Special Purpose Financial Statements

# Justice Connect

A.B.N. 54 206 789 276

30 June 2020

# Contents

# Directors' Report

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

**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 | | Board Member | 5/6 | 4/4 | 1/2 |
| Gordon Renouf | 1 Jul 2013 | | Board Member | 5/6 | 4/4 | |
| Richard Wilson | 1 Jul 2013 | | Board Member | 5/6 | | 2/5 |
| Simon Lewis | 26 Jun 2014 | 13 Mar 2020 | Board Member | 3/4 | | 3/3 |
| Gillian Triggs | 7 Dec 2017 | 26 Aug 2019 | Chairperson | 1/1 | | |
| David Bardsley | 7 Dec 2017 | | Board Member | 3/6 | | 4/5 |
| Tristan Cutcliffe | 22 Oct 2018 | | Board Member | 4/6 | 4/4 | |
| Marcia Neave | 5 Mar 2020 | | Chairperson | 3/3 | 2/2 | |

**Principal Activities**
Justice Connect is involved in a range of activities including: developing community legal education and self-help resources; outreach; complementary services (including social work support), legal services (both design and delivery), legal system coordination and improvement and strategic engagement.

**Review of Operations**
The year ended 30 June 2020 saw Justice Connect undertake the following key changes:
- Developed an updated organisational strategy
- Developed and rolled out a CRM for our non-legal work (fundraising, advocacy, financial, pro bono partners etc), and undertaken extensive planning and development on our legal and social work system, to be delivered at the end of 2020
- Rolled out and scaled up our pro bono portal to respond to compounding disasters (bushfires in 2019 – 2020 and COVID-19)
- Lead the pro bono response to the 2019 – 2020 bushfires and onboarding 110 new and local firms to assist with legal need arising from this disaster
- Advocated on a range of system reforms in the areas which include housing and tenancy, fines and infringement, volunteering, fundraising
- Developed extensive self-help resources and undertook a digital outreach program to reach and assist people impacted by COVID-19
- Moved the entire workforce to working remotely as a result of COVID-19 and at the same time maintaining or increasing service provision and undertaking a range of other activity to increase access to legal support during this period
- Welcomed a new Chair, Marcia Neave

The significant increase in expenses are due to:
- Employee expenses resulting from wage indexation and increase in staff numbers to deliver on contracted funding agreements
- The increases in overall operating costs in line with the increase in revenue

# 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 new strategy. As part of this process we will 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 2020, the collective liability of members was $480 (2019: $480).

**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:

| | |
|---|---|
| Marcia Neave | David Bardsley |
| Director | Director |

Dated 29 day of October 2020

Grant Thornton

**Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd**
Level 22 Tower 5
Collins Square
727 Collins Street
GPO Box 4736
Melbourne VIC 3008

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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 of Justice Connect for the year ended 30 June 2020, 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

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

D G Ng
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 29 October 2020

# Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

| | Note | 2020 $ | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 2 | **9,359,846** | 7,357,180 |
| | | | |
| Employee benefits expense | | **(6,741,788)** | (5,376,292) |
| Occupancy expenses | | **(230,362)** | (702,328) |
| Administrative expenses | | **(1,248,735)** | (974,287) |
| Depreciation expenses | | **(724,747)** | (203,677) |
| Total Expenses | 3 | **(8,945,632)** | (7,204,975) |
| | | | |
| **Surplus/(deficit) for the year** | | **414,214** | 100,596 |
| **Other comprehensive income** | | | |
| Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss | | **-** | - |
| Unrealised gain or loss on investments | | **(16,254)** | 2,817 |
| **Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year** | | **397,960** | 103,413 |

# Statement of Financial Position

**As at 30 June 2020**

| | Note | 2020<br>$ | 2010<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | **4,184,278** | 3,620,203 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5 | **750,629** | 1,106,783 |
| **Total current assets** | | **4,934,907** | 4,726,986 |
| | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Financial assets through other comprehensive income | | **184,071** | 193,029 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 6 | **1,713,230** | 459,557 |
| Intangible assets | 7 | **198,281** | 158,931 |
| Intangible assets in progress | | **106,541** | - |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **2,202,123** | 811,517 |
| | | | |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **7,137,030** | 5,538,503 |
| | | | |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 8 | **586,285** | 511,154 |
| Contract liabilities | 9 | **2,609,891** | 2,940,950 |
| Other liabilities | 10 | **522,889** | 10,227 |
| Provisions | 11 | **715,926** | 526,398 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **4,434,991** | 3,988,729 |
| | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Other liabilities | 10 | **986,793** | 137,573 |
| Provisions | 11 | **134,380** | 136,647 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **1,121,173** | 274,220 |
| | | | |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | **5,556,164** | 4,262,949 |
| | | | |
| **NET ASSETS** | | **1,580,866** | 1,275,554 |
| | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Reserves | | **(3,276)** | 12,978 |
| Accumulated surplus | | **1,584,142** | 1,262,576 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | | **1,580,866** | 1,275,554 |

