WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED

ABN 53 975 121 447

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited ABN: 53 975 121 447

Director's Report

30 June 2020

Your directors present this report on the company to the 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:

Lisa McClure (Chairperson)

Cheryl Cook (Treasurer)

Tania Cavaiuolo (Secretary) appointed at the AGM 2019

Peter Wilson

Mark Quaglia

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

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was assisting women with legal information, advice, representation, referrals and education on a wide range of issues including domestic violence, family law, criminal injuries compensation, discrimination, employment, debts and immigration.

Objectives

Short-term Objectives

To provide legal advice and representation to women within South Australia particularly in areas where needs are not being met;

To educate women and the community in general, so women can participate wholly and competently in legal matters affecting them;

To undertake test cases with a view to redressing women's inequality.

Long-term objectives.

To initiate, promote and undertake research and evaluation of existing laws and legal processes within the context of the current social structure and work towards law reform in those areas of relevance to women;

To improve women's access to the legal system and remove barriers to that access;

To work in conjunction with other organisations, including women's organisations, to promote structural and legislative changes;

To work towards the implementation of the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and any other international treaties relevant to these objects; and

Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited ABN: 53 975 121 447

To work towards the goal of empowerment of all women within the legal system and consequently within society.

Strategies

To achieve its stated objectives, five strategic pillars underpin the organisation. The pillars are those of service, people, alliances, brands and operations.

Our Services

All activities at all levels across the organisation will be targeted to empowering women. The service strategy includes development of training programs for women, expansion of the range of no cost legal services and an increase in organisational presence in both metropolitan and regional South Australia.

Our People

Our people are our most valuable asset. They will be actively supported to achieve in their roles. This strategy is implemented from the board down. All skills and people are aligned to the strategic direction of the organisation. Staff skills and competency are reviewed individual performance plans and structured support exists for staff who experience trauma and stress through service delivery.

Our Alliances

Collaborative relationships will be nurtured and new relationships established with aligned groups. Alliances are nurtured at federal, state and local government level in addition to the broader legal community and Law Society. Engagement with aboriginal specific service providers to enable culturally appropriate support to empower aboriginal women.

Our Brand

Our brand name signifies excellence. Our marketing activities will continue to develop our profile in both the legal fraternity and with the broader community. The brand is aligned with the values of women's legal service SA. The values of respect, empowerment, leadership, excellence and teamwork.

Our Operations.

All operations which support client service delivery will be efficient and cost-effective. A performance management framework is embedded into the organisation to ensure strategic alignment. The organisational budget supports the strategic objectives of the organisation.

Key Performance Measures.

The company measures its own performance using both quantitative and qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's short-term and long-term objectives are being achieved. A core benchmark utilised is that of financial expenditure being aligned with the approved organisational budget. This is reviewed on a monthly basis. Additionally the following statistics are reviewed and utilised to ensure compliance with the funding agreements.

	Actual	Previous
	19/20	18/19
Clients		
Number of clients assisted	2294	2875
Number of advices	2717	3826
Cases opened	291	425
Cases closed	380	275
Non legal support	186	97
	Actual	Previous
	19/20	18/19
Operational and Financial		
Proportion of funding provided by:		
 government grants donations investments 	1,626,957 29,543 0	1,527,360 12,836 802
Proportion of funding spent on:		
client contact and programsAdministration	1,324,655 305,302	1,259,184 268,176

Information on Directors

Lisa McClure

Extensive experience with Commonwealth, State, Local government and working across aboriginal communities.

Qualifications

Diploma in Project Management, Diploma in Management, Bachelor of criminology.

Board Experience

Chair women's legal service management committee, August 2011-current.

Secretary women's legal service management committee, 2009-2011.

ATSI member women's legal service management committee, 2003-2009.

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Member indigenous women's legal service subcommittee 2003-2009.

Board member management and research Centre (MARC) 2007-2008.

Member Lions Club of Adelaide Aboriginal Inc. 2003-2006.

Cheryl Cook

Qualified accountant from public practice.

