Refuge Victoria Inc.

(formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.)

ABN 19 275 051 972

Annual Report - 30 June 2021

Contents

Refuge Victoria Inc.
(formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.)
ABN 19 275 051 972

Officers' report

30 June 2021

The Officers present their report, together with the consolidated financial statements, on the entity for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors
The following persons were officers of the incorporated association during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

- Doreen Stoves AM PSM JP – Chair (resigned 14th June 2021)
- Bernadette Dobeli – Deputy Chair
- Florence Mauwa – Treasurer (resigned 18th March 2021)
- Kerrie McMahon – Secretary
- Pradeepa Jayawardena York
- Raymond Burnett
- Emily Ryder
- Karen Smith – joined 24th August 2020
- Kerryn McLean – joined 24th August 2020

Principal Activities
The principal activity is providing personalised responses to people experiencing or at risk of family violence as well as housing support services.

Significant Changes
On 27th April 2021, the entity has changed the operation name from Safe Futures Foundation Inc. to Refuge Victoria Inc.

Operating Result
The operating surplus for the 2021 Financial Year amounted to $1,224,159 (2020: $452,941).

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s.60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* is set out immediately after this directors' report.

On behalf of the directors

Position: Chair

Position: Treasurer

Melbourne, 8th November 2021

Auditor Independence Declaration under 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Members of Refuge Victoria Inc. (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.)

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021 there have been:

1) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and

2) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Crowe Audit Australia

CROWE AUDIT AUSTRALIA

MALCOLM MATTHEWS
Audit Partner

Launceston
Date: 8th November 2021

Refuge Victoria Inc.
(formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.)
ABN 19 275 051 972

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue			
Government Grant		5,814,778	3,723,287
Other Grants		89,236	214,245
Interest		21,945	45,551
Other Income		363,346	247,343
Total revenue		**6,289,305**	**4,230,426**
Expenses			
Audit fees		13,000	9,500
Depreciation expense		261,352	237,036
Utilities expense		50,903	113,296
Administration & other expenses		576,937	288,017
Property expenses		663,054	319,214
Project expenses		26,600	129,907
Salaries & Wages - superannuation		248,249	201,975
Salaries and Workcover		3,204,634	2,456,070
Interest Expenses - Leases		20,417	22,470
Total expenses		**5,065,146**	**3,777,485**
Surplus before income tax expense		**1,224,159**	**452,941**
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus for the year		**1,224,159**	**452,941**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to comprehensive income			
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings		54,000	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**1,278,159**	**452,941**

The above Consolidated statement of comprehensive income should *be read in conjunction with the accompanied notes*

Refuge Victoria Inc.
(formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.)
ABN 19 275 051 972

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	831,282	338,406
Trade and other receivables		21,977	17,394
Prepayments		28,262	38,503
Financial Assets	3	3,758,024	3,237,689
Total current assets		4,639,545	3,631,992
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,021,361	3,019,448
Total non-current assets		3,021,361	3,019,448
Total assets		7,660,906	6,651,440
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	1,022,300	284,573
Contract liabilities	6	1,082,705	1,946,083
Employee Benefits	7	122,012	155,412
Lease Liability		124,722	146,617
Total current liabilities		2,351,739	2,532,685
Non-current liabilities			
Employee Benefits	7	8,791	41,120
Lease Liability		254,741	310,159
Total non-current liabilities		263,532	351,279
Total liabilities		2,615,271	2,883,964
Net assets		**5,045,635**	**3,767,476**
Equity			
Retained surplus		3,161,635	1,937,476
Reserves		1,884,000	1,830,000
Total equity		**5,045,635**	**3,767,476**

The above Consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanied notes

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Land & Building Revaluation Reserve	Property Reserve	Retained Surplus	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019	1,830,000	325,000	1,159,535	3,314,535
Surplus after income tax expenses for the year	-	-	452,941	452,941
Transfer between Reserve Accounts	-	(325,000)	325,000	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	**1,830,000**	**-**	**1,937,476**	**3,767,476**
Balance at 1 July 2020	1,830,000	-	1,937,476	3,767,476
Surplus after income tax expenses for the year	-	-	1,224,159	1,224,159
Other comprehensive income	54,000	-	-	54,000
Balance at 30 June 2021	**1,884,000**	**-**	**3,161,635**	**5,045,635**

The above Consolidated statement of Changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanied notes

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from government grants		6,722,971	5,193,059
Payments to suppliers, employees and others		(5,445,124)	(3,539,476)
Interest and other receipts		21,945	45,551
Interest paid		(22,470)	(22,470)
Net cash from operating activities		1,277,322	1,676,664
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant & equipment		(131,152)	(208,504)
Payments for financial assets		(800,000)	(3,135,000)
Receipts from financial assets		279,665	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(651,487)	(3,343,504)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease principal payments		(132,959)	(128,469)
Net cash from financing activities		(132,959)	(128,469)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		492,876	(1,795,309)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		338,406	2,133,715
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	2	**831,282**	**338,406**

The above Consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanied notes

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

The Association 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 stated otherwise.

