



## General Purpose Financial Statements

Justice Connect

A.B.N. 54 206 789 276

30 June 2023

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# Directors' Report

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

## Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement	Position	Directors' Meeting Attendance / Eligible to Attend		
				Board	Nominations Committee	Finance, Audit and Risk Committee
Nicky Friedman	1 Jul 2013	23 Nov 2022	Board Member	2/2	2/2	1/2
Tristan Cutcliffe	22 Oct 2018		Board Member	4/6	3/5	
Marcia Neave	5 Mar 2020		Chairperson	5/6		
Sarah Maddison	4 Mar 2021		Board Member	4/6		5/5
Crystal McKinnon	24 Jun 2021		Board Member	0/6	1/5	
Jidah Clarke	28 Oct 2021		Board Member	5/6		2/5
Vicki Jamieson	28 Oct 2021		Board Member	4/6	3/5	
Michael Horin	25 Aug 2022		Board Member	6/6		5/5
Brooke Massender	16 Feb 2023		Board Member	3/3	1/1	
Laavanya Pari	22 Jun 2023		Board Member	1/1		

## Principal Activities

Justice Connect is involved in a range of activities including: developing community legal education and self-help resources and tools; digital innovation to increase access to legal support; outreach; complementary services (including social work support), legal services (both design and delivery), and strategic engagement.

## Review of Operations

The year ended 30 June 2023 saw Justice Connect undertake the following key changes:

- Delivered services for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, those experiencing or at risk of elder abuse, assisting those attending court alone, people with employment and financial legal needs, and those arising from disasters, and assisting not for profits with a range of legal issues
- Trained an AI model to more effectively identify legal needs of people from a range of backgrounds who are seeking help and developed systems to more effectively leverage and enable pro bono practices
- Developed significantly improved data monitoring and oversight together with reflective processes to ensure we are capturing and acting on insights arising from our work
- Advocated on a range of system reforms in the areas which include housing and tenancy, fines and infringement, volunteering, fundraising and in relation to the rights of older people
- Developed extensive self-help resources and undertook a digital outreach program to reach and assist people impacted by legal need
- Welcomed new Board members Michael Horin, Brook Massender and Laavanya Pari.

# Directors' Report

## Company Objectives

In the face of huge unmet legal need, we design and deliver high-impact interventions to increase access to legal support and achieve social justice.

## Company Strategies

The Justice Connect strategy consists of 3 strategic directions including:

1. Scaling up our services with a focus on digital strategies
2. Amplifying and extending the impact of our work through strategic engagement
3. Achieving our purpose in the most effective and financially sustainable way

In addition to our strategic directions, Justice Connect is committed to monitoring, evaluating and learning (MEL) from our work. To this end, we have developed theories of change and associated MEL frameworks which are currently being updated to align with our strategy. As part of this process we track our contribution to the following priority outcomes:

- Stronger and more effective NFPs
- Improved wellbeing from legal problems resolved or prevented
- Better responses to legal need
- Better laws and policies

## Limitation of Members Liability

If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2023, the collective liability of members was \$550 (2022: \$570).

## Auditor's Independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not- for-profits Commission Act 2012 is set out at page 4.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:



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Marcia Neave  
Chairperson



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Sarah Maddison  
Director

Dated 26 day of October 2023

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**Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd**

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## Auditor's Independence Declaration

### To the Directors of Justice Connect

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, as lead auditor for the audit of Justice Connect for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD  
Chartered Accountants



D G Ng - Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 26 October 2023

# Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue	2	9,362,043	9,599,285
Other income	3	544,189	796,915
Employee benefits expense		(7,546,990)	(7,882,503)
Occupancy expenses		(242,879)	(165,514)
Administrative expenses		(724,091)	(558,365)
ICT expenses		(794,665)	(860,246)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(553,848)	(718,239)
Total Expenses	4	<u>(9,862,473)</u>	<u>(10,184,867)</u>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>43,759</b>	<b>211,333</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Unrealised gain/(loss) on investments		701	(26,235)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b><u>44,460</u></b>	<b><u>185,098</u></b>

# Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,292,569	5,526,619
Trade and other receivables	6	343,167	841,017
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>4,635,736</u>	<u>6,367,636</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Financial assets through other comprehensive income		1,233,829	209,197
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,808,330	532,619
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>3,042,159</u>	<u>741,816</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>7,677,895</u></u>	<u><u>7,109,452</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	8	515,748	643,940
Contract liabilities	9	2,633,295	2,920,425
Lease liabilities	10	142,771	305,540
Provisions	11	669,837	771,002
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>3,961,651</u>	<u>4,640,907</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	10	1,275,559	-
Provisions	11	97,844	170,164
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>1,373,403</u>	<u>170,164</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>5,335,054</u></u>	<u><u>4,811,071</u></u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u><u>2,342,841</u></u>	<u><u>2,298,381</u></u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Reserves		2,326	1,625
Accumulated surplus		2,340,515	2,296,756
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<u><u>2,342,841</u></u>	<u><u>2,298,381</u></u>