Qualifications

Bachelor of Accounting, MIPA.

Experience

40 years' experience in taxation and accounting and has assisted a number of not-for-profit entities during this time. Cheryl has held a number of board positions during her extensive career.

Peter Wilson

Retired police senior sergeant of 43 years experience, with a passion for ensuring the safety of vulnerable women in the community.

Experience

43 years' experience as a police officer in South Australia. Extensive knowledge of rural, regional and remote issues. First-hand front line experience in assisting women and children who are victims of domestic and family violence across South Australia.

<u>Tania Cavaiuolo</u>

Certified Practising Marketer.

Qualifications

Bachelor of Music, Graduate Diploma of Marketing, AMAMI, CPM.

Experience

Since establishing her business in 2016 Tania has assisted clients across education, government, not for profit and private enterprise. Tania contributes to panels, events and undertakes mentoring with the UniSA Business School Mentoring Program.

Mark Quaglia

Legal practitioner.

Qualifications

Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Political Science, Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice.

Experience

Barrister and solicitor in private practice. Multiple years board experience and extensive community service engagement.

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Meetings of Directors

Women's Legal Service (SA) held meetings of directors. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors Mee	etings
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Lisa McClure	10	8
Cheryl Cook	10	10
Peter Wilson	10	9
Tania Cavaiuolo	6	6
Mark Quaglia	10	9

The company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2020, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$160 (2019: \$140)

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2020 has been received and is set out immediately after this Directors report.

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

ne Chairperson

Lisa McClure

Dated this	28	dav	of	OCtober;	2020



WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED ABN 53 975 121 447

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020.

HLB Mann Judd

c.m.g

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants Corey McGowan Director

Adelaide, South Australia 28 October 2020

hlb.com.au

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty. Ltd. ABN: 32 166 337 097 169 Fullarton Road, Dulwich SA 5065 I PO Box 377, Kent Town SA 5071 T: +61 (0)8 8133 5000 I F: +61 (0)8 8431 3502 I E: reception@hlbsa.com.au

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

INCOME	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
Grant Received - Attorney General - Legal services - Family Violence - InDIGO - CALD Project Ask Maria - One off grant ERO funding Total Grant Income	2	559,234 284,633 451,380 75,000 125,538 1,495,785	671,150 273,871 350,000 90,313 - 1,385,334
Grants received - other - ATSI IWP - One off grant ERO funding (Other) Total Grants Received	2	111,520 17,865 129,385 1,625,170	127,027
Carry over funds from prior year		1,020,110	1,012,001
 Grant - unspent rural women's outreach (RWOP) Grant - unspent ATSI IWP Grant - unspent Family Law Family Violence Grant - unspent one off grants Grant - unspent NPY 		2,516 - - - (3,735) (1,219)	2,516 (179) - - (3,735) (1,398)
Carry over funds from this year - Grant - unspent rural women's outreach (RWOP) - Grant - unspent NPY		(2,516) 3,735 1,219	(2,516) 3,735 1,219
Other Revenue Donations and other income Other revenue Interest received 		38,436 4,201 - 42,637	12,837 34,613 802 48,252
TOTAL INCOME		1,667,807	1,560,433

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
		\$	\$
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries		1,072,865	1,014,269
Superannuation		100,404	100,749
Workcover		2,803	5,273
Provision for annual leave		(29,142)	19,483
Provision for long service leave		7,046	14,779
Rent		78,780	87,780
Repairs and maintenance		14,169	14,746
Other premises costs		22,174	27,369
Staff training & recruitment		7,606	20,581
Communications		25,829	30,612
Office overheads		50,283	53,302
Insurance		6,170	3,261
Finance, audit and accounting fees		12,657	11,151
Library, resources and subscriptions		22,317	22,815
Travel		65,416	90,950
Programming and planning		99,651	122,033
Client disbursements		41,171	20,653
Depreciation and amortisation		16,398	14,593
Legal fees		2,801	17,054
Other expenses		5,317	52,490
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	_	1,624,715	1,743,944
	_	42.002	(102 511)
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS	-	43,093	(183,511)
Other comprehensive income			
·			
Items that will not be reclassified subsquently to profit or loss	6		
Other comprehensive income	-	-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	43,093	(183,511)