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 8th November 2021 by the Board of Officers

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Parent entity information
These financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only.

Principles of consolidation

The financial statements cover Refuge Victoria Inc. (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.) and its controlled entities (‘the Group’). Refuge Victoria Inc (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.) is incorporated and domiciled in Victoria. Other entities of the Group are:

- Maroondah Half Way House Group

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Refuge Victoria Inc. (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.) (parent entity) as at 30 June 2021 and the results of its subsidiary for the year then ended. Refuge Victoria (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.) and its subsidiary together are referred to in these financial statements as the ‘consolidated entity’.

A subsidiary is an entity over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.
Inter-entity transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The entity 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.

Accounting policies

a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Grant Revenue

Income from grants that are enforceable and with sufficiently specific performance obligations are accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers, with revenue recognised as these performance obligations are met.

Income from grants without any sufficiently specific performance obligations, or that are not enforceable is recognised when received.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Donations and bequests

Donations and bequests are recognised at the time they are received.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

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

b) Income tax

As the entity is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

c) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities 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.

e) Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected loss.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value less impairment for buildings. To support this value, the entity obtains valuations by external independent valuers such that all properties are covered on a rolling three year basis. There is no depreciation expense charged to land.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	3-10 years
Building	40 years

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Right of use asset
The Right-of-use asset is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at the commencement date. The present value is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate is used.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the expected period of the lease term (including renewal periods) and the useful life of the underlying asset.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use.

g) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

h) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

i) Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

j) Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)
k) Financial Instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition:
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets:
Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable)
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Classifications are determined by both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables, which is presented within other expenses.

Subsequent measurement financial assets:
<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>
Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Association's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments as well as long-term deposit that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)</u>
Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply (see below).

<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Equity FVOCI)</u>
Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are eligible for an irrevocable election at inception to be measured at FVOCI. Under Equity FVOCI, subsequent movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend from these investments continue to be

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

recorded as other income within the profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents return of capital. This category includes unlisted equity securities that were previously classified as 'available-for-sale' under AASB 139.

Impairment of Financial assets
AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward looking information to recognize expected credit losses - the 'expected credit losses (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.
In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

l) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits provision

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

Fair value measurement hierarchy
The consolidated entity is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) 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; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective. The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Revenue recognition
To determine if a grant contract should be accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15, the Association has to determine if the contract is ‘enforceable’ and contains ‘sufficiently specific’ performance obligations. When assessing if the performance obligations are ‘sufficiently specific’, the Association has applied significant judgement in this regard by performing a detailed analysis of the terms and conditions contained in the grant contracts, review of accompanying documentation (e.g. activity work plans).

Income recognition from grants received by the Association has been appropriately accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15 based on the assessment performed.

Contract Liabilities
A contract liability is recognised when performance obligations under the contract with customers are not satisfied.

m) Economic dependence

The Association is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of State Government grants to ensure the ongoing continuance of its programs. At the date of this report, management has no reason to believe that this financial support will not continue.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Note 2. Cash and Cash equivalents			
Cash at banks		831,282	338,406
Total cash and cash equivalents		**831,282**	**338,406**
Note 3. Financial Assets			
Term deposits		3,758,024	3,237,689
Total Financial Assets - Current		**3,758,024**	**3,237,689**
Note 4. Property, Plant and Equipment			
Office Furniture & Equipment		184,070	137,200
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(67,063)	(34,431)
Total Office Furniture & Equipment		117,007	102,769
Household Furniture & Equipment		160,202	98,431
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(51,610)	(36,181)
Total Household Furniture & Equipment		108,592	62,250
Outdoor Equipment		78,156	55,649
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(29,171)	(20,860)
Total Outdoor Equipment		48,985	34,789
Fitout		66,000	66,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(25,195)	(12,224)
Total Fitout		40,805	53,776
Building at fair value		590,000	1,080,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		-	(27,000)
Total Building		590,000	1,053,000
Land at fair value		1,760,000	1,270,000
Right of Use at cost – Office		342,663	342,663
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(141,791)	(70,896)
Total Right of Use at cost - Office		200,872	271,767
Right of Use at cost – Photocopier		114,971	36,855
Less: Accumulated Deprecation		(35,113)	(17,690)
Total Right of Use at cost – Photocopier		79,858	19,165
Right of Use at cost – Motor Vehicles		228,198	228,198
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(152,956)	(76,266)
Total Right of Use at cost – Motor Vehicles		75,242	151,932
Total property, plant and equipment		**3,021,361**	**3,019,448**