# Statement of Changes in Equity

## For the year ended 30 June 2020

| | Accumulated Surplus $ | Reserves $ | Total Equity $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 1 July 2018** | 1,161,980 | 10,161 | 1,172,141 |
| Surplus/ (deficit) for the year | 100,596 | - | 100,596 |
| Other comprehensive income | - | 2,817 | 2,817 |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year | 100,596 | 2,817 | 103,413 |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2019** | 1,262,576 | 12,978 | 1,275,554 |
| **Balance as at 1 July 2019** | **1,262,576** | **12,978** | **1,275,554** |
| Adjustment from adoption IFRS 16 | **(92,648)** | **-** | **(92,648)** |
| **Adjusted balance at 1 July 2019** | **1,169,928** | **12,978** | **1,182,906** |
| Surplus/(deficit) for the year | **414,214** | **-** | **414,214** |
| Fair value change through other comprehensive income | **-** | **(16,254)** | **(16,254)** |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year | **414,214** | **(16,254)** | **397,760** |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2020** | **1,584,142** | **(3,276)** | **1,580,866** |

# Statement of Cash Flows

## For the year ended 30 June 2020

| | Note | 2020 $ | 2019 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Receipts from memberships | | **731,444** | 1,229,986 |
| Receipts from grants & other funding contributions | | **7,417,548** | 5,682,099 |
| Receipts from other sources | | **1,121,838** | 529,099 |
| Payments to suppliers and employees | | **(8,072,819)** | (6,777,208) |
| Receipts from interest | | **68,801** | 66,863 |
| Receipts from investment distributions | | **11,836** | 7,038 |
| **Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities** | 12 | **1,278,648** | 737,877 |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Payments for property, plant and equipment | | **(42,780)** | (59,717) |
| Payments for intangibles | | **(156,326)** | (158,931) |
| Payment for purchase of financial assets | | **(7,297)** | (85,000) |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | | **(206,403)** | (303,648) |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Proceeds from borrowings and lease liabilities | | **-** | - |
| Repayment of borrowings and lease liabilities | | **(508,170)** | - |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | | **(508,170)** | - |
| **Net change in cash and cash equivalents held** | | **564,075** | 434,229 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year | | **3,620,203** | 3,185,974 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year** | 4 | **4,184,278** | 3,620,203 |

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

## 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 special purpose financial report 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 2020 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) 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.

**(b) 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.

**(c) 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.

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

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

**(d) 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.

Included in the employee entitlements is a provision for parental leave of $183,077 (2019 $162,284). Pursuant to Australian Accounting Standard AASB 119 Employee Benefits, parental leave is a non-accumulating paid absence that should only be recognised when the absences occur. The recognition of the provision for parental leave is a departure from AASB 119. The directors have resolved that it is prudent and desirable to provide for future parental leave as required due to the nature of the business and its gender composition and age of its workforce.

**(f) 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.

**(e) 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.

*Donation revenue*
Donations are recognised as revenue when received unless they are designated for a specific performance obligation, where they are carried forward as income in advance in the statement of financial position until such time as that purpose is fulfilled.

*Interest revenue*
Interest revenue 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 2020**

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

**(f) 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, it's 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.

The directors have resolved to depart from the requirements of AASB 9 in these circumstances and have elected to account for the company’s investment in managed funds at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. For the 2020 year the impact is to record an unrealised loss on investments of ($16,254) (2019: gain $2,817) in Other Comprehensive Income rather than as part of the surplus/(deficit) for the year. Total Comprehensive Income remains unchanged.

*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 2020**

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

**(g) Investments and other financial assets**

*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.

**(h) Leases (**Applicable to the prior period ending 30 June 2019)
Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses over the lease term.

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 117 Leases and Australian Accounting Interpretation 115 Operating Leases - Incentives requires that the total cost of an operating lease, after taking into account any incentives and known escalations, be measured and straight-lined over the lease term unless there is another systematic basis which is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit.