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

Cash and cash equivalents 3 44,877 50,525 Trade and other receivables 4 180,793 182,298 Prepayments 12,833 10,799 Legal fees capitalised 2,120 3,180 Total Current Assets 240,623 246,802 Non-Current Assets 40,023 36,354 Total Non-Current Assets 40,023 36,354 Total Assets 280,646 283,156 LIABILITIES 280,646 283,156 Liabilities 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)	ASSETS Current Assets	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade and other receivables 4 180,793 182,298 Prepayments 12,833 10,799 Legal fees capitalised 2,120 3,180 Total Current Assets 240,623 246,802 Non-Current Assets 240,023 36,354 Plant and equipment 5 40,023 36,354 Total Non-Current Assets 280,646 283,156 LIABILITIES 280,646 283,156 Current Liabilities 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)		3	11 877	50 525
Prepayments 12,833 10,799 Legal fees capitalised 2,120 3,180 Total Current Assets 240,623 246,802 Non-Current Assets 5 40,023 36,354 Plant and equipment 5 40,023 36,354 Total Non-Current Assets 280,646 283,156 LIABILITIES 280,646 283,156 Current Liabilities 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)	•		,	•
Legal fees capitalised 2,120 3,180 Total Current Assets 240,623 246,802 Non-Current Assets 5 40,023 36,354 Total Non-Current Assets 40,023 36,354 Total Non-Current Assets 280,646 283,156 LIABILITIES 2 2,526 2,526 Current Liabilities 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)		-		
Total Current Assets 240,623 246,802 Non-Current Assets 5 40,023 36,354 Plant and equipment 5 40,023 36,354 Total Non-Current Assets 40,023 36,354 Total Assets 280,646 283,156 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities 7 Trade and other payables 6 125,110 148,616 Grants in advance 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)			,	,
Plant and equipment 5 40,023 36,354 Total Non-Current Assets 40,023 36,354 Total Assets 280,646 283,156 LIABILITIES 280,646 283,156 Current Liabilities 7 2,526 Trade and other payables 6 125,110 148,616 Grants in advance 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)		-		
Total Non-Current Assets 40,023 36,354 Total Assets 280,646 283,156 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities 125,110 148,616 Grants in advance 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)	Non-Current Assets			
Total Assets280,646283,156LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Trade and other payables6125,110148,616Grants in advance72,5262,526Non commonwealth grants - unspent8(3,735)(3,735)	Plant and equipment	5	40,023	36,354
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities6125,110148,616Grants in advance72,5262,526Non commonwealth grants - unspent8(3,735)(3,735)	Total Non-Current Assets	-	40,023	36,354
Current LiabilitiesTrade and other payables6125,110148,616Grants in advance72,5262,526Non commonwealth grants - unspent8(3,735)(3,735)	Total Assets	-	280,646	283,156
Trade and other payables 6 125,110 148,616 Grants in advance 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)	LIABILITIES			
Grants in advance 7 2,526 2,526 Non commonwealth grants - unspent 8 (3,735) (3,735)	Current Liabilities			
Non commonwealth grants - unspent8(3,735)(3,735)				
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	÷ .		· · · ·	()
	Provisions	9	69,091	91,187
Total Current Liabilities192,991238,594	Total Current Liabilities	-	192,991	238,594
Total Non-Current Liabilities	Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-
Total Liabilities 192,991 238,594	Total Liabilities		192,991	238,594
NET ASSETS 87,655 44,562	NET ASSETS		87,655	44,562
EQUITY	EQUITY			
Retained earnings 87,655 44,562	Retained earnings		87,655	44, <u>5</u> 62
TOTAL EQUITY 87,655 44,562	TOTAL EQUITY		87,655	44,562

