

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Contents

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Committee Report

31 December 2022

The committee present their report on Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Committee members

The names of the committee members in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Grant Barnett	President	Resigned 22 April 2022
Ray Hall	President	Appointed 22 April 2022
Adam Traugott	Director of Lifesaving	Member for full year
Alison Snowden	Director of Education	Member for full year
Sue Barnes	Director	Member for full year
Jade Creek	Director	Resigned 14 August 2022

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

Principal activities and significant changes in nature of activities

The principal activities of Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated during the financial year were:

- Participate as a member of a single uniform entity, through and by which, surf lifesaving and the preservation of life in the aquatic environment in Australia is conducted, encouraged, promoted and administered;
- To provide for the conduct, encouragement, promotion and administration of surf lifesaving through the Northern Territory for the mutual and collective benefit of the members and surf lifesaving in the Northern Territory.

There were no significant changes in the nature of Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated's principal activities during the financial year.

Operating result

The surplus/(deficit) of the Association for the financial year amounted to \$ 122,111(2021 (restated): \$ (368,134)).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee:

Committee member: 
Ray Hall

Committee member: 
Adam Traugott

Dated this 31st day of March 2023

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 60-40 of the Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Committee of Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2022, there have been:

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

Adam Dohnt (FCA)

Registered Company Auditor

Darwin

Dated: 31 March 2023

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021 Restated
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	5	2,419,787	2,458,299
Finance income		9,999	10,050
Other income	5	380,963	396,599
Employee benefits expense		(2,156,621)	(2,077,403)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(146,015)	(123,817)
Donation/contribution to SLS Foundation Perpetuity Trust	2	-	(442,252)
Investment gains (losses)	2	-	(19,662)
Other expenses		(381,614)	(565,022)
Finance expenses		(4,388)	(4,926)
Surplus (deficit) for the year		122,111	(368,134)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		122,111	(368,134)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Statement of Financial Position

As At 31 December 2022

		2022	2021 Restated	1 Jan 2021
	Note	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	2, 6	1,681,559	1,591,958	1,894,858
Trade and other receivables	7	305,364	248,944	186,697
Inventories	8	5,127	3,494	-
Other assets	9	98,503	81,605	84,136
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,090,553	1,926,001	2,165,691
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	10	295,812	348,613	404,633
Right-of-use assets	11	171,093	121,972	85,915
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		466,905	470,585	490,548
TOTAL ASSETS		2,557,458	2,396,586	2,656,239
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	12	196,159	235,733	178,792
Lease liabilities	11	165,968	88,225	94,039
Employee benefits	13	86,996	91,293	88,739
Other financial liabilities	14	75,135	32,684	32,684
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		524,258	447,935	394,254
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Lease liabilities	11	6,605	42,763	-
Employee benefits	13	10,632	12,036	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		17,237	54,799	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		541,495	502,734	394,254
NET ASSETS		2,015,963	1,893,852	2,261,985
EQUITY				
Reserves		882,045	882,045	882,045
Retained earnings	2	1,133,918	1,011,807	1,379,941
TOTAL EQUITY		2,015,963	1,893,852	2,261,986

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2022

	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Total
Note	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,011,807	882,045	1,893,852
Surplus for the period	122,111	-	122,111
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,133,918	882,045	2,015,963

2021-restated

	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Total
Note	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,379,941	882,045	2,261,986
Surplus for the period	117,694	-	117,694
Retrospective adjustment for error identified in 2022	(485,828)	-	(485,828)
Balance at 31 December 2021-restated	1,011,807	882,045	1,893,852

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	Restated \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		2,199,264	2,536,573
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,523,602)	(3,055,483)
Interest received		4,577	13,413
Finance costs		(4,387)	(4,926)
Receipt from grants		503,188	290,691
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	17	179,040	(219,732)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		11,363	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(11,674)	(7,847)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(311)	(7,847)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of lease liabilities		(89,128)	(59,059)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(89,128)	(59,059)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		89,601	(286,638)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,591,958	1,878,596
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	1,681,559	1,591,958

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The financial report covers Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated as an individual entity. Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated is a not-for-profit Association, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated is Australian dollars.

Where applicable, comparative information for the 2021 financial year has been restated to provide consistency with current year disclosures.

During 2022, a correction for prior period error and misstatement was identified. This error was corrected and restated in the 2021 comparative financial statements. Detailed information on the comparative restated financial statements is disclosed in Note 2.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the opinion of those charged with Governance the Association is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*, AASB 1048 *Interpretation of Standards* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

The financial statements 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.

2 Retrospective restatement - prior year errors

The Association made contributions to the Perpetuity Funds held by the Surf Life Saving (SLS) Foundation Perpetuity Trust (the trust). Perpetuity distributions from the trust can only be made at the discretion of the trustee in accordance with the Trust Deed to eligible SLS entities for the charitable objects of the trust. Perpetuity Funds are considered donation and contributions to the Perpetuity Funds and are the trust's assets.

