Centre for Multicultural Youth

ABN 82 127 444 713

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Centre for Multicultural Youth

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Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue	5	**8,787,958**	11,694,852
Other income	5	**1,167,667**	2,230,556
Employee benefits expense		**(9,363,454)**	(8,617,608)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	**(232,636)**	(26,331)
Repairs and maintenance expense		**(9,500)**	(13,747)
Utilities expense		**(30,008)**	(29,782)
Rental expense		**(71,039)**	(240,990)
Training and welfare expense		**(39,082)**	(33,884)
Audit, legal and consultancy expense		**(150,982)**	(224,093)
Other expenses		**(2,935,969)**	(2,807,677)
Finance costs		**(6,608)**	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		**(2,883,653)**	1,931,296
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**-**	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(2,883,653)**	1,931,296

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Centre for Multicultural Youth

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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**2,624,028**	1,416,890
Trade and other receivables	8	**121,103**	466,836
Other financial assets	9	**8,564,388**	8,473,502
Contract assets	10(a)	**90,616**	-
Other assets	11	**57,520**	273,305
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**11,457,655**	10,630,533
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	9	**50,000**	100,000
Right-of-use assets	12(a)	**279,457**	-
Property, plant and equipment	13	**64,020**	76,752
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**393,477**	176,752
TOTAL ASSETS		**11,851,132**	10,807,285
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	**1,047,745**	978,788
Lease liabilities		**168,186**	-
Employee benefits	15	**1,010,589**	787,555
Other liabilities	16	**168,083**	725,120
Contract liabilities	10(b)	**3,927,750**	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**6,322,353**	2,491,463
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities		**106,432**	-
Employee benefits	15	**112,363**	122,185
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**218,795**	122,185
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**6,541,148**	2,613,648
NET ASSETS		**5,309,984**	8,193,637
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Reserves	17	**-**	1,403,377
Accummulated surplus	18	**5,309,984**	6,790,260
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS		**5,309,984**	8,193,637

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Members' Funds

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2020

	Note	Accummulated surplus $	Financial Assets Reserve $	Unspent Grant Funds Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2019	18,17	**6,790,260**	**-**	**1,403,377**	**8,193,637**
Net deficit for the year	18	**(2,883,653)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,883,653)**
Transfers to/(from) unspent grant funds reserve	18,17	**1,403,377**	**-**	**(1,403,377)**	**-**
Balance at 30 June 2020	18,17	**5,309,984**	**-**	**-**	**5,309,984**

2019

	Note	Retained Surpluses $	Financial Assets Reserve $	Unspent Grant Funds Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	18,17	3,891,834	(7,991)	2,378,498	6,262,341
Cumulative adjustment upon adoption of AASB 9	18,17	(7,991)	7,991	-	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2016	18,17	3,883,843	-	2,378,498	6,262,341
Net surplus for the year	18	1,931,296	-	-	1,931,296
Transfer to/(from) unspent grant funds reserve	18,17	975,121	-	(975,121)	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	18,17	6,790,260	-	1,403,377	8,193,637

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Centre for Multicultural Youth

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		**14,929,597**	14,736,788
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(13,631,491)**	(12,908,369)
Dividends received		**22,195**	13,811
Interest received		**152,465**	219,866
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	25	**1,472,766**	2,062,096
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**-**	21
Proceeds from sale of investment		**173,666**	38,842
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(10,577)**	(8,821)
Purchase of financial assets		**(214,551)**	(2,502,350)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(51,462)**	(2,472,308)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(214,165)**	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(214,165)**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**1,207,139**	(410,212)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,416,889**	1,827,101
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7(a)	**2,624,028**	1,416,889

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The financial report covers Centre for Multicultural Youth ("the Company") as an individual entity. Centre for Multicultural Youth is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Centre for Multicultural Youth is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 22 October 2020.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* ("ACNC Act 2012").

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.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Change in Accounting Policy

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 postition of the Company.

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

Revenue Recognition - Adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058

The Company has adopted AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* for the first time in the current year with a date of initial application of 1 July 2019.

The Company performed an impact assessment regarding the application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058. The assessment identified that the application of this standard had no significant impact on the timing of revenue recognition for the Company.

The Company has applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations. All adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 have been taken to retained earnings at 1 July 2019.

The key changes to the Company's accounting policies and the impact on these financial statements from applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 are described below.

2 Change in Accounting Policy (continued)

Revenue Recognition - Adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 (continued)

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 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*

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

AASB 15 and AASB 1058 supersede AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions* and related interpretations, and apply to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards.

The standard requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

The Company has applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations. There were no adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 taken to accumulated surplus at 1 July 2019.