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2018		228,073	228,073
Loss attributable to members		(183,511)	(183,511)
Balance at 30 June 2019		44,562	44,562
Balance at 1 July 2019		44,562	44,562
Profit attributable to members		43,093	43,093
Balance at 30 June 2020		87,655	87,655

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		Ŷ	Ŷ
Receipts from Attorney General Receipts - other Interest received Payments to suppliers and employees Finance costs GST (Paid)/Received	_	726,817 1,109,155 - (1,702,717) (657) (119,239)	738,265 791,125 802 (1,765,158) (1,525) (81,275)
NET CASH GENERATED BY/(USED IN) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	10(b)	13,359	(317,766)
CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for Property, Plant & Equipment	5	(19,007)	
NET CASH GENERATED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	_	(19,007)	
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Change in other Reserves		-	
NET CASH GENERATED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	_		
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	_	(5,648)	(317,766)
Cash at Beginning of Year		50,525	368,291
CASH AT END OF YEAR	10(a)	44,877	50,525

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

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 statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, section 60.40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 (ACNC Regulation), The Attorney General's Department and the Company's constitution. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Corporations Act 2001* 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 periods unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material 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.

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:

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.

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.

The operating lease commitments of the Company during the year related to the head office tenancy which expired on 31 July 2020, satisfying the relevant criteria of a short term lease under AASB 16. Therefore the adoption of this standard had no impact on the Company during the year ended 30 June 2020.

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 nonfinancial 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.

(a) Office and Computer Equipment

In accordance with the guidelines set out in the standard of funding agreement of the Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Attorney General's Department, all assets that have a limited effective life greater than one year are carried at cost.

Assets that have a limited effective life of less than one year are expensed as incurred.

(a) Office and Computer Equipment (cont.)

Office and computing equipment are measured at the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. The carrying amount of office and computing equipment is reviewed annually by the Board to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the entity includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets are depreciated on straight-line basis over their useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready to use.

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

Class of Fixed Assets	Depreciation Rate
Office	20%
Computing Equipment	33%
Leasehold Improvements	5% - 10%

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee entitlements have been measured at their nominal amounts, using remuneration rates current as at the reporting date.

(c) 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.

(d) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the 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 expense. Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST (if applicable).

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call within banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term financial liabilities in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

(f) Grants and Donations

Income arising from the contribution of an asset (including cash) is recognised when the following conditions have been satisfied:

(a) the Company obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution;(b) it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Company; and(c) the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably at the fair value of the consideration received.

(g) Revenue and Other Income

Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial asset is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

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

(h) Economic Dependence

The Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited relies primarily on government grants to continue its operations.

(i) Leases

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. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

(j) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the reviews 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 assets, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(k) Comparative Figures

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

(I) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

(m) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Board members evaluate estimate and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assure a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

Key Estimate – Impairment

The Company assessed impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the entity that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
NOTE 2 - One off Grant ERO Funding	·	
Funding received from Attorney General	125,538	-
Funding received from Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet	17,865	-
	143,403	-
NOTE 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	700	700
Cash at bank	44,177	49,825
	44,877	50,525
NOTE 4 - Trade and Other Receivables		
CLSP funds recoverable	47,500	23,471
Sundry receivable	133,293	158,827
	180,793	182,298
NOTE 5 - Plant & Equipment		
Plant and equipment – at cost	238,281	219,274
Accumulated Depreciation	(215,274)	(205,489)
	23,007	13,785
Leasehold improvements	65,111	65,111
Accumulated Depreciation	(48,095)	(42,542)
	17,016	22,569
Total plant and equipment	40,023	36,354

(a) Movement in carrying amounts

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

Plant and equipment

Balance at the beginning of the year Additions Depreciation expense	36,354 19,007 (15,338)	49,887 - (13,533)
Carrying amount at the end of the year NOTE 6 - Trade and Other Payables	40,023	36,354
Trade payables Other payables Accrued salaries & wages PAYG liability GST liability	42,206 9,100 26,976 15,520 <u>31,308</u> 125,110	53,548 17,860 21,148 22,706 33,355 148,616
NOTE 7 - Grants in Advance		
<i>Attorney General's Department</i> ATSI IWP One off grant RWOP	- 3,460 3,470 <u>2,516</u> 2,526	- 3,460 3,470 <u>2,516</u> 2,526

