NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED

ABN : 25 284 162 604

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue and other income	2	23,549,773	23,758,710
Total Income		**23,549,773**	**23,758,710**
Employee benefits expenses		(16,272,413)	(16,575,373)
Accounting Fees		(6,333)	(300)
Bank Charges		(3,639)	(3,962)
Client Related Expenses		(599,816)	(799,014)
Consultancy Fees		(276,079)	(269,918)
Cleaning		(128,966)	(121,489)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7, 8	(1,532,181)	(1,489,573)
Electricity & Gas		(225,402)	(221,248)
External Auditor Remuneration		(35,274)	(28,345)
Freight		(130,218)	(160,604)
Furnishings & Equipment		(114,871)	(152,102)
Information Technology		(311,567)	(429,651)
Insurance		(103,504)	(114,459)
Lease Interest Expense		(10,595)	(13,331)
Motor Vehicle Expenses		(690,153)	(730,027)
Office, Administration & Corporate Expenses		(21,636)	(51,747)
Postage, Printing & Stationery		(26,858)	(34,759)
Repairs, Maintenance & Rental costs		(623,172)	(676,573)
Staff Development & Recruitment		(525,652)	(575,443)
Patients Assisted Transport		(946,413)	(686,811)
Travel & Accommodation		(371,294)	(524,730)
Telephone		(233,889)	(233,833)
Total Expenses		**(23,189,925)**	**(23,893,292)**
Current year surplus (deficit) before income tax		359,848	(134,582)
Income tax expense		-	-
Net Current year surplus (deficit)		359,848	(134,582)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		359,848	(134,582)

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED
ABN : 25 284 162 604

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	10,012,757	9,920,774
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	391,771	188,752
Inventories	5	333,101	284,426
Other current assets	6	79,230	87,881
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		10,816,859	10,481,833
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	12,242,422	12,473,724
Right of use assets	8	178,307	239,123
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		12,420,729	12,712,847
TOTAL ASSETS		23,237,588	23,194,680
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	1,753,751	2,108,595
Contract liabilities		4,486,682	4,411,371
Lease liabilities		60,330	57,908
Employee provisions	10	2,357,868	2,291,688
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,658,631	8,869,562
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities		126,532	186,861
Employee provisions	10	168,736	215,795
Other non-current liabilities	11	59,035	57,656
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		354,303	460,312
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9,012,934	9,329,874
NET ASSETS		14,224,654	13,864,806
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		12,160,464	12,253,543
Asset replacement reserve	12	2,064,190	1,611,263
TOTAL EQUITY		14,224,654	13,864,806

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED

ABN : 25 284 162 604

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Retained Surplus	Asset Replacement Reserve	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019	12,566,017	1,433,371	13,999,388
Comprehensive income			
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	(134,582)	-	(134,582)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(134,582)	-	(134,582)
Transfer to reserve	(177,892)	177,892	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	**12,253,543**	**1,611,263**	**13,864,806**
Balance at 1 July 2020	12,253,543	1,611,263	13,864,806
Comprehensive income			
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	359,848	-	359,848
Total comprehensive income for the year	359,848	-	359,848
Transfer to reserve	(452,927)	452,927	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	**12,160,464**	**2,064,190**	**14,224,654**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED
ABN : 25 284 162 604

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from funding bodies, members and customers		24,525,137	23,780,410
Payments to suppliers and employees		(23,195,568)	(20,817,812)
Interest received		54,105	97,056
Interest paid		(10,595)	(13,331)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		1,373,079	3,046,323
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		17,000	110,650
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(1,240,187)	(873,145)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,223,187)	(762,495)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(57,909)	(55,171)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(57,909)	(55,171)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		91,983	2,228,657
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		9,920,774	7,692,117
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	3	10,012,757	9,920,774

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 30 September 2021 by the committee.