Leases - Adoption of AASB 16

The Company has adopted AASB 16 *Leases* using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method from 1 July 2019 and therefore the comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2019 has not been restated and has been prepared in accordance with AASB 117 *Leases* and associated Accounting Interpretations.

2 Change in Accounting Policy (continued)

Leases - Adoption of AASB 16 (continued)

Impact of adoption of AASB 16

The impact of adopting AASB 16 is described below:

Company as a lessee

Under AASB 117, the Company assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the Company or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets).

The Company has elected to use the exception to lease accounting for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, and the lease expense relating to these leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis.

Practical expedients used on transition

AASB 16 includes a number of practical expedients which can be used on transition, the Company has used the following expedients:

- contracts which had previously been assessed as not containing leases under AASB 117 were not re-assessed on transition to AASB 16;
- lease liabilities have been discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019;
- right-of-use assets at 1 July 2019 have been measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments;
- a single discount rate was applied to all leases with similar characteristics;
- the right-of-use asset was adjusted by the existing onerous lease provision (where relevant) at 30 June 2019 rather than perform impairment testing of the right-of-use asset;
- excluded leases with an expiry date prior to 30 June 2020 from the statement of financial position and lease expenses for these leases have been recorded on a straight-line basis over the remaining term;
- used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;
- for leases which were classified as finance leases under AASB 117, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 July 2019 are the same value as the leased asset and liability on 30 June 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2 Change in Accounting Policy (continued)

Financial statement impact of adoption of AASB 16

The Company has recognised right-of-use assets of $488,783 and lease liabilities of $488,783 at 1 July 2019, for leases previously classified as operating leases.

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities at 1 July 2019 was 2.16%.

	$
Operating lease commitments at 30 June 2019 financial statements	116,798
Extension options reasonably certain to be exercised not included in the commitments note	393,232
Total undiscounted	510,030
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019	488,783
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019	488,783

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(b) Leases

For the comparative year

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

For the current year

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.

- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Leases (continued)

- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Lessee accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exceptions to lease accounting

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

(c) Revenue and other income

For the comparative year

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Revenue and other income (continued)

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Grant revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Company obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Company and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

When grant revenue is received whereby the Company incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

For the current year

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer

2. Identify the performance obligations

3. Determine the transaction price

4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations

5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

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

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Revenue and other income (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Rendering of services

Revenue from provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual services provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided as the customer receives and uses the benefit simultaneously.

Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition

Contract assets and liabilities

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or the before payment is due, the Company presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the Company's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the Company recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a good or service to the customer, the Company presents the contract as a contract liability.

Grant revenue

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all grant conditions will be met. Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating. Grants relating to assets are credited to deferred income at fair value and are credited to income over the expected useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis.

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Revenue and other income (continued)

Dividend revenue

Dividends are recognised when the entity’s right to receive payment is established.

Other income

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

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(e) Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets

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

Classification

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

- amortised cost; and
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL.

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

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

Financial assets through profit or loss

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

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss (refer to hedging accounting policy for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.)

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Impairment of financial assets

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

- financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

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

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

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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

Trade receivables

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

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

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

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

Financial liabilities

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

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade and other payables.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

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

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

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

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings (Reducing balance)	20% - 25%
Office furniture and equipment (Reducing balance)	40% - 50%
Property improvements (Reducing balance)	20%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is any evidence of impairment for its non-financial assets.

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the the Company’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 and salaries. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

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

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and 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. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as a part of employee benefits expense.

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

(i) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

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

(j) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2020, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company or refer to Note 2 for details of the changes due to standards adopted.

(k) New accounting standards for application in future periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The directors have decided against early adoption of these Standards, but does not expect the adoption of these standards to have any impact on the reported position or performance of the Company.

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

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

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

The directors have not made any significant accounting estimates or judgements which are likely to affect the future results of the Company.

Key judgements - Impact of COVID-19

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Company based on known information. There does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Company unfavourably as at the reporting date as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

5 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations

	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue		
- grants received	**8,774,943**	11,691,803
- donations received	**13,015**	3,049
Total revenue	**8,787,958**	11,694,852
Other income		
- interest received	**152,465**	219,866
- dividend received	**22,195**	13,811
- fair value adjustments on financial assets	**13,331**	13,820
- cash flow boost	**50,000**	-
- other revenue	**929,676**	1,983,059
Total other income	**1,167,667**	2,230,556
Total revenue and other income	**9,955,625**	13,925,408