	2020 \$	2019 چ
NOTE 8 - Non Commonwealth Grants - Unspent	Ψ	Ψ
NPY program	(3,735) (3,735)	(3,735) (3,735)
NOTE 9 - Provisions		
Current - employee benefits	69,091 69,091	91,187 91,187

NOTE 10 - Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Cash Flow Statement if reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44,877	\$ 50,525
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities with surplu	s from operations	
Net (Deficit)/Surplus	43,093	(183,332)
Add non-cash items:		
Depreciation	15,338	13,533
Amortisation	1,060	1,060
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	1,506	(168,128)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(2,034)	(1,328)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(23,506)	51,595
Increase / (decrease) in grants in advance	-	(55,750)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(22,097)	24,761
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	13,359	(317,588)

NOTE 11 - Related Party Transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal terms and conditions unless otherwise stated.

The names of persons who held office as a member of the Board during the year are:

Lisa McClure (Chairperson) Cheryl Cook (Treasurer) Peter Wilson Mark Quaglia Tania Cavaiuolo (Appointed 20 November 2019)

No loans have been made, guaranteed or secured by the Company to a board member or a related entity of a board member or by the Company to a director of any related party or director related entity.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- not later than one year	99,397	75,464
- between one year and five years	397,590	
	496,987	75,464

NOTE 13 - Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is: Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited Level 7, 45 Grenfell Street Adelaide SA 5000

NOTE 14 - Members Guarantee

The company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2020, the number of members was 16.

NOTE 15 - Contigent liabilities

A legal claim was brought against the Company during the year ended 30 June 2019. It was settled out of court on 17th March 2019. An insurance claim has been actioned to cover legal costs and the settlement sum paid to the claimant. The status of the claim as at 30 June 2020 is still ongoing. The Company has considered the probability of the insurance claim being rejected and settlement being solely at the Company's expense to be remote.

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited, the directors declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages **7 to 19**, satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
 - a. comply with the Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the company; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company 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.
- 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.

Chairperson

Cheryl Cook Director

Name Title

Name Title

Dated the 28 day of October 2020



Auditor's Certification

Name of Organisation:

Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd

Financial Year Period:

01 / 07 / 2019 to 30 / 06 / 2020

I hereby certify that:

- I am not a principal, member, shareholder, officer, employee or accountant of the Organisation or of a related body corporate as defined in section 9 of the Corporations Act 2001;
- (b) In my opinion, the attached financial statements which comprise a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements of the above-mentioned Organisation ('the Organisation'), a Statement of Changes in Equity and a Statement of Cash Flow, for the stated Financial Year are:
 - i. based on proper accounts and present true and fair view of the Organisation's financial position and financial performance in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, and
 - ii. in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement between Commonwealth of Australia and Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited, a copy of which has been made available to me, in relation to the provision of community legal services.
- (c) The fourth quarter CLSIS Funds Report, containing details of the Organisation's transactions for the financial year, including audit adjustments, and the Organisation's grant position at the beginning and end of the financial year is provided in respect of funds provided in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Agreement referred to in b.ii above for all Funding Categories.

This is an unqualified audit report.

Unless written under separate cover, I hereby further certify that, in my opinion, there is no conflict of interest between myself and the Organisation or its Management Committee.

