AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS CONSUMER ACTION NETWORK LIMITED

(ACCAN)

A.B.N. 42 133 719 678

Annual Financial Report

For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Financial Report For the year ended 30 June 2019

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Directors' Report

Your Directors present their report together with the financial report of Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited ('the Company') for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 and the independent auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name Qualifications and Experience

Deputy Chair, The Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor

PSM Regulation

Chairperson Member of the Stewardship Council, The Missionary Sisters of

Service

Chair, St Columba's College Essendon

BA, Dip Ed, MBA, M Comm Law, University of Melbourne

Director since 21 September 2017

Appointed Chairperson on 16 November 2017

Chris Dodds Senior Policy Officer, Energy and Water Ombudsman of NSW

Deputy Chairperson Chairperson, Telstra's Low Income Assessment Committee –

Representative of ACOSS

Member, Telstra CEO-Consumer Roundtable

Consumer Member, Advisory Committee for Communications

Compliance Ltd

Director since 2 September 2015

Appointed Deputy Chairperson on 16 November 2017

Dean Barton-Smith Founder/Principal, Barton-Smith Enterprises

AM Leader, National Mental Health Commission

Director Associate Director/Co-Founder, Efficere Sports International Executive Coach – Institute of Executive Coach and Leadership

Masters in Marketing Degree (Monash University)

Fellow Australian Institute of Management (FAIM),

Fellow Australian Marketing Institute (AFAMI), Certified Practicing

Marketer

Director since 20 February 2013

Nadia Moffatt GAICD DLI FGLF 2018

Director Non-executive director, Brain Injury SA, Chair, Governance Sub-

committee

Director, Bonros Pty Ltd

Consumer Council member, National Stroke Foundation External Assurance Committee member, My Health Record –

Australian Digital Health Agency Director since 15 September 2016

Sarah Wilson Sole Trader, Sarah Wilson

Director Non-voting member, Consumers Federation of Australia

Bachelor of Arts, University of Newcastle

Master Politics and Public Policy, Macquarie University

Director since 15 September 2016

Directors' Report

Directors (continued)

Name Qualifications and Experience

Harriet Raiche Adjunct Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of NSW

Director Solicitor, Supreme Court of NSW

Board Member, Australian Privacy Foundation

Director, auDA

Director, Internet Australia

Asia Pacific Representative, At-Large Advisory Committee, ICANN BA and LLM, George Washington University, Washington DC

LLB, Faculty of Law, UNSW

Deputy Chair, ACCAN from 5 August 2008 to 10 November 2010

Director since 9 November 2011 to 15 September 2016

Deputy Chairperson from 31 October 2012 to 15 September 2016

Director since 21 September 2017

Heron Loban Senior Lecturer, Griffith Law School Director, Desert Knowledge Australia Director Director since 16 November 2017

Victoria Rubensohn Consumer Director, Communications Compliance Ltd AM

Independent Reviewer, Advertising Standards Bureau Director

Consumer Member, Code Authority, ADMA

Principal, Omni Media

Director, Media Access Australia/Centre for Inclusive Design

Chair, Communications Law Centre Ltd. Associate Member, Resolution Institute

Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors

Member, Advisory Board of Centre for Media Transition, UTS

Master of Arts (Government) and Master of Human Rights, Sydney

University

LLB, University of NSW

Director since 17 September 2014

Julian Thomas Professor, RMIT University

Director Centre Director, Proposed Australian Research Council Centre of

Excellence in Automated Decision Making and Society

Fellow, Australian Academy of Humanities Member, Telstra CEO-Consumer Roundtable

Member, Australia and New Zealand Communications Association

Member, International Communications Association

Member, Advisory Board, Digital Media Research Centre, Queensland

University of Technology

Member, Steering Committee, Digital Asia Hub for Internet and

Society, University of Hong Kong

Adjunct Professor, Swinburne University of Technology

Director since 13 September 2018

Directors' Report

Directors (continued)

Name Qualifications and Experience

Ryan Sengara Director, Department of Health, Government of Western Australia

Director Sole Trader, Ryan Dean Sonny Sengara

Ceased 13/09/2018 Master of Arts (Honours)

Bachelor of Commerce

Certified Professional, Australian Computer Society Director since 31 October 2012 to 13 September 2018

Deputy Chairperson from 17 November 2016 to 16 November 2017

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

Company Secretary

Ms Yuriko Hoshi was appointed to the position of Company Secretary in October 2013. She is a member of CPA Australia and has a Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Accounting.