6 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2020 $	2019 $
Depreciation expenses:		
Office furniture and equipment	**12,488**	14,948
Furniture and fittings	**1,844**	2,306
Property improvements	**8,977**	9,077
Right-of-use assets	**209,326**	-
Total depreciation expenses	**232,635**	26,331
Rental expense on operating leases:		
Property and workspace leases	**71,039**	240,990
Short term rental - vehicles	**227,984**	202,976
Total rental expense on operating leases	**299,023**	443,966

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Cash on hand		**17,226**	28,599
Bendigo bank accounts		**1,716,676**	1,006,401
Westpac bank accounts		**863,851**	284,407
Managed funds cash account		**26,275**	97,483
Total cash and cash equivalents	7(a)	**2,624,028**	1,416,890

(a) Reconciliation of cash

Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	Note	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**2,624,028**	1,416,890
Balance as per statement of cash flows		**2,624,028**	1,416,890

8 Trade and Other Receivables

	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	**115,358**	461,593
Other receivables	**5,745**	5,243
Total current trade and other receivables	**121,103**	466,836

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

9 Other Financial Assets

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT			
Financial assets at amortised cost	9(a)	**7,957,466**	7,943,522
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9(b)	**606,922**	529,979
Total current other financial assets		**8,564,388**	8,473,501
NON-CURRENT			
Financial assets at amortised cost	9(a)	**50,000**	100,000
Held to maturity financial assets		**90,616**	-
Total non-current other financial assets		**140,616**	100,000

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT		
Term deposits	**7,957,466**	7,943,522
NON-CURRENT		
Term deposits	**50,000**	100,000
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**8,007,466**	8,043,522

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT		
Managed funds	**606,922**	529,979
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**606,922**	529,979

10 Contract Balances

(a) Current contract assets

	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT		
Accrued income	**90,616**	-
Total current contract assets	**90,616**	-

(b) Current contract liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT		
Grants received in advance	**3,927,750**	-
Total current contract liabilities	**3,927,750**	-

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

11 Other Assets

	2020	2019
	$	$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	**31,423**	42,752
Accrued income	**-**	206,610
Rental bond	**26,097**	23,943
Total current other assets	**57,520**	273,305

12 Leases

The Company has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and related Interpretations.

Company as a lessee

The Company has a number of leases over its office premises.

Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions are provided below.

Terms and conditions of leases

The Company leases buidlings and property for their corporate offices and buildings, the leases are generally 2-3 years and some of the leases include a renewal option to all the Company to renew for up to twice the non-cancellable lease terms.

(a) Right-of-use assets

	Office Premises	Total
	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2020		
Balance at beginning of year	**488,783**	**488,783**
Depreciation charge	**(209,326)**	**(209,326)**
Balance at end of year	**279,457**	**279,457**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

13 Property, plant and equipment

	2020	2019
	$	$
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	**70,827**	70,827
Accumulated depreciation	**(63,449)**	(61,605)
Total furniture and fittings	**7,378**	9,222
Office furniture and equipment		
At cost	**140,221**	140,221
Accumulated depreciation	**(121,488)**	(109,000)
Total office furniture and equipment	**18,733**	31,221
Property improvements		
At cost	**94,594**	84,017
Accumulated amortisation	**(56,685)**	(47,708)
Total property improvements	**37,909**	36,309
Total property, plant and equipment	**64,020**	76,752

(a) 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:

	Furniture & Fittings	Office Furniture & Equipment	Property Improvements	Total
	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2020				
Balance at the beginning of the year	**9,222**	**31,221**	**36,309**	**76,752**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**10,577**	**10,577**
Depreciation expense	**(1,844)**	**(12,488)**	**(8,977)**	**(23,309)**
Balance at the end of the year	**7,378**	**18,733**	**37,909**	**64,020**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

14 Trade and Other Payables

	2020	2019
	$	$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	**164,864**	267,460
GST payable	**266,950**	151,882
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	**290,806**	199,894
Withholding taxes payable	**113,462**	118,145
Superannuation payable	**211,663**	222,843
Westpac corporate card	**-**	18,564
Total current trade and other payables	**1,047,745**	978,788

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

15 Employee Benefits

	2020	2019
	$	$
CURRENT		
Long service leave	**328,227**	277,028
Annual leave	**682,362**	510,527
Total current employee benefits	**1,010,589**	787,555
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	**112,363**	122,185
Total non-current employee benefits	**112,363**	122,185

(a) Analysis of total provisions

	Employee Benefits
	$
Opening balance at 1 July 2019	**909,740**
Additional provisions raised during the year	**213,212**
Amounts used	**-**
Closing balance at 30 June 2020	**1,122,952**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

15 Employee Benefits (continued)

(b) Provision for employee benefits

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 Company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liability to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts 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 3(h).