AUDITOR DETAILS

Full Name:	Corey McGowan
Name of Company (if applicable):	HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd
ABN Number:	32 166 337 097
Registered Auditor: ✓ Yes □ No	Registration No.: 454323
Signature:	c.m.g
Date:	3 November 2020
hlb.com.au HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty. Ltd	d. ABN: 32 166 337 097

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, 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 directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company 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 Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; 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 auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to those charged with governance, would be in the same terms if given as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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 the financial reporting responsibilities under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. 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 Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the special purpose financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 of the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for Profits Commission Regulations 2013* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The Director's responsibility also includes such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the special purpose 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 have 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants

Corey McGowan Director

Adelaide, South Australia 3 November 2020

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CLSIS FORMAT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICES

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Surplus / (Deficit) from previous year	-	(91,756)	(29,533)
CLSP Income			
Commonwealth - general grant		559,234	671,150
Commonwealth - SACS		125,538	-
Service generated income		-	5,107
Interest received		-	3,311
Other income	_	22,637	
Total CLSP Income	-	707,409	679,568
CLSP general purpose income	A	615,653	650,035
CLSP Expenses			
Salaries and wages		354,224	389,664
Superannuation		40,690	50,216
On costs		11,969	19,449
Rent		61,280	70,280
Repairs and maintenance		-	742
Other premises costs		15,750	20,615
Staff training		1,344	14,514
Staff recruitment		1,355	695
Communications		10,189	16,572
Office overheads		22,703	30,096
Insurance		5,370	9,688
Finance, audit and accounting fees		11,657	6,146
Library, resources and subscriptions		11,436	9,748
Travel		20,125	46,643
Program & planning		11,432	39,946
Client disbursements		32,618	14,733
Minor equipment		-	2,044
Other	-	42	
Total CLSP Expenses	В -	612,185	741,792
Surplus / (deficit) for current year	-	3,468	(91,756)
Actual capital expenditure in current year	С	-	-
Surplus / (deficit) for next year	A-B-C	3,468	(91,756)

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CLSIS FORMAT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 ATSI IWP

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Surplus from previous year		-	-
CLSP Income	•		
Commonwealth Grant		111,520	127,027
One off grant SACS funding		17,865	127,027
Total CLSP Income		129,385	127,027
	•		
CLSP general purpose income	А	129,385	127,027
CLSP Expenses			
Salaries		78,216	78,250
Superannuation		7,497	7,434
Workcover		509	538
Rent		5,500	5,500
Other premises costs		2,985	2,982
Staff training & conferences		1,498	1,418
Communications		5,000	5,091
Office overheads		6,713	2,385
Insurance		1,567	801
Finance, audit and accounting fees		1,000	1,000
Library, resources and subscriptions		1,000	1,000
Travel		11,000	15,001
Program & planning		1,000	3,684
Client disbursements		5,900	1,852
Minor equipment		-	91
Total CLSP Expenses	В	129,385	127,027
Surplus / (deficit) for current year		<u> </u>	
Actual capital expenditure in current year	С	-	
Surplus / (deficit) for next year	A-B-C		

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CLSIS FORMAT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 FLFV

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Surplus from previous year	-	_	
CLSP Income			
Grant income		284,633	273,871
Total CLSP Income	-	284,633	273,871
CLSP general purpose income	А	284,633	273,871
CLSP Expenses			
Salaries and wages		211,823	207,437
Superannuation		19,365	19,292
On costs		868	7,032
Other premises costs		2,500	655
Staff training		3,073	818
Communications		3,150	1,656
Office overheads		9,699	7,216
Insurance		1,668	1,839
Travel		17,851	14,744
Program & planning		9,336	9,149
Client disbursements		4,000	3,175
Minor equipment		1,300	858
Total CLSP Expenses	В	284,633	273,871
Surplus / (deficit) for current year			
Actual capital expenditure in current year	С		
Surplus / (deficit) for next year	A-B-C	-	

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CLSIS FORMAT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 INDIGO

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Surplus from previous year		10,309	11,256
CLSP Income			- 0
Grant income		451,380	350,000
Total CLSP Income		451,380	350,000
		,	
CLSP general purpose income	А	461,689	361,256
CLSP Expenses			
Salaries and wages		344,575	262,978
Superannuation		27,399	20,202
On costs		2,021	8,850
Rent		12,000	12,000
Travel		6,331	6,245
Staff Recruitment		-	1,440
Staff Training		4,025	1,696
Administration costs		25,476	8,665
Communications		7,400	7,294
Office overheads		6,813	5,331
Insurance		-	1,633
Practising certificates		1,368	2,054
Stationery and printing		2,080	2,951
Program & planning		7,601	7,505
CLE costs		867	2,104
Total CLSP Expenses	В	447,956	350,946
Surplus / (deficit) for current year		13,734	10,309
Actual capital expenditure in current year	С		
Surplus / (deficit) for next year	A-B-C	13,734	10,309