**(i) 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.

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

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

**(j) 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.

**(k) Comparative Figures**
Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

**(l) 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 (l). 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.

*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 (l). The following useful lives are applied:
- software: 5 years

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

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

**(m) 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.

**(n) 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.

*Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic*

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the company operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

**Key estimates**

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

A provision of $91,880 (2019: $85,640) has been recognised to make good the premises under lease.

*(ii) Provision for parental leave*

A provision of $183,077 (2019 $162,284) has been recognised for parental leave.

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 2020**

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

**(o) New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted**

*AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

The company has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2019. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

**Impact of adoption**

AASB 15 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such comparatives have not been restated. There was no impact on opening retained profits as at 1 July 2019.

The impact of the new Accounting Standards compared with the previous Accounting Standards on the current reporting period is as follows:

| | New | Previous | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| Receivables | 208,845 | 898,490 | 689,645 |
| Income in advance | 2,251,305 | 2,940,950 | 689,645 |
| Net assets | (2,042,460) | (2,042,460) | - |

*AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*

The company has adopted AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 'Contributions' in respect to income recognition requirements for not-for-profit entities. The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 is dependent upon whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation at the time of receipt. Income under the standard is recognised where: an asset is received in a transaction, such as by way of grant, bequest or donation; there has either been no consideration transferred, or the consideration paid is significantly less than the asset's fair value; and where the intention is to principally enable the entity to further its objectives. For transfers of financial assets to the entity which enable it to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, the entity must recognise a liability amounting to the excess of the fair value of the transfer received over any related amounts recognised. Related amounts recognised may relate to contributions by owners, AASB 15 revenue or contract liability recognised, lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9, or provisions in accordance with AASB 137. The liability is brought to account as income over the period in which the entity satisfies its performance obligation. If the transaction does not enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income immediately. Where the fair value of volunteer services received can be measured, a private sector not-for-profit entity can elect to recognise the value of those services as an asset where asset recognition criteria are met or otherwise recognise the value as an expense.

The adoption of AASB 1058 did not have a material impact on the company's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position or statement of cash flows for the year ending 30 June 2020.

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

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

**(o) New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted (continued)**

*AASB 16 Leases*

The company has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

**Impact of adoption**

AASB 16 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such the comparatives have not been restated.

The impact of adoption on opening retained profits as at 1 July 2019 was as follows:

| | 1 July 2019<br>$ |
|---|---|
| Operating lease commitments as at 1 July 2019 (AASB 117) | (2,218,532) |
| Operating lease commitments discount based on the weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 4.66% (AASB 16) | 150,339 |
| Opening lease liabilities at 1 July 2019 (AASB 16) | (2,068,193) |
| Represented by | |
| Lease liabilities - current (AASB 16) | (558,551) |
| Lease liabilities - non-current (AASB 16) | (1,509,682) |
| Right of use assets at 1 July 2019 | 1,827,745 |
| Reversal of straight line lease liability (AASB 117) | (147,800) |
| Reduction in opening retained profits as at 1 July 2019 | (92,648) |

When adopting AASB 16 from 1 July 2019, the company has applied the following practical expedients:

- applying a single discount rate to the portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- excluding any initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets;
- using hindsight in determining the lease term when the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease; and
- not apply AASB 16 to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease.

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

| | **2020** | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | $ |

## 2. Revenue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grants | **7,166,175** | 5,754,609 |
| Membership | **657,957** | 603,036 |
| Fundraising Income - events | **127,368** | 85,979 |
| Training income | **205,871** | 310,556 |
| Overhead recovered | **526,443** | 473,751 |
| Investment income | **80,637** | 73,901 |
| Other income | **107,395** | 55,348 |
| Other income - government support | **488,000** | - |
| Total revenue | **9,359,846** | 7,357,180 |

## 3. Auditor remuneration

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Auditors remuneration for audit of the financial report | **19,312** | 17,250 |

## 4. Cash and cash equivalents

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on Hand | **830** | 761 |
| Cash at Bank | **4,183,448** | 3,619,442 |
| | **4,184,278** | 3,620,203 |

## 5. Trade and other receivables

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Current** | | |
| Trade receivables | **404,294** | 898,490 |
| Accrued income | **219,854** | 48,338 |
| Other receivables | **69,317** | 69,547 |
| Prepayments | **57,164** | 90,408 |
| | **750,629** | 1,106,783 |