16 Other Liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT		
Grants received in advance	-	607,742
Other liabilities	**168,083**	117,378
Total current other liabilities	**168,083**	725,120

17 Reserves

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Financial assets reserve			
Opening balance		-	(7,991)
Transfer to retained surpluses on adoption of AASB 9	18	-	7,991
Restated opening balance		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
Unspent grant funds reserve			
Opening balance		**1,403,377**	2,378,498
Transfers from/(to) retained surpluses	18	**(1,403,377)**	(975,121)
Closing balance		-	1,403,377
Total reserves		-	1,403,377

(a) Financial assets reserve

The financial assets reserve records changes in fair value that arise on remeasurement of available-for-sale financial assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

17 Reserves (continued)

(b) Unspent grant funds reserve

The unspent grant funds reserve records grant funds that have been received and recognised as revenue, but have not been expended on the required activity as at balance date. These funds have been fully allocated to the programs/ budgets and will be expended in the following year.

18 Retained Surpluses

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year		**6,790,260**	3,891,834
Transfer from financial assets reserve on adoption of AASB 9	17	**-**	(7,991)
Restated opening balance		**6,790,260**	3,883,843
Net surplus for the year		**(2,883,653)**	1,931,296
Transfers from/(to) unspent grant funds reserve	17	**1,403,377**	975,121
Retained surpluses at end of the financial year		**5,309,984**	6,790,260

19 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise of deposits with banks, managed funds, term deposits, accounts receivable and payable and leases.

The totals for each cateogory of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9/AASB139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
- Cash and cash equivalents	7	**2,624,028**	1,416,890
- Trade and other receivables	8	**121,103**	466,836
- Term deposits	9(a)	**8,007,466**	8,043,522
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
- Managed funds	9(b)	**606,922**	529,979
Total financial assets		**11,359,519**	10,457,227
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- Trade and other payables	14	**1,047,745**	978,788
- Lease liabilities		**274,618**	-
Total financial liabilities		**1,322,363**	978,788

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

20 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets
  - Other Financial Assets (Managed funds)

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the company:

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2020	**Note**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial assets					
Managed funds	9(b)	**-**	**606,922**	**-**	**606,922**
Total		**-**	**606,922**	**-**	**606,922**
30 June 2019					
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial assets					
Managed funds	9(b)	-	529,979	-	529,979
Total		-	529,979	-	529,979

Transfers between levels of the hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Highest and best use

The current use of each asset measured at fair value is considered to be its highest and best use.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

21 Leasing Commitments

Operating leases

	2020	2019
	$	$
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- not later than one year	-	116,798
Total minimum lease payments	-	116,798

22 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel includes any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity, is considered key management personnel.

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is $1,104,314 (2019: $868,482).

23 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 $100 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2020 the number of members was 1 (2019: 1).

24 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019: None).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

25 Cash Flow Information

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

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

	2020 $	2019 $
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	**(2,883,654)**	1,931,295
Cash flows excluded from surplus/(deficit) attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	**232,636**	26,331
- net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**-**	(21)
- realised loss on financial assets	**-**	(8,619)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**345,733**	288,259
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	**125,169**	(73,847)
- (increase)/decrease in grants received in advance	**3,370,712**	(560,984)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**68,958**	388,254
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	**213,212**	71,428
Cashflows from operations	**1,472,766**	2,062,096

26 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 22 October 2020 by the Board of Directors.

The Victorian Government applied Stage 4 restrictions on 2 August 2020 as a result of the rising COVID-19 cases in Greater Metropolitan Melbourne. The Company continued to operate within the government's permitted activities. The Company's operations are located in Melbourne and regional Victoria and employees have been working from home since mid-March.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created unprecedented economic uncertainty. Actual economic events and conditions in the future may be materially different from those estimated by the Association by the reporting date. As responses by the government continue to evolve, management recognises that it is difficult to reliably estimate with any degree of certainty the potential impact of the pandemic after the reporting date on the Company, its operations, its future results and financial position. Subsequent to year end, the state of emergency in Victoria was extended until 11 October 2020 and the state of disaster is still in place.Any future changes to the Company's operations relating to COVID-19 will be in response to the Victorian Government's directions.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

27 Statutory Information

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

Centre for Multicultural Youth
304 Drummond Street
Carlton VIC 3053

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 29, 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 as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.

2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors under subdivision 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Director ....

Dated this 22nd day of October 2020

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Centre for Multicultural Youth

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Centre for the Multicultural Youth ("the Centre") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of 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 Centre is 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 Centre's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 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 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 the Board, 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.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Directors responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors 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.

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.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Nick Waker
Partner

Melbourne
22 October 2020

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 review of the financial report of Centre for Multicultural Youth for the year ended 30 June 2020.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Nick Walker
Partner

Melbourne
22 October 2020