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

# Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Accumulated Surplus \$	Reserves \$	Total Equity \$
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2021</b>	2,085,423	27,860	2,113,283
Surplus for the year	211,333	-	211,333
Fair value change through other comprehensive income	-	(26,235)	(26,235)
Total comprehensive income for the year	211,333	(26,235)	185,098
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>2,296,756</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>2,298,381</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2022</b>	<b>2,296,756</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>2,298,381</b>
Surplus for the year	<b>43,759</b>	-	<b>43,759</b>
Fair value change through other comprehensive income	-	<b>701</b>	<b>701</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<b>43,759</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>44,460</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>2,340,515</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,342,841</b>



# Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from memberships		815,562	1,126,695
Receipts from grants & other funding contributions		9,750,730	7,211,310
Receipts from other sources		320,782	681,830
Payments to suppliers and employees		(10,539,245)	(9,576,510)
Receipts from interest		132,186	30,012
Receipts from investment distributions		26,634	12,981
<b>Net cash provided/(used in) by operating activities</b>	12	<b>506,649</b>	<b>(513,682)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(5,567)	(35,727)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	5,425
Payments for intangibles		-	-
Payment for purchase of financial assets		(1,023,931)	(23,419)
<b>Net cash (used in) by investing activities</b>		<b>(1,029,498)</b>	<b>(53,721)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of borrowings and lease liabilities		(711,201)	(628,233)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(711,201)</b>	<b>(628,233)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents held</b>		<b>(1,234,050)</b>	<b>(1,195,636)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		5,526,619	6,722,255
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</b>	5	<b>4,292,569</b>	<b>5,526,619</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 1. Statement of significant accounting policies

### General information

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial reports. This financial report is therefore a general purpose financial report – simplified disclosure that has been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 26 October 2023 by the directors of the company.

### Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous period unless stated otherwise.

### Reporting basis and conventions

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

#### (a) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

##### *Grant revenue*

Grants are treated as unexpended grants in the statement of financial position where there are performance obligations attached to the grant revenue relating to the use of these grants for specific purposes. It is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until such conditions are met or services provided. Once the performance obligations are met and the services provided, the amount is included as revenue in profit or loss. When there is a non reciprocal transfer, grants are recognised as income when the entity obtains control or the right to receive a contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

##### *Membership revenue*

Revenue from members' subscriptions is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the period of the subscription.

##### *Training revenue*

Training revenue is recognised at a point in time when performance obligations are satisfied, which is when training is performed.

##### *Interest income*

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

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (b) Cash and cash equivalents

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

### (c) Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

#### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

#### *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

#### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the company intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

#### *Investments*

Investments includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the company has the positive intention and ability to hold the financial asset to maturity. This category excludes financial assets that are held for an undefined period. Investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method adjusted for any principal repayments. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (c) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

### (d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured initially at cost. Cost includes all directly attributable expenditure incurred including costs to get the asset ready for its use as intended by management. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives commencing from the time the asset is ready for use. The following useful lives are applied:

- Office fixtures and furniture: 10 years
- Computer equipment: 3-4 years

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

### (e) Intangibles

#### *Acquired intangible assets*

Acquired software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and install the specific software.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as these assets are considered finite. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing as described in Note 1 (f). The following useful lives are applied:

- software: 5 years

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (e) Intangibles (continued)

#### *Internally developed software*

Expenditure on the research phase of projects to develop new customised software systems is recognised as an expense as incurred.

Costs that are directly attributable to a project's development phase are recognised as intangible assets, provided they meet the following recognition requirements:

- the development costs can be measured reliably
- the project is technically and commercially feasible
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the project
- the ability to use or sell the software
- the software will generate probable future economic benefits.

Development costs not meeting these criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

All finite-lived intangible assets, including capitalised internally developed software, are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing as described in Note 1 (f). The following useful lives are applied:

- software: 5 years

#### *Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements*

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the company with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the contract period. As such the company does not receive a software intangible asset at the contract commencement date. A right to receive future access to the supplier's software does not, at the contract commencement date, give the customer the power to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the software itself and to restrict others' access to those benefits.

The following outlines the accounting treatment of costs incurred in relation to SaaS arrangements:

Recognise as an operating expense over the term of the service contract

- Fee for use of application software

Recognise as an operating expense as the service is received

- Configuration costs
- Data migration costs
- Training costs

### (f) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the directors review the carrying values 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 to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to profit or loss.

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

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (g) Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property are measured at fair value where the company has adopted a fair value measurement basis for investment property assets.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

The company has included right-of-use assets in the net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease liability payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

### (h) Income tax

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

### (i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company 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 the outflow can be reliably measured.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (j) Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee provisions 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 provisions 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 national corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows attributable to employee provisions.