Directors' Meetings

The number of Directors' meetings and the number of meetings attended by each of the Directors' of the Company during the financial year are:

	Directors' Meetings	
Current Directors	Meetings Eligible	Meetings
	to Attend	Attended
Deirdre O'Donnell	4	4
Chris Dodds	4	4
Dean Barton-Smith	4	3
Victoria Rubensohn	4	4
Nadia Moffatt	4	3
Sarah Wilson	4	3
Harriet Raiche	4	4
Heron Loban	4	3
Julian Thomas	3	3
Ryan Sengara	1	1

Directors' Report

Governance & Constitution

Committee Memberships Finance & Audit	Members' for 2019 Chris Dodds (convenor) Deirdre O'Donnell Nadia Moffatt Julian Thomas	Members' for 2018 Chris Dodds (convenor) Ryan Sengara Deirdre O'Donnell Nadia Moffatt
Membership	Chris Dodds (convenor) Sarah Wilson Holly Raich Dean Barton-Smith	Chris Dodds (convenor) Sarah Wilson Holly Raich
Remuneration & Performance	Deirdre O'Donnell (convenor) Dean Barton-Smith Chris Dodds	Deirdre O'Donnell (convenor) Dean Barton-Smith Chris Dodds

Victoria Rubensohn (convenor)

Nadia Moffatt

Heron Loban

Victoria Rubensohn (convenor)

Dean Barton-Smith (convenor)

Heron Loban Nadia Moffatt

Principal Activities, Objectives and Strategy

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was to be the peak body that represents all consumers on communications issues including telecommunications, broadband and emerging new services. ACCAN's short and long-term strategies to achieve its objectives is by providing a strong unified voice to industry and government as consumers work towards availability, accessibility and affordability of communications services for all Australians. Consumers need ACCAN to promote better consumer protection outcomes ensuring speedy responses to complaints and issues. ACCAN's strategy is to empower consumers so that they are well informed and can make good choices about products and services, which in turn will achieve ACCAN's objectives. As a peak body, ACCAN will activate its broad and diverse membership base to campaign to get a better deal for all communications consumers.

Review of Operations and Performance

The surplus of the Company amounted to \$196,472 (2018: \$130,420).

ACCAN measures it performance via consumer feedback and industry complaint monitoring.

Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

Dividends

The Company's Constitution prohibits the payment of dividends to the Members of the Company.

The Company is limited by guarantee and does not issue shares or options to purchase shares.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

In the opinion of the Directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the year.

Directors' Report

Likely Developments

The Company will further develop the level of operations through the receipt of grants and the acquittal of those grants through various programs and projects.

No likely change in the Company's direction is projected.

Environmental Regulations

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Indemnification of Officers or Auditor

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company, other than those expressly allowed by the Corporation Act 2001.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Membership Liability

The extent of the liability of any member under the guarantee is a sum not exceeding \$10. The total liability of all members is \$1,400 if the company is wound up.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 6 and forms part of the Directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors

Deirdre O'Donnell Chairperson

Dated this 15th day of August 2019 Sydney, NSW Chris Dodds
Deputy Chairperson



Auditor's Independence Declaration Under subdivision 60-C section 60-40 of Australian Charities and **Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012**

To the Members of Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited A.B.N. 42 133 719 678

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the financial year ended 30 June 2019 there has been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

ASHBY & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Anthony Ashby

anthony askly

Partner

Registered Company Auditor # 287837

Dated this 15th day of August 2019 Sydney, NSW



Castle Hill, NSW 2154

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	2 _	3,360,827	2,262,167
Employee benefits expenses	14	(1,555,763)	(1,344,558)
Project and program expenses		(994,731)	(211,800)
Occupancy expenses		(208,824)	(199,931)
Accommodation and travel		(82,156)	(59,711)
Conferences and events		(74,110)	(58,519)
Printing, postage and stationary		(45,507)	(48,192)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(29,450)	(30,311)
Training and development		(52,853)	(47,888)
Information technology		(50,922)	(31,211)
Audit, legal and accountancy fees		(21,082)	(38,015)
Marketing and advertising		(17,829)	(23,094)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		-	-
Other expenses	3 _	(31,128)	(38,517)
Surplus before income tax		196,472	130,420
Income tax expense	1(k)	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus after income tax	_	196,472	130,420
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u> -	
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	196,472	130,742

Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
	Note		
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,313,362	2,706,140
Trade and other receivables	6	14,223	14,876
Prepayments	7	50,387	33,968
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	2,377,972	2,754,984
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	67,644	60,692
Intangible assets	9	835	1,901
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	68,479	62,593
TOTAL ASSETS		2,446,451	2,817,577
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	163,845	237,059
Employee benefits	11	143,905	133,250
Deferred income	12	832,260	1,355,722
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,140,010	1,726,031
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	-	-
Employee benefits	11 _	78,094	59,671
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u></u>	78,094	59,671
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,218,104	1,785,702
NET ASSETS	_ _	1,228,347	1,031,875
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		1,228,347	1,031,875
TOTAL EQUITY		1,228,347	1,031,875

Statement of Changes in Equity For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2012	433,166	433,166
Surplus for the year	155,122	155,122
Balance at 30 June 2013	588,288	588,288
Surplus for the year	<u>76,132</u>	76,132
Balance at 30 June 2014	664,420	664,420
Surplus for the year	127,574	127,574
Balance at 30 June 2015	791,994	791,994
Surplus for the year	30,426	30,426
Balance at 30 June 2016	822,420	822,420
Surplus for the year	<u>79.035</u>	79,035
Balance at 30 June 2017	901,455	901,455
Surplus for the year	130,420	130,420
Balance at 30 June 2018	_1,031,875	1,031,875
Surplus for the year	196,472	196,472
Balance at 30 June 2019	1,228,347	1,228,347

Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	<u>\$</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers		183,520	117,482
Cash receipt from grants		2,886,309	3,755,968
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(3,469,057)	(2,379,611)
Interest received		41,786	16,751
Net cash from operating activities	13(b)	(357,442)	1,510,590
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(35,336)	(19,970)
Acquisition of intangible assets			
Net cash used in investing activities		(35,336)	(19,970)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(392,778)	1,490,620
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		2,706,140	1,215,520
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	13(a)	2,313,362	2,706,140

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial statements cover Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited is a company limited by quarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 August 2019.

Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Charities* and *Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual 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

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below.

(a) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Company obtains control of the grant and 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. If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied. 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.

The Company 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 comprehensive income.

Donations and beguests are recognised as revenue when received.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. Land is not depreciated.

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

Class of Fixed Asset Depreciation Rate
Furniture and equipment 10-25%
Leasehold improvements 33%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Intangibles

Website

Expenditure incurred for Websites acquired by the Company have finite lives which are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Website Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Website Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful life for the website is 4 years. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

(d) Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the Company will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified as at fair value through profit or loss in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value or amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value, where available. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

- (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- (ii) less principal repayments;
- (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and
- (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

- (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.
- (ii) Loans and receivables

 Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.
- (iii) Held-to-maturity investments
 Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be disposed of within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair Value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an assets class, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Post-Employment Benefits and Short-term Employee Benefits

The Company provides post-employment benefits through defined contribution plans.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company pays fixed contributions into independent entities for individual employees. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay contributions in addition to its fixed contributions, which are recognised as an expense in the period that relevant employee services are received.

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are current liabilities included in employee benefits, measured at the undiscounted amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement. Annual leave is included in 'other long-term benefit' and discounted when calculating the leave liability as the Company does not expect all annual leave for all employees to be used wholly within 12 months of the end of reporting period. Annual leave liability is still presented as current liability for presentation purposes under AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements.

(h) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligations. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required on settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted at their present values, where the time value of the money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligation is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the outflow of resources is remote in which case no liability is recognised.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within interest-bearing loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Goods and Services Tax

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). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

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

(k) Income Tax

No income tax is payable by the Company for the financial year and subsequent years due to the ATO endorsement as a Charitable Institution. The Company has income tax exempt status under subdivision 50-B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. The income tax exempt status is subject to annual self-reviews.

(I) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

It has not been necessary for the Directors to make any key estimates or judgements in the report.

(m) Economic Dependence & Going Concern

ACCAN is dependent on the Department of Communications and the Arts for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. On 8 June 2017, a 5-year funding Deed was signed. The term of this funding Deed commences on 8 June 2017 and expires on 31 May 2022.