Basis of Preparation

Nganampa Health Council Incorporated applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The association is not subject to income tax and therefore no income tax expense or income tax payable is shown in the financial

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The association measures some of its assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the association at reporting date (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use, or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the association's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(e) for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the association 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 association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line or diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Buildings	40 years
Motor Vehicles	6 years
Plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings	3 - 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(d) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the association commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over in profit or loss over the relevant period.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

Impairment

Financial asset impairment is assessed at the end of each financial period using the expected credit loss (ECL) model, except for assets classified as FVTPL. It is calculated by deducting from the contractual cash flows due to the association the cash flows that the association expects to receive, discounted at a rate that approximates the effective interest rate at inception.

The association considers a financial asset is in default when internal or external information indicates that the outstanding contractual amounts are unlikely to be received. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(e) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the association reviews the carrying amounts 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 of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(f) Leases

At inception of a contract, the association assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability are recognised by the association where the association is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

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

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

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the association anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Concessionary Leases

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the association to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the association has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-816 and measures the right-of-use assets at cost on initial recognition.

(g) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the association's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The association's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(i) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from customers in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(j) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue recognition

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the association receives operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the association identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant, recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement and recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations. Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the association:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example, AASB 9. AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138)
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer)
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the association recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Capital grants

When the association receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The association recognises income in profit or loss when or as the association satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant. For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the association.

Interest Income

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.
All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(k) Inventories on Hand

Inventories held for sale are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(l) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.
are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or

(m) Comparative Figures

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

(n) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the association 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 outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(p) Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the incorporated association's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the incorporated association recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the incorporated association has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

(q) Material estimates

(i) Useful lives of property, plant & equipment

As described in Note 1(c), the association reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

(ii) Employee benefits provision

As described in note 1(g), the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

(iii) Accruals

The Accruals at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the accruals are payable. An payable provision is included for any accrual where the entire balance is not considered received. The provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

(r) Key Judgements

(i) Performance obligations under AASB15 and AASB 1058

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised

(ii) Lease term and Option to Extend under AASB16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the association will make. The association determines the likeliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the association.

(iii) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the association expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the association believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

(s) New and amended Accounting Policies adopted by the association

The association has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards committee ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted. The association's assessment of the impact of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations are that they are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(t) New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the association

AASB 1060

The AASB has issued AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities. AASB 1060 defines the disclosure requirements for Tier 2 general purpose financial statements, as defined by Australian Accounting Standards, and serves as a replacement for the existing Reduced Disclosure Regime. The association does not anticipate material changes to its financial statements upon adoption of AASB 1060.

(u) Economic Dependence

The association is dependent on Federal and State Government Departments(" Departments") for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the committee has no reason to believe the Departments will not continue to support the association.

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue from contracts with customers		
State & Federal Grant Revenue	21,745,148	21,618,704
Medical Rebates & Incentives	1,599,290	1,642,736
	23,344,438	23,261,440
Other non-contract income:		
Interest (unrestricted) received	54,105	97,055
Gain on disposal of non current assets	16,873	28,898

Other	134,357	371,317
	205,335	497,270
Total revenue and other income	23,549,773	23,758,710

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT ASSETS

	2021 $	2020 $
Cash at bank - unrestricted	1,293,756	2,720,290
Short term investments - bank deposits	8,719,001	7,200,484
	10,012,757	9,920,774

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is

Cash and cash equivalents	10,012,757	9,920,774

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

	2021 $	2020 $
Current		
Accounts receivable	391,771	188,752
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	391,771	188,752

NOTE 5 - INVENTORIES

	2021 $	2020 $
Consumables on hand (at cost)	333,101	284,426
	333,101	284,426

NOTE 6 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2021 $	2020 $
Prepayments	79,230	87,881
	79,230	87,881