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

| | **2020** | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | $ |
| **6. Property, plant and equipment** | | |
| Right-of-use asset | **1,827,745** | - |
| Accumulated depreciation | **(523,834)** | - |
| | **1,303,911** | - |
| Office fixtures and furniture | **866,076** | 866,076 |
| Accumulated depreciation | **(667,749)** | (538,237) |
| | **198,327** | 327,839 |
| IT Equipment | **370,383** | 257,371 |
| Accumulated depreciation | **(159,391)** | (125,653) |
| | **210,992** | 131,718 |
| Total property, plant & equipment | **1,713,230** | 459,557 |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Property | **1,827,745** | - |
| IT Equipment | **14,301** | - |
| | **1,842,046** | - |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **7. Intangible Assets** | | |
| Software | **301,584** | 262,923 |
| Accumulated amortisation | **(103,303)** | (103,992) |
| | **198,281** | 158,931 |
| Software in progress | **106,541** | - |
| Total software | **304,822** | 158,931 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **8. Trade and other payables** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| Trade payables | **336,227** | 323,110 |
| Other payables and accruals | **250,058** | 188,044 |
| | **586,285** | 511,154 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **9. Contract liabilities** | | |
| Contract liabilities | **2,518,310** | 2,282,228 |
| Membership renewals billed in advance | **73,487** | 626,950 |
| Training fees received in advance | **18,094** | 31,772 |
| | **2,609,891** | 2,940,950 |

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

| | **2020** | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | $ |
| **10. Other Liabilities** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| Lease straightlining | **-** | 10,227 |
| Lease liabilities | **522,889** | - |
| | **522,889** | 10,227 |
| **Non-current** | | |
| Lease straightlining | **-** | 137,573 |
| Lease liabilities | **986,793** | - |
| | **986,793** | 137,573 |
| **11. Provisions** | | |
| **Current** | | |
| Employee benefits | **715,926** | 526,398 |
| **Non-current** | | |
| Make good provision | **91,880** | 85,640 |
| Employee benefits | **42,500** | 51,007 |
| | **134,380** | 136,647 |
| **12. Cash flow information** | | |
| **Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| Cash on hand | **830** | 761 |
| Cash at bank | **4,183,448** | 3,619,442 |
| | **4,184,278** | 3,620,203 |
| **Reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) to net cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| **Surplus/(deficit) for the year:** | **414,214** | 80,276 |
| **Non-cash flows in profit** | | |
| Amortisation of rent free period benefit | **-** | (9,533) |
| Depreciation and amortisation | **724,747** | 203,677 |
| Amortisation of lease straightline liability | **(147,800)** | 13,128 |
| **Changes in assets and liabilities** | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables | **356,154** | (684,917) |
| Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables | **75,131** | 157,094 |
| Increase/(decrease) in contracted liabilities | **(331,059)** | 823,208 |
| Increase/(decrease) in provisions | **187,261** | 154,944 |
| **Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities** | **1,278,648** | 737,877 |

# Notes to the financial statements

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

| | **2020** | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | $ |
| **13. Commitments** | | |
| Lease Commitments | | |
| Payable - minimum lease payments | | |
| - not later than 12 months | **634,953** | 589,689 |
| - between 12 months and 5 years | **1,025,343** | 1,628,843 |
| Total lease commitments | **1,660,296** | 2,218,532 |

**13. 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 2020, the collective liability of members was $480 ($480 as at 30 June 2019).

**14. 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.

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while it has been financially positive for the company up to 30 June 2020, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 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

**15. Company details**

The registered office of Justice Connect is:
Level 17, 461 Bourke Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

The principal place of business of Justice Connect are:

Level 17, 461 Bourke Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Level 5, 175 Liverpool Street
Sydney NSW 2000

This special purpose financial report covers Justice Connect as an individual entity.

The special purpose financial report is presented in the Australian currency.

# Directors' declaration

The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 20, present fairly the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements, and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012.

2. In the directors’ opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company 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 of Directors.

Marcia Neave
Director

David Bardsley
Director

Dated 29 day of October 2020

Grant Thornton

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Melbourne VIC 3008

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# Independent Auditor's Report

## To the Members of Justice Connect

### Report on the audit of the financial report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Justice Connect (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

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

a presents fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1; and

b 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 opinion

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

#### Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Company'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.

Grant Thornton

### Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2020, 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 Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the financial report are appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as management determines 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company'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. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

D G Ng
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 29 October 2020