At the date of this report the Board of Directors, given this 5-year agreement, believe ACCAN satisfies going concern and will continue operations in the normal manner accordingly.

(n) New Standards and Interpretations

The AASB have issued new standards and amended Accounting Standards that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the company. The company has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The company's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the company but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

- AASB 16 Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
- AASB 1058 Income of Not-For-Profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

It is anticipated that AASB 16 - Leases will impact the entity's financial statements. AASB 1058 - Income of Not-For-Profit Entities is not anticipated to impact the entity's financial statements under existing accounting policies adopted.

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 2 - Revenue		
Federal Government Grants Received This Year	2,305,091	2,261,000
- Independent Grants Rolled-In From Prior Year	140,308	2,201,000
- Independent Grants Rolled Over To Next Year	(133,954)	(140,308)
Revenue from NDIA Grant Received This Year	318,826	1,178,699
		1,170,099
- NDIA Rolled-In From Prior Year	1,178,699	(1.170.600)
- NDIA Unspent Rolled Over To Next Year	(658,076)	(1,178,699)
Sitting Fees	1,187	744
Interest Revenue	41,132	29,506
Membership Fees	12,672	11,903
Conference Registration	18,535	16,551
Conference Sponsorship	62,500	70,500
Corporate Sponsorship	13,633	12,000
Other Revenue & Management Fees	60,274	271
Total Revenue	3,360,827	2,262,167
Note 3 - Expenses		
Other expenses		
- Board & Committee Expenses	7,233	13,736
- Sundry Expenses	1,948	4,691
- Other Office Expenses	10,359	9,321
- Insurance	10,197	9,554
- Bank Fees	1,391	1,215
Total Other Expenses	31,128	38,517
·		,
Depreciation and Amortisation		
- Furniture and Equipment	21,206	26,692
- Leasehold Improvements	7,178	2,553
- Website	1,066	1,066
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	29,450	30,311
Rental Expense on Operating Lease	201,433	189,885
Note 4 – Auditors Remuneration		
Remuneration of the auditor of the Company for:		
- Audit and Review of the Financial Report	12.250	12.250
•	12,250	12,250
- Audit and Review of Financial Acquittal	500	500
Total Auditors Remuneration	12,750	12,750
Note 5 - Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	198	270
Cash at bank	2,313,164	2,705,870
-	2,313,362	2,706,140
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,700,140

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 6 - Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade Receivables	-	-
Provision for impairment		
	<u>-</u>	
Other Receivables	14,223	14,876
Total Trade and Other Receivables	14,223	14,876
Note 7 – Prepayments		
Prepayments	50,387	33,968
Note 8 – Property, Plant and Equipment		
Furniture and equipment – at cost	175,143	141,069
Accumulated depreciation	(119,655)	(96,847)
	55,488	44,222
Leasehold improvements – at cost	96,587	96,587
Accumulated amortisation	(84,431)	(80,117)
	12,156	16,470
Total property, plant and equipment	67,644	60,692

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 and	Leasehold
	Equipment	Improvements
Cost or deemed cost	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	141,069	96,587
Acquisitions	35,336	-
Disposals / Write-Off	(1,262)	
Balance at 30 June 2019	175,143	96,587
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Balance at 1 July 2018	96,847	80,117
Depreciation for the year	24,070	4,314
Amortisation for the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
Disposals / Write-Off	(1,262)	
Balance at 30 June 2019	119,655	84,431

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 8 – Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)	Furniture and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements
Carrying Amounts	\$	\$
At 1 July 2018	44,222	16,470
At 30 June 2019	55,488	12,156
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 9 - Intangibles		
Website – at cost	16,045	16,045
Accumulated amortisation	(15,210)	(14,144)
Total intangibles	835	1,901

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for intangibles between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Website
Cost	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	16,045
Acquisitions	-
Disposals / Write-Off	
Balance at 30 June 2019	16,045
Amortisation and impairment losses	
Balance at 1 July 2018	14,144
Amortisation for the year	1,066
Impairment loss	-
Disposals / Write-Off	<u> </u>
Balance at 30 June 2019	15,210
Carrying Amounts	
At 1 July 2018	1,901
At 30 June 2019	835