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2021 $	2020 $
Leasehold buildings - at cost	26,164,707	25,920,167
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(17,297,551)	(16,494,831)
	8,867,156	9,425,336
Plant and equipment at cost	5,928,628	5,198,608
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(4,214,087)	(3,989,598)
	1,714,541	1,209,010
Motor vehicles at cost	4,224,331	3,921,965
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(2,563,606)	(2,082,587)
	1,660,725	1,839,378
Total Property, plant & equipment	12,242,422	12,473,724

Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Leaseholdn buildings $	Plant & equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	9,425,336	1,209,010	1,839,378	12,473,724
Additions	94,454	805,646	340,088	1,240,188
Disposals at book value	-	(127)	-	(127)
Depreciation expense	(652,634)	(299,988)	(518,741)	(1,471,363)

Carrying Amount at 30 June 2021	8,867,156	1,714,541	1,660,725	12,242,422

NOTE 8 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The association's lease portfolio includes equipment, motor vehicles and buildings.

i) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet

	2021 $	2020 $
Leased Properties	268,553	268,553
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(107,421)	(53,711)
	161,132	214,842
Leased Motor vehicles	31,388	31,388
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(14,213)	(7,107)
	17,175	24,281
Total Right of Use Assets	178,307	239,123

Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of right to use asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Leased Properties $	Leased Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	214,842	24,281	239,123
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(53,711)	(7,107)	(60,818)
Carrying Amount at 30 June 2021	161,131	17,174	178,305

	2021 $	2020 $
ii) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	60,818	60,817
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10,595	13,331

NOTE 9 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2021 $	2020 $
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other payables	812,589	1,074,587
Accrued expenses & clearing accounts	941,162	1,034,008
	1,753,751	2,108,595

The amount disclosed as unspent represents an obligation to repay unspent grant funds.

	2021	2020
Accounts payable and other payables:		
- total current	1,753,751	2,108,595
- total non-current	-	-
	1,753,751	2,108,595
Less Accrued expenses & clearing accounts	941,162	1,034,008
Financial liabilities as accounts payable & other payables	812,589	1,074,587

Collateral Pledged

No collateral has been pledged for any of the accounts payable and other payable balances.

NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

	2021 $	2020 $
Current		
Provision for annual airfare	89,559	92,546
Provision for long service leave entitlements	795,236	861,846
Provision for annual leave entitlements	1,412,876	1,217,369
Provision for time in lieu entitlements	60,197	119,927
	2,357,868	2,291,688

Non- Current

Provision for long service leave entitlements	168,736	215,795
	2,526,604	2,507,483

Analysis of total employee provisions

Opening balance at 1 July 2020	1,217,369	1,198,245
Additional provisions	343,402	228,872
Amounts used	147,895	209,748
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,412,876	1,217,369

Employee provisions

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the entity does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(g).

NOTE 11 - NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2021 $	2020 $
Anangu Study Scholarship Fund	35,107	33,728
Deceased estates/other	23,928	23,928
Total non - current liabilities	**59,035**	**57,656**

NOTE 12 - ASSET REPLACEMENT RESERVE

The asset replacement reserve represents funds set aside for future replacement of the following types of assets:

	2021 $	2020 $
Motor vehicles	2,007,688	1,439,959
Medical equipment	33,102	171,304
IT Equipment	23,400	-
Total asset replacement reserve	**2,064,190**	**1,611,263**

NOTE 13 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

2021 $ | 2020 $

Board of Management

No member of the committee received remuneration,other than noted in this financial report, from the association in their capacity as member. No other association that the above members are associated with has received funds other than through dealings with the association in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Key Management Personnel Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the association during the year are as follows:

	2021	2020
Short Term Benefit	1,277,030	1,328,253
Post Employment Benefit	66,514	93,571
Total Compensation	1,343,544	1,421,824

Other related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and under conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

	2021	2020
Short Term Benefit	22,398	69,040

Post Employment Benefit	2,087	6,027
Total Compensation	24,485	75,067

NOTE 14 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A potential future liability exists following the death of a staff member.
Currently no legal action in regards to this incident has been instigated against Nganampa Health Council Inc.
The committee is not aware of any other contingent liabilities.