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Office Furniture & Equipment $	Household Furniture & Equipment $	Outdoor Equipment $	Fitout $	Land $	Building $
Balance at 1 July 2020	102,769	62,250	34,789	53,776	1,270,000	1,053,000
Additions	46,870	61,771	22,508	-	-	-
Revaluation increment	-	-	-	-	490,000	(436,000)
Depreciation expense	(32,632)	(15,429)	(8,312)	(12,971)	-	(27,000)
Balance at 30 June 2021	117,007	108,592	48,985	40,805	1,760,000	590,000

	ROU Asset Buildings $	ROU Asset Photocopier $	ROU Asset Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	271,767	19,165	151,932	3,019,448
Additions	-	78,116	-	209,265
Revaluation increment	-	-	-	54,000
Depreciation expense	(70,895)	(17,423)	(76,690)	(261,352)
Balance at 30 June 2021	200,872	79,858	75,242	3,021,361

Valuations of land and buildings
The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value. The land and buildings were last revalued by the directors on 30 June 2021, based on independent market appraisal by a Certified Practising Valuer. The valuation was based on current prices for similar properties in the same location. The fair value hierarchy input level was assessed as Level 3, based on unobservable inputs.

Note 5. Trade and other payables

	2021	**2020**
Current Liabilities		
Trade Payables	48,599	26,679
Accrued Expenses	29,716	57,882
PAYG Withholding	52,735	65,024
GST Payable	132,245	107,130
Superannuation Payable	31,732	27,858
Payables to Department of Families, Fairness & Housing (i)	727,273	-
Total Current Liabilities	**1,022,300**	**284,573**

(i) The amount relates to the unspent fund for Supported Accommodation Family Services – Wyndham which was repaid by the Association to Department of Families, Fairness & Housing on 6th September 2021.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 6. Contract Liabilities

	2021 $	2020 $
Supported Accommodation Family Violence– Wyndham	1,014,805	1,825,251
Other Funding from Department of Health & Human Services	67,900	54,784
Other Funding projects	-	66,048
	1,082,705	1,946,083

Note 7. Employee Benefits

	2021	2020
Current Liabilities		
Annual Leave	108,137	123,980
Provision for Long Service Leave	13,875	31,432
Total Current Liabilities	122,012	155,412
Non-current Liabilities		
Provision for Long Service Leave	8,791	41,120
Total Non-Current Liabilities	8,791	41,120
Total Employee Benefits	**130,803**	**196,532**

Note 8. Key Management Personnel Disclosures
Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to key management personnel of the entity is set out below:

	2021 $	2020 $
Short Term Benefits (including Annual Leave Accruals)	244,045	304,437
Termination Benefits	6,026	15,559
Long Term Benefits (including Superannuation and Long Service Leave Accruals)	24,696	12,690
	274,767	332,686

Note 9. Contingent liabilities
Reference is made to the Deed of Acknowledgement release and variation dated 3 November 2017 with the Department of Health and Human Services, where mortgages have been taken over the entity’s properties to ensure that the specific purposes of the grants are complied with. Estimate of the potential financial effect of contingent liabilities that may become payable pursuant to conditional grants received historically from the Office of Housing and/or Department of Health and Human Services is noted as follows.

	Conditional Grant/Mortgage
Refuge Accommodations	$870,755

The Mortgage period will expire on 31 March 2044 when the titles of the properties will be returned to Refuge Victoria Inc. (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.) and no contingent liabilities will exist.

Note 10. Building Lease at significantly below market value

The Association has a significantly below market value peppercorn lease arrangement for buildings with the Director of Housing for a term of 5 years. The right of use asset is strictly for the purpose of providing safe short-term accommodation in response to the immediate needs of people in housing crisis.

The exemption under AASB 16 Leases has been applied, whereby the Association records the peppercorn leases at cost which is nil.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 11. Events after the reporting period

With exception of the matters noted below, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affect the operations, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in the financial years subsequent to the financial year ended 30 June 2021

Subsequent to balance date, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to impact both communities and businesses throughout the world including Australia and the community where the entity operates. This is considered a non-adjusting subsequent event as at 30 June 2021.The scale, timing and duration of the potential impacts on the entity is unknown

Note 12: Related party transactions
There are no related transactions during the financial year 2021 (2020: nil)

Refuge Victoria Inc.
(formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.)
ABN 19 275 051 972

Officers' Declaration
30 June 2021

In the Officers' opinion:

1 the attached financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporated Reform Act 2012* including;

   i. giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013*;

2 there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

On behalf of the Officers

Position: Chair

Position: Treasurer

Melbourne, 8th November 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Refuge Victoria Inc. (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.)

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Refuge Victoria Inc. (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Officers' Declaration on the annual statements giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the association.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Refuge Victoria Inc. (formerly known as Safe Futures Foundation Inc.) (the Association) 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 Association's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 Foundation in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (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 ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012*, would be in the same terms if given to the directors 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.

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a 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 Committee of Management are responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Committee of Management either intend to liquidate the Association 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 the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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 directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of 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 Association to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with the Committee of Management 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 the audit.

Crowe Audit Australia

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MALCOLM MATTHEWS
Partner
Launceston
Dated this 8th November 2021