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
	 ₹	<u> </u>
Note 10 – Trade and Other Payables		
CURRENT		
Trade payables	37,873	4,729
Other payables	125,972	232,330
	163,845	237,059
Note 11 – Employee Benefits		
CURRENT		
Liability for annual leave	104,731	95,592
iability for long service leave	39,174	37,658
	143,905	133,250
NON-CURRENT		
Liability for long service leave	78,094	59,671
Movement in employee benefits		
Opening balance at 1 July 2018	192,921	206,345
Adjustments	29,078	(13,424)
Closing balance at 30 June 2019	221,999	192,921
Note 12 - Deferred Income	220	4 74 5
Membership fees received in advance	230	1,715
Conference Registration received in advance	-	- 2F 000
Conference Sponsorship received in advance	40,000	35,000
Grants Rolled Over to Next Year	<u>792,030</u> 832,260	1,319,007 1,355,722
		,,
Note 13 - Cash Flow Information (a) Reconciliation of cash		
Cash on hand	198	270
Cash at bank	2,313,164	2,705,870
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,313,362	2,706,140
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit after income tax for the year	196,472	130,420
Adjustments for:	•	,
Depreciation and amortisation	29,450	30,311
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	· -	-
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Change in trade and other receivables	654	(12,202)
Change in prepayments	(16,419)	(7,666)
Change in trade and other payables	(73,215)	69,788
Change in employee benefits	29,078	(13,423)
Change in deferred income	(523,462)	1,313,362
Net cash from operating activities	(357,442)	1,510,590
		, , ,

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Note 14 - Employee Remuneration		
(a) Employee Benefits Expenses		
Expenses recognised for employee benefits are analysed below.		
Wages and salaries	1,360,724	1,233,309
Superannuation – defined contributions plan	121,749	113,492
Workers compensation insurance	11,404	8,955
Employee benefit provisions	29,078	(13,423)
Recruitment related costs	32,808	2,225
	1,555,763	1,344,558
Note 15 - Operating Leases		_
Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:		
Payable – minimum lease payments		
- Less than one year	202,273	193,693
- Between one and five years	443,732	629,402
- Greater than five years	874	
	646,879	823,095

The company leases office premises and office equipment under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period between three to five years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are reviewed every year for changes in the consumer price index.

During the year an amount of \$201,433 was recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of operating leases (2018: \$189,885).

Note 16 - Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability exists for a secured bank guarantee for \$49,800 (2018: \$49,800) in favour of the company's office lease. The bank guarantee is secured by a term deposit.

Note 17 - Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties include its Directors' and key management personnel described below.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

(a) Directors' compensation

The Directors act in an honorary capacity and receive no compensation for their services. During the year travel expenses totalling \$35,954 (2018: \$29,406) were incurred in fulfilling their role.

(b) Key management personnel

The names and positions of those having authority for planning, directing and controlling the Company's activities, directly or indirectly (other than Directors), are:

Teresa Corbin, Chief Executive Officer

Narelle Clark, Director of Operations - Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Yuriko Hoshi, Business Manager

Una Lawrence, Director of Policy

During the year key management personnel remuneration totalled \$512,688 (2018: \$584,359).

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2019

Note 18 - Events after the Reporting Period

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

Note 19 - Members Guarantee

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2019, the number of members was 140 (2018: 138).

Note 20 - Entity Details

The registered office of the entity is:

Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited Suite 4.02, Level 4 55 Mountain Street Ultimo NSW 2007

The principal place of business is:

Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited Suite 4.02, Level 4 55 Mountain Street Ultimo NSW 2007

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the registered entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 23, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
 - (a) Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (b) Comply with Australian Accounting Standards.
- 2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Deirdre O'Donnell Chairperson

Dated this 15^{th} day of August 2019 Sydney, NSW

Chris Dodds

Deputy Chairperson



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited A.B.N. 42 133 719 678

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited is prepared, is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Notfor-profits 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 registered entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ACNC Act and, the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other 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.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited A.B.N. 42 133 719 678

Responsibilities of Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The directors of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company 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 the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered 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 registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

CONTACT



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of **Australian Communications Consumer Action Network Limited** A.B.N. 42 133 719 678

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

ASHBY & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Anthony Ashby

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Partner

Registered Company Auditor # 287837

Dated this 15th day of August 2019 Sydney, NSW



Castle Hill, NSW 2154

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