AMSANT Incorporated
ABN 26 263 401 676

General Purpose Financial Statements - 30 June 2015

AMSANT Incorporated
Board Members' report
30 June 2015

The Board members present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Association for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Board members
The following persons were Board members of the Association during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Continuing Members
Marion Scrymgour (Chairperson)
Leon Chapman (Treasurer)
Donna Ah Chee
Eddie Mullholland
Olga Havnen
Emma Barrett
Barb Shaw
Dale Campbell

Principal activities
During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the Association consisted of:

- Advocacy, policy and strategy development for all issues related to Aboriginal Health at sectoral level and in the Northern Territory and as the peak body for Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services providing a range of members' support services to its members.

Significant changes
There were no significant changes in the nature of those activities that occurred during the financial year.

Operating results
The deficit of the Association for the year amounted to $136,588 (2014: $255,138 surplus).

On behalf of the Board Members

Marion Scrymgour
Chairperson

Leon Chapman
Treasurer

21 October 2015
Darwin NT

AMSANT Incorporated
Financial report
30 June 2015

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General information

The financial report covers AMSANT Incorporated as an individual entity. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is AMSANT Incorporated's functional and presentation currency.

The financial report consists of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, notes to the financial statements and the Board members' declaration.

The financial report was authorised for issue on 21 October 2015. The Board do not have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

AMSANT Incorporated
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue	3	8,528,026	9,319,150
Expenses			
Auspice payments and consultants		(797,366)	(520,635)
Administration	4	(149,135)	(201,122)
Employee costs	4	(5,461,399)	(5,704,513)
Motor vehicle		(204,681)	(165,469)
Depreciation and amortisation		(106,097)	(90,394)
Operations	4	(1,357,155)	(1,570,129)
Travel		(588,781)	(731,498)
Return of unexpended funds		-	(80,252)
Surplus (deficit) for the year		(136,588)	255,138
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-
		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		(136,588)	255,138

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AMSANT Incorporated
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,859,271	5,228,531
Trade and other receivables	6	193,331	405,775
Prepayments and other assets		139,882	67,580
Total current assets		3,192,484	5,701,886
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	285,819	301,960
Total non-current assets		285,819	301,960
Total assets		3,478,303	6,003,846
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	561,668	784,073
Provisions	9	740,803	780,686
Grant liabilities	10,21	1,286,804	3,442,122
Total current liabilities		2,589,275	5,006,881
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	11	97,260	68,609
Total non-current liabilities		97,260	68,609
Total liabilities		2,686,535	5,075,490
Net assets		791,768	928,356
Equity			
Accumulated funds	12	791,768	928,356
Total equity		791,768	928,356

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AMSANT Incorporated
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Accumulated funds	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2013	673,218	673,218
Surplus for the year	255,138	255,138
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	255,138	255,138
Balance at 30 June 2014	928,356	928,356

	Accumulated funds	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2014	928,356	928,356
Deficit for the year	(136,588)	(136,588)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(136,588)	(136,588)
Balance at 30 June 2015	791,768	791,768

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AMSANT Incorporated
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		2,637,778	1,418,941
Grants received (inclusive of GST)		6,569,263	7,789,520
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(11,562,017)	(10,038,065)
		(2,354,976)	(829,604)
Interest received		71,520	37,851
Net cash used in operating activities	20	(2,283,456)	(791,753)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	7	(85,804)	(230,691)
Net cash used in investing activities		(85,804)	(230,691)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,369,260)	(1,022,444)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		5,228,531	6,250,975
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	2,859,271	5,228,531

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Association has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Any significant impact on the accounting policies of the Association from the adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations are disclosed below. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Association. The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the Association:

AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
The Association has applied AASB 2012-3 from 1 July 2014. The amendments add application guidance to address inconsistencies in the application of the offsetting criteria in AASB 132 'Financial Instruments: Presentation', by clarifying the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; and clarifies that some gross settlement systems may be considered to be equivalent to net settlement.

AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
The Association has applied AASB 2013-3 from 1 July 2014. The disclosure requirements of AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets' have been enhanced to require additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposals. Additionally, if measured using a present value technique, the discount rate is required to be disclosed.

AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Parts A to C)
The Association has applied Parts A to C of AASB 2014-1 from 1 July 2014. These amendments affect the following standards: AASB 2 'Share-based Payment': clarifies the definition of 'vesting condition' by separately defining a 'performance condition' and a 'service condition' and amends the definition of 'market condition'; AASB 3 'Business Combinations': clarifies that contingent consideration in a business combination is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is within the scope of AASB 9; AASB 8 'Operating Segments': amended to require disclosures of judgements made in applying the aggregation criteria and clarifies that a reconciliation of the total reportable segment assets to the entity's assets is required only if segment assets are reported regularly to the chief operating decision maker; AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurement': clarifies that the portfolio exemption applies to the valuation of contracts within the scope of AASB 9 and AASB 139; AASB 116 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and AASB 138 'Intangible Assets': clarifies that on revaluation, restatement of accumulated depreciation will not necessarily be in the same proportion to the change in the gross carrying value of the asset; AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures': extends the definition of 'related party' to include a management entity that provides KMP services to the entity or its parent and requires disclosure of the fees paid to the management entity; AASB 140 'Investment Property': clarifies that the acquisition of an investment property may constitute a business combination.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements comprise AMSANT Incorporated financial statements as an individual entity. For the purposes of preparing financial statements, the association is a not-for-profit entity.

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')*, *Northern Territory Associations Act*, *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits*

Commission ('ACNC') Act 2012 and associated regulations, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities. The Association's financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, except for AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. This is because the recognition criteria in AASB 1004 are different from those of AASB 120, which is a compliance requirement for not-for-profit entities. These financial statements do not comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Association's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 21 October 2015.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted. Fair value is 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Association takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for, leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in AASB 136.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

• Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

• Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

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

Government grants
Government grants are measured at the fair value of contribution received or receivable. Income arising from contribution shall be recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Association has control of or the right to receive the contribution and all attached conditions will be complied with.

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.

Income tax
As the Association 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.

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.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the Association will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are 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 - 7 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Association. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Association 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.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Association has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the Association will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of end of reporting date are recognised in other liabilities in respect of employees' services rendered up to end of reporting date and measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for wages and salaries are included as part of other payables and liabilities for annual leave are included as part of employee benefit provisions.

Other Long-term employee benefit obligations
Liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the financial reporting period are recognised as part of the provision for employee benefits and measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to the 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 corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Regardless of when settlement is expected to occur, liabilities for long service leave and annual leave are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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 current when: it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within twelve 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 twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST')
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.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Association for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2015. The Association's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the Association, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The Association will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Association.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The Association will adopt this standard from 1 July 2017 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Association.

Note 2. 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 within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for impairment of receivables
The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtors' financial position. No impairment of receivable was recognised as at 30 June 2015 and 2014.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The Association determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down. Net book value of property, plant and equipment amounted to $285,819 and $301,960 as at 30 June 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Long service leave
As discussed in note 1, the liability for long service leave is 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. The provision for long service leave amounted to $301,966 and $292,358 as at 30 June 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Note 3. Revenue

	2015	2014
	$	$
Grant Income	7,837,105	5,896,461
Grants carried forward from prior year	1,162,073	3,921,188
Unexpended grants	(891,804)	(1,148,466)
	8,107,374	8,669,183
Interest	71,520	37,851
Recoupment	110,531	342,846
Insurance reimbursements	83,424	93,921
Profit on disposal of assets	4,152	12,602
Other income	151,025	162,747
	420,652	649,967
Total revenue	**8,528,026**	**9,319,150**

Note 4. Expenses

	2015	2014
	$	$
Surplus (deficit) includes the following items:		
Administration expenses		
Administration expense	18,827	30,000
Audit fees	40,153	39,795
Board/Governance expenses	3,900	3,134
Meetings and workshops hosted	86,255	128,193
Total administration expense	149,135	201,122
Employee costs		
Fringe benefits tax	38,204	34,961
Recruitment	10,128	18,549
Salaries	4,812,325	5,085,207
Staff training	35,296	5,311
Superannuation	420,100	422,018
Workers compensation	145,346	138,467
Total employee costs	5,461,399	5,704,513
Operations expenses		
Rent	468,186	453,019
ICT	243,951	157,780
Business planning and reporting	86,328	169,764
Project expenses	114,074	141,583
Publications	43,661	34,875
Cleaning	48,265	41,577
Communications	(243)	55,457
Conference and seminars	156,232	53,263
Insurance	19,264	25,116
Printing	37,386	31,435
Bad debts	250	30,181
Other	139,801	376,079
Total operations expenses	1,357,155	1,570,129

Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash at hand	867	780
Cash at bank - Operating accounts	1,172,089	4,304,337
Cash at bank - Investment accounts	1,686,315	923,414
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,859,271	5,228,531

Restricted Cash

Purpose		
External Restrictions		
Grant Liabilities	1,286,804	3,442,122
Total External Restriction	1,286,804	3,442,122
Internal Restrictions		
Employee Entitlements	809,874	849,295
Total Internal Restriction	809,874	849,295
Total Unrestricted	762,593	937,114
Total Cash Available	2,859,271	5,228,531

Note 6. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade receivables	189,885	390,882
Other receivable	3,446	14,893
Total trade and other receivables	193,331	405,775

Note 7. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2015 $	2014 $
Plant and equipment - at cost	560,236	504,429
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(274,417)	(202,469)
Total property, plant and equipment	285,819	301,960

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

	2015 $	2014 $
Cost		
Opening balance	504,429	296,435
Additions	140,373	275,213
Disposals	(84,566)	(67,219)
Ending balance	560,236	504,429
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	202,469	147,374
Depreciation and amortisation expense	106,097	90,394
Disposals	(29,628)	(39,820)
Adjustments	(4,521)	4,521
Ending balance	274,417	202,469
Net book value	285,819	301,960

The disposals during the year pertains to trade in of two old vehicles to purchase two new vehicles. The old vehicles had trade in values of $24,545 & $34,545 which was offset against the purchase cost of the new vehicles. The trades are considered as a non-cash transaction, thus, not reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Note 8. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade payables	176,018	261,467
BAS payable	279,364	431,296
Accrued expenses	55,881	58,497
Accrued wages	33,700	19,808
Other payables	16,705	13,005
Total trade and other payables	561,668	784,073

Note 9. Current liabilities – provisions

	2015 $	2014 $
Annual leave	507,908	513,428
Long service leave	204,706	223,749
Other provisions	28,189	43,509
Total provisions	740,803	780,686

Note 10. Current liabilities – grant liabilities

	2015 $	2014 $
Grant liabilities	1,286,804	3,442,122

Refer to Note 21 for the details of the unexpended grants.

Note 11. Non-current liabilities - provisions

	2015 $	2014 $
Long service leave	97,260	68,609
Total provisions	97,260	68,609

Note 12. Equity – accumulated funds

	2015 $	2014 $
Accumulated funds at the beginning of the financial year	928,356	673,218
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(136,588)	255,138
Accumulated funds at the end of the financial year	791,768	928,356

Note 13. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The Association's activities do not expose it to many financial risks, with only liquidity risk being needed to be actively managed.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The Association is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

Price risk

The Association is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk

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

Credit risk

The Association is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk
Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the Association to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Association manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves by continuously monitoring actual and forecasted cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities
The following tables detail the Association's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of the financial position.

2015	Weighted average interest rate	1 year or less	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities
	%	$	$	$	$	$
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	176,018	-	-	-	176,018
BAS payable	-	279,364	-	-	-	279,364
Accrued expenses	-	55,881	-	-	-	55,881
Accrued wages	-	33,700	-	-	-	33,700
Other payables	-	16,705	-	-	-	16,705
Grant liabilities	-	1,286,804	-	-	-	1,286,804
Total non-derivatives		1,848,472	-	-	-	1,848,472

2014	Weighted average interest rate	1 year or less	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities
	%	$	$	$	$	$
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	261,467	-	-	-	261,467
BAS payable	-	431,296	-	-	-	431,296
Accrued expenses	-	58,497	-	-	-	58,497
Accrued wages	-	19,808	-	-	-	19,808
Other payables	-	13,005	-	-	-	13,005
Grant liabilities	-	3,442,122	-	-	-	3,442,122
Total non-derivatives		4,226,195	-	-	-	4,226,195

Fair value of financial instruments
Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value. The carrying amounts of trade receivables and trade payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of the financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the remaining contractual maturities at the current market interest rate that is available for similar financial instruments.

Note 14. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to officers and other members of key management personnel of the Association is set out below:

	2015 $	2014 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,207,274	1,009,700

Related party transactions

Related party transactions are set out in note 18.