During 2022, it was identified that the contributions made by the Association in the prior year were incorrectly recognised as an asset in the Association's statement of financial position, where they should have been disclosed as expenditure. This error was corrected and restated in the 2021 comparatives and has resulted in an increase to expenditure of \$485,828 and a decrease in bank balances, of the same amount, in the comparative information.

The table below details the effect of the error on the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021:

	Previously reported \$	31 December 2021 Adjustments \$	Restated \$
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income			
Donation/contribution to SLS Foundation Perpetuity Trust	-	(442,252)	(442,252)
Investment gains (losses)	23,914	(43,576)	(19,662)
Total comprehensive income for the year	117,694	(485,828)	(368,134)
Statement of Financial Position			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,077,786	(485,828)	1,591,958
NET ASSETS	2,379,680	(485,828)	1,893,852
Retained Earnings	1,497,635	(485,828)	1,011,807

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2 Retrospective restatement - prior year errors

	Previously reported	31 December 2021 Adjustments	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL EQUITY	2,379,680	(485,828)	1,893,852

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Grant income

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied.

The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but may include management of education events, vaccinations, presentations at symposiums.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue in the scope of AASB 1058 is recognised on receipt unless it relates to a capital grant which satisfies certain criteria, in this case the grant is recognised as the asset is acquired or constructed.

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

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Association is entitled to it.

(b) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. It has been recognised as a Public Benevolent Institution by the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission. The Association has received endorsement from the Australian Taxation Office as an income tax exempt charity.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received. Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition, which is the deemed cost.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

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

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for significantly less than fair value have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Association, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

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

(f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Association classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Association changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

The Association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

The Association does not have any equity instruments nor debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

The Association does not have any financial assets measured at FVTPL as at the balance date.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost
- debt investments measured at FVOCI

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Association considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Association's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Association uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Association uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Association in full, without recourse to the Association to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Association in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Association renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Association measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Association comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Association determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(i) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses whether a lease exists.

Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Association believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Association's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Association's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Association has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Association recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(j) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(k) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Association has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 31 December 2022, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Association.

5 Revenue and Other Income

(a) Revenue from continuing operations

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Revenue from other sources		
- Kiosk income	8,038	294,140
- Club income	49,398	52,330
- Academy income	84,696	119,332
- Lifesaving services	2,136,702	1,842,934
- Sponsorship	140,953	149,563
	2,419,787	2,458,299

(b) Other Income breakup

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other Income		
- ATO COVID support	-	65,100
- in-kind contributions	38,747	15,985
- equipment sales	7,255	3,663
- donations	24,378	21,160
- grants	299,219	290,691
- net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11,364	-
	380,963	396,599

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021 Restated
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	1,681,559	857,384
Short-term deposits	-	734,574
	1,681,559	1,591,958

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7 Trade and Other Receivables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	301,593	246,429
Other receivables	3,771	2,515
	<u>305,364</u>	<u>248,944</u>

8 Inventories

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Inventories on hand	5,127	3,494
	<u>5,127</u>	<u>3,494</u>

9 Other assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	92,128	80,652
Accrued interest income	6,375	953
	<u>98,503</u>	<u>81,605</u>

10 Property, plant and equipment

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment		
At cost	495,583	492,475
Accumulated depreciation	(215,756)	(175,408)
Total plant and equipment	<u>279,827</u>	<u>317,067</u>
Motor vehicles		
At cost	28,518	45,518
Accumulated depreciation	(12,533)	(23,829)
Total motor vehicles	<u>15,985</u>	<u>21,689</u>
Computer equipment		
At cost	17,681	17,681
Accumulated depreciation	(17,681)	(15,464)
Total computer equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>2,217</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

10 Property, plant and equipment

Leasehold Improvements

At cost

38,203 38,203

Accumulated depreciation

(38,203) (30,563)

Total leasehold improvements

- 7,640

295,812 348,613

11 Leases

Right-of-use assets

Year ended 31 December 2022

Balance at beginning of year

56,269 65,703 121,972

Depreciation charge

(44,849) (36,743) (81,592)

Modifications to right-of-use assets

130,713 - 130,713

Balance at end of year

142,133 28,960 171,093

Year ended 31 December 2021

Balance at beginning of year

130,714 - 130,714

Depreciation charge

(74,445) (15,152) (89,597)

Additions to right-of-use assets

- 80,855 80,855

Balance at end of year

56,269 65,703 121,972

Lease liabilities

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

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2022					
Lease liabilities	165,969	6,605	-	172,574	172,574
2021					
Lease liabilities	88,225	42,763	-	130,988	130,988

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

12 Trade and Other Payables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	19,589	45,067
GST payable	67,679	69,400
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	14,537	9,280
Accrued wages & superannuation	65,095	67,458
Credit cards	10,899	6,695
PAYG withholding payable	18,360	37,834
	196,159	235,734

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

13 Employee Benefits

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Long service leave	28,190	25,277
Annual leave provision	58,806	66,016
	86,996	91,293
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	10,632	12,036
	10,632	12,036

14 Other Financial Liabilities

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Unexpended government grants	67,635	25,184
Deferred income	7,500	7,500
	75,135	32,684

15 Reserves

(a) General reserve

The general reserve records funds set aside for future expansion of Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

16 Contingencies

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the Association did not have any contingencies at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021:None).