### (k) 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. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

### (l) Comparative Figures

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

### (m) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements and estimates which have had the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

#### *Key estimates*

##### *(i) Provision for make good of lease premises*

A provision of \$47,840 (2022: \$104,360) has been recognised to make good the premises under lease.

No other significant critical judgements or accounting estimates have been made during the year.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (n) New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

#### *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)*

The company has adopted the revised Conceptual Framework from 1 July 2021. The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards, but it has not had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

#### *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*

The entity has adopted AASB 1060 from 1 July 2022. The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs. As a result, there is increased disclosure in these financial statements for key management personnel and financial instruments.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>2. Revenue</b>		
<i>Over time</i>		
Grants	8,341,501	8,589,278
Membership	765,343	721,330
	<b>9,106,844</b>	<b>9,310,608</b>
<i>Point in time</i>		
Training income	255,199	288,677
	<b>255,199</b>	<b>288,677</b>
<b>3. Other income</b>		
Fundraising Income - events	93,749	72,092
Overhead recovered	234,365	595,453
Investment income	158,820	42,993
Other income	57,255	86,377
Total other income	<b>544,189</b>	<b>796,915</b>
<b>4. Auditor remuneration</b>		
Auditors remuneration for audit of the financial report	24,775	22,813
<b>5. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on Hand	818	749
Cash at Bank	4,291,751	5,525,870
	<b>4,292,569</b>	<b>5,526,619</b>
<b>6. Trade and other receivables</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Trade receivables	221,284	644,907
Accrued income	1,647	30,075
Other receivables	69,317	69,317
Prepayments	50,919	96,718
	<b>343,167</b>	<b>841,017</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>7. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Property	1,796,221	1,827,745
Accumulated depreciation	<b>(113,378)</b>	(1,566,680)
	<b>1,682,843</b>	261,065
Office fixtures and furniture	3,175	866,076
Accumulated depreciation	-	(857,166)
	<b>3,175</b>	8,910
IT Equipment	340,732	439,947
Accumulated depreciation	<b>(218,420)</b>	(177,303)
	<b>122,312</b>	262,644
Total property, plant & equipment	<b>1,808,330</b>	532,619

Included in the gross carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are right-of-use assets as follows:

Property	1,796,221	1,827,745
IT Equipment	12,694	14,301
	<b>1,808,915</b>	1,842,046

## 8. Trade and other payables

### Current

Trade payables	135,654	239,128
Other payables and accruals	<b>380,094</b>	404,812
	<b>515,748</b>	643,940

## 9. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities	2,025,903	2,469,117
Membership renewals billed in advance	379,050	405,365
Training fees received in advance	<b>228,342</b>	45,943
	<b>2,633,295</b>	2,920,425

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>10. Lease Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Lease liabilities	142,771	305,540
<b>Non-current</b>		
Lease liabilities	1,275,559	-
Lease Commitments		
Payable – minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	142,771	305,540
- between 12 months and 5 years	765,300	-
- over 5 years	510,259	-
Total lease commitments	1,418,330	305,540
<b>11. Provisions</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Employee benefits	669,837	771,002
<b>Non-current</b>		
Make good provision	47,840	104,360
Employee benefits	50,004	65,804
	97,844	170,164
<b>12. Cash flow information</b>		
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	818	749
Cash at bank	4,291,751	5,525,870
	4,292,569	5,526,619
<b>Reconciliation of surplus to net cash flows from operating activities</b>		
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year:</b>	<b>43,759</b>	<b>211,333</b>
<b>Non-cash flows in profit</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	553,848	718,239
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities</b>		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	497,850	(87,040)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	(128,192)	(57,109)
(Decrease)/Increase in contracted liabilities	(287,130)	(1,288,876)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(173,486)	(10,229)
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b>	<b>506,649</b>	<b>(513,682)</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 13. Key management personnel disclosures

### *Compensation*

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the entity during the year was \$942,441.

## 14. Limitation of members liability

If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2023, the collective liability of members was \$550 (\$570 as at 30 June 2022).

## 15. Subsequent Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affect the operation of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

## 16. Company details

The financial statements cover Justice Connect as an individual entity.

The financial statements are presented in Australian.

Justice Connect is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

### **Registered office**

Level 5, 446 Collins Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000

### **Principal place of business**

Level 5, 446 Collins Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000

Level 5, 175 Liverpool Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

# Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



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Marcia Neave  
Chairperson



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Sarah Maddison  
Director

Dated 26 day of October 2023

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the Members of Justice Connect

#### Report on the audit of the financial report

##### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Justice Connect (the "Registered Entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, and the statement of profit and 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 Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Justice Connect has been prepared in accordance with *Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a giving a true and fair view of the Registered Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b complying with Australian Accounting Standards *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

##### 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 Registered Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

## Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Registered Entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

## Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors of the Registered Entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Registered Entity'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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Registered Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Registered Entity's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf). This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd  
Chartered Accountants



D G Ng  
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 26 October 2023