WOMEN'S LEGAL SERVICE (SA) LIMITED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CLSIS FORMAT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 CALD

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Surplus from previous year		72,851	80,369
CLSP Income			
Grant income		75,000	90,313
Total CLSP Income		75,000	90,313
CLSP general purpose income	А	147,851	170,682
CLSP Expenses			
Salaries and wages		52,242	37,958
On costs Office overhead		5,824	3,904
Travel		23,492 2,286	10,738 6,230
App development		41,400	39,000
Sundry expenses		2,500	-
Total CLSP Expenses	В	127,744	97,830
Surplus / (deficit) for current year		20,107	72,851
Actual capital expenditure in current year	С		
Surplus / (deficit) for next year	A-B-C	20,107	72,851



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited in relation to Women's Legal Services

Opinion

We have audited the attached Income and Expenditure Statement ("the statement") which sets out the funds received and expended by the Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd ("the Recipient") for the year ended 30 June 2020 presented in the Financial Report, which comprises the Women's Legal Services Program set out on page 24 being an extraction from the financial records which formed the basis of the Financial Report.

The statement has been prepared by the Recipient based on the requirements set out in the funding agreement executed between the Recipient and the Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Attorney-General's Department ("the Department") (referred to as the "Agreement").

In our opinion, the accompanying statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the income and expenditure statement of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2020. All funding was expended for the purposes of the program and in accordance with the funding agreement.

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 Statement* section of our report. We are independent of the Recipient in accordance with the auditor independence 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that 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

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the statement has been prepared for distribution to the Department for the purposes of Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd fulfilling its financial reporting requirements under the Agreement. As a result, the statement may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department and should not be distributed to parties other than Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board for the Income and Expenditure Statement

Management of the Recipient is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the statement in accordance with the funding agreement and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the statement, management is responsible for assessing the Recipient'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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Recipient's statement process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Income and Expenditure Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Income and Expenditure Statement 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 this statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report and the statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting
 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events
 or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going
 concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our
 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are
 inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up
 to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company
 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report and statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

c.m.y

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants Adelaide, South Australia 3 November 2020 Corey McGowan Director

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Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited in relation to ATSI IWP

Opinion

We have audited the attached Income and Expenditure Statement ("the statement") which sets out the funds received and expended by the Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd ("the Recipient") for the year ended 30 June 2020 presented in the Financial Report, which comprises the ATSI IWP Program set out on page 25 being an extraction from the financial records which formed the basis of the Financial Report.

The statement has been prepared by the Recipient based on the requirements set out in the funding agreement executed between the Recipient and the Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Attorney-General's Department ("the Department") (referred to as the "Agreement").

In our opinion, the accompanying statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the income and expenditure statement of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2020. All funding was expended for the purposes of the program and in accordance with the funding agreement.

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 Statement* section of our report. We are independent of the Recipient in accordance with the auditor independence 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that 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

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the statement has been prepared for distribution to the Department for the purposes of Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd fulfilling its financial reporting requirements under the Agreement. As a result, the statement may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department and should not be distributed to parties other than Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board for the Income and Expenditure Statement

Management of the Recipient is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the statement in accordance with the funding agreement and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the statement, management is responsible for assessing the Recipient'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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Recipient's statement process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Income and Expenditure Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Income and Expenditure Statement 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 this statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report and the statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting
 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events
 or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going
 concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our
 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are
 inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up
 to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company
 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report and statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

C.M.S

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants Adelaide, South Australia 3 November 2020

Corey McGowan Director

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Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited in relation to FLFV

Opinion

We have audited the attached Income and Expenditure Statement ("the statement") which sets out the funds received and expended by the Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd ("the Recipient") for the year ended 30 June 2020 presented in the Financial Report, which comprises the FLFV Program set out on page 26 being an extraction from the financial records which formed the basis of the Financial Report.