17 Cash Flow Information

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

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

	2022	2021 Restated
	\$	\$
Surplus for the year	122,111	(368,134)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	146,068	123,817
- restatement of cash opening balance due to prior year error	-	16,262
- net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(11,364)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(22,950)	(93,143)
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	(16,897)	2,531
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	(1,633)	(3,493)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(30,593)	87,838
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(5,702)	14,590
Cashflows from operations	<u>179,040</u>	<u>(219,732)</u>

18 Statutory Information

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

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated
16 De Latour St, Coconut Grove NT 0810

Statement by the Management Committee

The Management Committee declare that in their opinion:

- the accompanying financial report as set out on pages 1 to 18, being a special purpose financial statements, is drawn up so as to present fairly the state of affairs of the Association as at 31 December 2022, the results of its operations and cash flows of the Association for the year ended on that date;
- the accounts of the Association have been properly prepared and are in accordance with the books of account of the Association;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013*.



Committee member
Ray Hall



Committee member
Adam Traugott

Dated this 31st day of March 2023

Independent Audit Report to the members of Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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 the management committee.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the financial report of Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of association's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Income

It is not practical for the association to establish accounting controls over all sources of income prior to its receipt and accordingly it is not possible for our examination to include audit procedures to extend beyond the amount recorded in the accounting records of the association.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling association's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Responsible Entities for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act, Associations Act, the Constitution and the needs of the members. The responsible entities' responsibility also includes such internal control as the responsible entities 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 responsible entities are responsible for assessing 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 responsible entities either intend to liquidate association's or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the financial report.

Adam Dohnt (FCA)

Registered Company Auditor

Darwin

Dated: 31 March 2023

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Disclaimer

The additional financial data presented on pages 23-24 is in accordance with the books and records of the association which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our statutory audit of the association for the year ended 31 December 2022. It will be appreciated that our statutory audit did not cover all details of the additional financial data. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial data and we give no warranty of accuracy or reliability in respect of the data provided. Neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility in any way whatsoever to any person (other than Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated) in respect of such data, including any errors or omissions therein however caused.

Adam Dohnt (FCA)

Registered Company Auditor

Dated: 31 March 2023

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Profit and Loss Account

	2022	2021
	\$	Restated
	\$	\$
Income		
Sale of goods	142,132	465,802
Lifeguard services revenue	2,136,702	1,842,934
Interest income	9,999	10,050
Grants	299,219	290,691
Donations	24,378	21,160
Sponsorship	140,953	149,563
Other income	46,002	84,748
Total income	2,799,385	2,864,948
Less: Expenses		
Accounting fees	17,328	19,222
Advertising	8,205	11,886
Bad debts	91	-
Bank charges	1,815	8,178
Catering expenses	9,946	7,341
Cleaning	3,620	3,015
Collection costs	-	67,338
Computer expenses	72,215	78,258
Depreciation	146,015	123,817
Equipment costs	19,188	24,298
Finance costs	4,388	4,926
First aid and lifesaving expenses	32,934	27,958
Fringe benefits tax	5,030	3,355
Freight and cartage	429	1,221
Hire	9,789	19,263
Insurance	73,771	67,506
Kiosk expenses	-	83,873
Lifesaving vessels expenses	12,836	19,875
Movement in leave provisions	(5,702)	14,590
Legal expenses	6,092	6,000
Motor vehicle expenses	16,713	12,221
Other employee costs	3,483	5,080
Office equipment	3,157	2,003
Postage	131	167
Printing and stationery	5,152	6,155
Rent	-	3,476
Rebates	-	36
Salaries	1,932,145	1,846,182
Subcontracting costs	19,222	37,770
Subscriptions	4,252	4,744
Sundry expenses	3,225	6,389
Superannuation contributions	193,218	176,945
Telephone and fax	14,299	10,416
Training & development	2,585	1,348
Travel - domestic	28,716	14,812

Surf Life Saving Northern Territory Incorporated
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Profit and Loss Account

	2022	2021
	\$	Restated
	\$	\$
Uniforms	5,337	11,008
Utilities	5,536	5,890
Workers compensation insurance	33,477	34,606
Donation/contribution to SLS Foundation Perpetuity Trust	-	442,252
Investment gains (losses)	-	19,662
Total Expenses	2,688,638	3,233,082
	110,747	(368,134)
Gain on disposal of assets	11,364	-
Surplus/deficit for the year	122,111	(368,134)