Note 15. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit (NT), the auditor of the Association:

	2015 $	2014 $
Audit services – BDO Audit (NT)		
Audit of the financial statements and acquittal reports	38,400	39,795

Note 16. Contingent liabilities

The Association had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2015 and 2014.

Note 17. Commitments

	2015 $	2014 $
Leasehold rental commitments		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	415,254	358,600
One to five years	185,508	-
More than five years	-	-
	600,762	358,600
ICT rental commitments		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	180,000	150,000
One to five years	183,600	-
More than five years	-	-
	363,600	150,000
Equipment rental commitments		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	2,256	15,000
One to five years	-	57,000
More than five years	-	-
	2,256-	72,000

Commitments, as listed above, includes contracted amounts for various offices and plant and equipment under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within 2 to 5 years with, in some cases, options to extend. These commitments leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Note 18. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties
The Association received grant funding of $341,666 from NT Medicare Local. The Association is a member of the Association. Apart from the above transactions, there were no other material transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 19. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2015 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Association's operations, the results of those operations, or the Association's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 20. Reconciliation of surplus (deficit) for the year to net cash used in operating activities

	2015 $	2014 $
Surplus (deficit) for the year	(136,588)	255,138
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	106,097	90,394
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(4,152)	(12,602)
Operating income (loss) before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(34,643)	332,930
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Trade and other receivables	212,444	(67,881)
Prepayments	(72,302)	7,645
Increase (decrease) in:		
Trade and other payables	(222,405)	(511,102)
Provisions	(11,232)	246,066
Grant liabilities	(2,155,318)	(799,411)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(2,283,456)	(791,753)

Note 21. Grant Liabilities

		2015	2014
		$	$
P001 T	Secretariat	787	13,579
P050b O	Accreditation W/Shop	-	36,879
P007 O	Dip of Management Training	-	37,514
P012 O	Secretariat Officer	-	90,800
P013 O	S&E Admin Man/Website	-	20,000
P035a F	FaHCSIA APO	403,769	395,000
P035b F	FaHCSIA 2012	-	733
P036c F	FaHCSIA	57,200	20,833
P036f X	NAIDOC Sponsorship	-	2000
P037 F	NT AGMP	-	434,212
P037 Fa	NT AGMP	645,471	500,000
P039 O	Amsant ICT	-	9,071
P043b X	GP Registrar Placement	-	663
P045 R	Specialist Training Posts	15,515	12,268
P047 O	NTML SOS	105	-
P050 O	Accreditation	-	3,120
P051c O	Regionalisation Workshops	-	86,646
P053 O	Bus Dev Manager	-	3,518
P054 O	Policy & Strategy Mgr	-	11,535
P065 X	IHPO Central Australia	19,518	130,275
P066 O	IHPO ICD	10,280	453
P066a O	IHPO - Workshop	-	5,514
P100s T	Unexpended BF from PCEHR	-	(7,184)
P100 T	PCEHR	(2,719)	747,230
P100t T	Transition	(620)	202,308
P100d T	Dialog	-	21
P100ta T	DD2013/1968 Variation	80,136	425,620
P101 T	CDC Trachoma	38,236	38,236
P102 T	SMD SEMS	-	955
P103 A	Telehealth Support	-	778
P103a N	Telehealth "Orientation"	-	2,645
P107 T	Technical System Architect	14,126	216,800
Others		5,000	-
		1,286,804	3,442,122

In the Board members' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and are in accordance with the *NT Associations Act* and *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission 2012*;

- the attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;

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

On behalf of the Board Members

Marion Scrymgour
Chairperson

Leon Chapman
Treasurer

21 October 2015
Darwin NT

BDO

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance Northern Territory ("AMSANT") Incorporated

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of AMSANT Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, 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 board members' declaration.

Board Members' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Board Members of AMSANT Incorporated 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, *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission 2012 (ACNC Act)* and *Northern Territory Associations Act*, and for such internal control as Board Members 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the responsible entities' preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the board members, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian professional accounting bodies.

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Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of AMSANT Incorporated has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and *Northern Territory Associations Act*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of AMSANT Incorporated's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

BDO Audit (NT)

C J Sciacca
Audit Partner

Darwin: 23 October 2015