The statement has been prepared by the Recipient based on the requirements set out in the funding agreement executed between the Recipient and the Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Attorney-General's Department ("the Department") (referred to as the "Agreement").

In our opinion, the accompanying statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the income and expenditure statement of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2020. All funding was expended for the purposes of the program and in accordance with the funding agreement.

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 Statement* section of our report. We are independent of the Recipient in accordance with the auditor independence 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that 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

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the statement has been prepared for distribution to the Department for the purposes of Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd fulfilling its financial reporting requirements under the Agreement. As a result, the statement may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department and should not be distributed to parties other than Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board for the Income and Expenditure Statement

Management of the Recipient is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the statement in accordance with the funding agreement and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the statement, management is responsible for assessing the Recipient'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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Recipient's statement process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Income and Expenditure Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Income and Expenditure Statement 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 this statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report and the statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting
 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events
 or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going
 concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our
 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are
 inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up
 to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company
 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report and statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

His Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants Adelaide, South Australia 3 November 2020

c.m. 8

Corey McGowan Director

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Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited in relation to INDIGO

Opinion

We have audited the attached Income and Expenditure Statement ("the statement") which sets out the funds received and expended by the Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd ("the Recipient") for the year ended 30 June 2020 presented in the Financial Report, which comprises the INDIGO Program set out on page 27 being an extraction from the financial records which formed the basis of the Financial Report.

The statement has been prepared by the Recipient based on the requirements set out in the funding agreement executed between the Recipient and the Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Attorney-General's Department ("the Department") (referred to as the "Agreement").

In our opinion, the accompanying statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the income and expenditure statement of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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 Statement* section of our report. We are independent of the Recipient in accordance with the auditor independence 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that 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

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the statement has been prepared for distribution to the Department for the purposes of Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd fulfilling its financial reporting requirements under the Agreement. As a result, the statement may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department and should not be distributed to parties other than Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board for the Income and Expenditure Statement

Management of the Recipient is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the statement in accordance with the funding agreement and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the statement, management is responsible for assessing the Recipient'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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Recipient's statement process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Income and Expenditure Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Income and Expenditure Statement 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 this statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report and the statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting
 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events
 or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going
 concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our
 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are
 inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up
 to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company
 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report and statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

His Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants Adelaide, South Australia 3 November 2020

c.m.g

Corey McGowan Director

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Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Women's Legal Service (SA) Limited in relation to CALD

Opinion

We have audited the attached Income and Expenditure Statement ("the statement") which sets out the funds received and expended by the Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd ("the Recipient") for the year ended 30 June 2020 presented in the Financial Report, which comprises the CALD Program set out on page 28 being an extraction from the financial records which formed the basis of the Financial Report.

The statement has been prepared by the Recipient based on the requirements set out in the funding agreement executed between the Recipient and the Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Department of Social Services ("the Department") (referred to as the "Agreement").

In our opinion, the accompanying statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the income and expenditure statement of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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 Statement* section of our report. We are independent of the Recipient in accordance with the auditor independence 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that 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

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that the statement has been prepared for distribution to the Department for the purposes of Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd fulfilling its financial reporting requirements under the Agreement. As a result, the statement may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department and should not be distributed to parties other than Women's Legal Service (SA) Ltd and the Department.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board for the Income and Expenditure Statement

Management of the Recipient is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the statement in accordance with the funding agreement and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the statement, management is responsible for assessing the Recipient'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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Recipient's statement process. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Income and Expenditure Statement

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Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Income and Expenditure Statement 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 this statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report and the statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting
 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events
 or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going
 concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our
 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are
 inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up
 to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company
 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report and statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd Audit (SA) Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants Adelaide, South Australia 3 November 2020

c.m.y

Corey McGowan Director

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