finance costs, except for impairment of trade receivables which are disclosed with other expenses.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset
- the business model for managing the financial asset

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the asset meets the following conditions (and are not designated as FVPL):

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments that are not held for trading are eligible for an irrevocable election at inception to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents return of capital.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than to “hold and collect” or “hold to collect and sell” are categorised at fair value through profit or loss. The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment requirements as applicable under AASB 9 use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due, and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Board Members consider a broad range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument. In applying this approach, a distinction is made between:

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)*****Financial instruments (continued)******Impairment of financial assets (continued)***

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and the credit risk is not low
- financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at reporting date

The loss allowance for the first category is measured as “12-month expected credit loss” and for the second category is measured as “lifetime expected credit losses”.

Trade and other payables

Trade 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. The carrying amount of trade and other payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

Income received in advance

Income that is received before the service to which the payment relates has been provided is recorded as a liability until such time as the service has been provided, at which time it is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Association’s liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****2022**
\$**2021**
\$**Note 4 - Revenue****Operating revenue**

Grants and subsidies	139,350	79,683
Government support - COVID-19	-	605,550
Other operating revenue	145,745	141,125
	<u>285,095</u>	<u>826,358</u>

Other revenue

Donations	1,093,738	911,616
Fundraising	2,300	20,341
Gain on loan forgiveness	-	560,000
Interest income	4,593	9,045
Other income	49,571	32,098
	<u>1,150,202</u>	<u>1,533,100</u>

Total revenue

<u>1,435,297</u>	<u>2,359,458</u>
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Note 5 - Expenses

Depreciation - property, plant and equipment	50,077	54,051
Fair value loss on financial assets	21,252	-
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,202

Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	83,320	76,109
Term deposits	278,076	854,357
<i>Total cash and cash equivalents</i>	<u>361,396</u>	<u>930,466</u>

Note 7 - Trade and other receivables**Current**

Trade receivables	10,657	11,154
Other receivables	2,369	7,282
Prepayments	35,657	45,131
<i>Total current trade and other receivables</i>	<u>48,683</u>	<u>63,567</u>

Note 8 - Financial assets**Current****Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss**

Managed funds	240,019	-
<i>Total current financial assets</i>	<u>240,019</u>	<u>-</u>

Movements in carrying amount

Opening net carrying amount	-	-
Additions	261,271	-
Fair value gain (loss)	(21,252)	-
Closing net carrying amount	<u>240,019</u>	<u>-</u>

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****Note 9 - Property, plant and equipment**

	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Ski Boats	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 30 June 2021					
Cost	892,597	45,755	91,770	82,677	1,112,799
Accumulated depreciation	(203,598)	(27,068)	(47,141)	(24,921)	(302,728)
<i>Net carrying amount</i>	<u>688,999</u>	<u>18,687</u>	<u>44,629</u>	<u>57,756</u>	<u>810,071</u>
Movements in carrying amounts					
Opening net carrying amount	688,999	18,687	44,629	57,756	810,071
Additions	-	22,140	-	-	22,140
Depreciation charge for the year	(27,932)	(7,560)	(8,810)	(5,775)	(50,077)
Closing net carrying amount	<u>661,067</u>	<u>33,267</u>	<u>35,819</u>	<u>51,981</u>	<u>782,134</u>
At 30 June 2022					
Cost	892,597	67,894	91,770	82,677	1,134,938
Accumulated depreciation	(231,530)	(34,627)	(55,951)	(30,696)	(352,804)
<i>Net carrying amount</i>	<u>661,067</u>	<u>33,267</u>	<u>35,819</u>	<u>51,981</u>	<u>782,134</u>
				2022	2021
				\$	\$

Note 10 - Intangible assets**Software**

Cost	20,022	20,022
Accumulated amortisation	(20,022)	(20,022)
<i>Net carrying amount</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 11 - Trade and other payables**Current**

Trade payables	53,404	59,870
Income in advance	380,263	609,421
Liabilities to employees	27,436	42,597
<i>Total current trade and other payables</i>	<u>461,103</u>	<u>711,888</u>

Note 12 - Employee benefits**Current**

Annual leave	92,367	98,005
Long service leave	38,764	76,226
<i>Total current employee benefits</i>	<u>131,131</u>	<u>174,231</u>

Non-current

Long service leave	3,647	1,993
<i>Total non-current employee benefits</i>	<u>3,647</u>	<u>1,993</u>

Note 13 - Key management personnel**Remuneration of key management personnel**

The aggregate amount of compensation paid to key personnel during the year was:	<u>275,874</u>	<u>270,377</u>
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YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**Note 14 - Events occurring after balance date**

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, there remains a degree of uncertainty in relation to future economic and other impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

At the date of signing the financial statements the Board Members are unable to determine what financial effects the outbreak of the virus could have on the Association in the coming financial period.

The Board Members acknowledge their responsibility to continuously monitor the situation and evaluate this impact including its ability to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

There were no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<u>Note 15 - Auditor's remuneration</u>		
Fees paid to StewartBrown, Chartered Accountants:		
Audit of the financial report	8,000	7,500
Preparation of the financial report	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,500</u>
<i>Total auditor's remuneration</i>	<u><u>9,600</u></u>	<u><u>9,000</u></u>

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN 96 592 278 795

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2022

BOARD MEMBERS DECLARATION

The Board Members of the Young Life Australia Incorporated declare that:

1. The financial statements, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *NSW Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, and:
 - (a) comply with *Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures* (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations); and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Association.
2. In the opinion of the Board Members, 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 made in accordance with a resolution of the Board Members:



Raj Mudaliar
Chairman



Ryan Broom
Director

17 September 2022

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN 96 592 278 795

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Young Life Australia Incorporated which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Board Members' Declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Young Life Australia Incorporated is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *NSW Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, and
- b) complying with *Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures* 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the *NSW Associations Incorporation Act 2009* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *NSW Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, which has been given to the Board Members of the Association, would be in the same terms if given to the Board Members as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Board Members Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Board Members 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 - Simplified Disclosures* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the Board Members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a 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 Board Members 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 Board Members either intend to liquidate the Association on or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED
ABN 96 592 278 795

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
YOUNG LIFE AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

We communicate with the Board Members 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.



Stewart Brown
Chartered Accountants



S.J. Hutcheon
Partner

17 September 2022