NOTE 15 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

have any derivative financial instruments as at 30 June 2021.
accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Financial assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	10,012,757	9,920,774
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	391,771	188,752
Total financial assets		10,404,528	10,109,526
Financial Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	812,589	1,074,587
Lease liabilities		60,330	57,908
		872,919	1,132,495
Non Current			
Other non-current liabilities	11	59,035	57,656
Lease liabilities		126,532	186,861
		185,567	244,517
Total financial liabilities		1,058,486	1,377,012

The committee monitors the association's transactions and reviews the effectiveness of controls relating to credit risk, financial risk, and interest rate risk.

The committee members' overall risk management strategy seeks to ensure that the association meets its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects of cash flow shortfalls.

The main risks the association is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the association is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the committee's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risks from the previous period.

a. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the association might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The association manages this risk through the following mechanisms:
- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities; and
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed.

b. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the association.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and removal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposure against such limits, and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties) ensuring, to the extent possible, that members and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness.
Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the balance sheet.

The association has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties

c. Market risk

Interest rate risk

The association is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Fair value estimation

The carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate fair values.

	Footnote	2021 Net Carrying Value $	2021 Net Fair Value $	2020 Net Carrying Value $	2020 Net Carrying Value $
Financial assets					
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	10,012,757	10,012,757	9,920,774	9,920,774
Accounts receivable and other debtors	(i)	391,771	391,771	188,752	188,752
Total financial assets		10,404,528	10,404,528	10,109,526	10,109,526
Financial Liabilities					
Current					
Accounts payable and other payables	(i)	812,589	812,589	1,074,587	1,074,587
Finance lease liabilities		60,330	60,330	57,908	57,908
		872,919	872,919	1,132,495	1,132,495
Non Current					
Other non-current liabilities		59,035	59,035	57,656	57,656
Finance lease liabilities		126,532	126,532	186,861	186,861
		185,567	185,567	244,517	244,517
Total financial liabilities		1,058,486	1,058,486	1,377,012	1,377,012

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash on hand, accounts receivable and other debtors, and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. Accounts payable and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.

NOTE 16- CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Significant capital expenditure contracted at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Capital works - Clinics	2,797,959	-
Generators	-	394,095
Total capital expenditure not recognised as liability	2,797,959	394,095

NOTE 17 - COVID 19

At the time of signing the financials there are government restrictions following the outbreak of COVID-19. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements as at 30 June 2021. The ongoing effect of the restrictions and the true financial implications (if any) are still unclear at this time, however the association will continue to evaluate its impact on the financial position and operating results of the association. The committee is confident that the association will be able to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 18 - EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The committee is not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 19 - EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no material events after the reporting date that have not been recognised in the financial report.

NOTE 20 - ASSOCIATION DETAILS

The principal place of business for the Association is :

Nganampa Health Service Incorporated
3 Wilkinson Street, Alice Springs, NT 0870

NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The members of the committee declare that, in the committee's opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 14, are in accordance with *the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:

a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and

b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of Nganampa Health Council Incorporated as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that Nganampa Health Council Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This statement is made in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 and by resolution of the board:

.... Sharon Ah Chee
Board member 30 September 2021

.... Anthony Quinn
Board member 30/9/21

Dated this 30th day of September 2021

NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED

AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012

basso newman audit chartered accountants

To the board of Nganampa Health Council Incorporated

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

T A Basso - Director
Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants
286 Flinders Street, Adelaide
Dated this 1st **day of October 2021**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Nganampa Health Council Incorporated ("the entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the statement by members of the committee.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Nganampa Health Council Incorporated is in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards–Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the entity 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards-Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for 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, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

basso newman audit chartered accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL INCORPORATED

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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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management'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 entity'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 entity 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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.

TBasso

Trevor Basso - Director
Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants
286 Flinders Street, Adelaide
Dated this 1st **day of October 2021**