ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY
CANBERRA/GOULBURN
SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY
CANBERRA/GOULBURN

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY
CANBERRA/GOULBURN

COMMITTEE MEMBERS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

Your committee members submit the financial report of the Territory Council of the St Vincent de Paul Society Canberra-Goulburn.

Committee Members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

NAME	DATE STATUS
Frank Brassil	President
Lorcan Murphy	Treasurer – started November 2012
Linda Barry	Vice President
Nick Stuparich	Vice President
Warwick Fulton	Vice President
Michael Taarnby	Public Officer

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Society during the financial year were:

- to follow the teaching and charism of Blessed Frederic Ozanam within the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn
- to facilitate the spiritual welfare of members by sharing their skills and talents, and what has been given to the Society, on a person to person basis with those in need.
- to seek to cooperate in shaping a more just, compassionate Australia and to share the Society's resources with their twinned countries.
- to work with and assist people in need whilst respecting their dignity, sharing our hope and encouraging them to take control of their own future.
- to promote informed discussion on the plight of those in need and to advocate improved services and facilities for them.
- to liaise with and share resources with other charitable and benevolent organisations with the objective of assisting those people in need.

Significant Changes

Dickson - Cape Street
On 26 November 2012 the Society sold its property in Cape Street Dickson (Section 34, Block 15) for a net sale price of $1,500,000 (ex GST).

Operating Result

The surplus/(deficit) from the ordinary activities amounted to ($782,124) (2012: ($671,403)).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee.

FRANK BRASSIL
President

WARWICK FULTON
Vice President

Dated this TENTH day of SEPTEMBER 2013

ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY
CANBERRA/GOULBURN

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTE	2013 $	2012 $
Revenue	**2**		
Government grants	**2(a)**	4,316,246	3,639,087
Sale of goods	**2(b)**	5,788,770	5,688,730
Contribution / Fee for services	**2(c)**	787,283	692,071
Fundraising	**2(d)**	1,674,701	1,756,978
Other revenue	**2(e)**	254,248	791,041
Total revenue from operating activities		12,821,248	12,567,907
Other Income			
Net gain on sale of assets	**2(f)**	67,151	448
Operating Expenses			
Centres of Charity	**3(a)**	4,319,191	4,300,237
Administration	**3(b)**	2,213,060	2,131,649
Fundraising	**3(c)**	581,042	578,827
		7,113,293	7,010,713
Total funds available for community services		5,775,106	5,557,642
Community Services Expenses			
People in Need Services	**3(d)**	1,918,744	2,049,834
Homeless & Mental Health Services	**3(e)**	4,546,094	4,093,083
		6,464,838	6,142,917
Transfers to/(from) Related Entities	**3(f)**	92,392	86,128
Total Expenses		13,670,523	13,239,758
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		(782,124)	(671,403)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net increase on revaluation of land and buildings		-	7,447,354
Net fair value increment/(decrement) on measurement of financial assets available for sale		17,823	(17,823)
Other Comprehensive income for the year		17,823	7,429,531
Total comprehensive income for the year		(764,301)	6,758,128

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY
CANBERRA/GOULBURN

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTE	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	**4**	2,658,766	1,211,247
Trade and other receivables	**5**	232,346	226,984
Inventory	**6**	52,710	38,515
Other assets	**7**	30,039	56,812
Financial assets	**8**	-	297,683
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,973,861	1,831,241
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	**9**	14,310,966	16,222,759
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		14,310,966	16,222,759
TOTAL ASSETS		17,284,827	18,054,000
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	**10**	1,227,702	892,389
Provisions	**11**	949,450	925,468
Loans	**12**	100,000	400,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,277,152	2,217,857
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	**11**	19,460	10,900
Loans	**12**	203,724	276,451
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		223,184	287,351
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,500,336	2,505,208
NET ASSETS		14,784,491	15,548,792
EQUITY			
Reserves	**14**	8,275,660	9,735,495
Retained earnings		6,508,831	5,813,297
TOTAL EQUITY		14,784,491	15,548,792

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY
CANBERRA/GOULBURN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Retained Earnings	Reserves			Total Equity
	$	$	$	$	$
		Asset Revaluation Reserve	General Reserves	Financial Assets Reserve	
At 1 July 2011	6,484,700	2,305,136	828	-	8,790,664
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(671,403)	-	-	-	(671,403)
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	7,447,354	-	(17,823)	7,429,531
At 30 June 2012	5,813,297	9,752,490	828	(17,823)	15,548,792
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(782,124)	-	-	-	(782,124)
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	17,823	17,823
Transfer to / (from) reserves	1,477,658	(1,477,658)	-	-	-
At 30 June 2013	6,508,831	8,274,832	828	-	14,784,491

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY
CANBERRA/GOULBURN

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	NOTE	2013 $	2012 $
Cash flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from Operating Activities		7,714,554	7,047,141
Receipts from Customers		6,364,071	6,070,901
Interest income		48,521	37,935
Payments to suppliers & employees		(13,930,783)	(13,746,558)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**16**	196,363	(590,581)
Cash flows From Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,508,636	19,091
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(222,904)	(158,616)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		1,285,732	(139,525)
Cash flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	800,000
Payment of borrowings		(400,000)	(50,000)
Proceeds from sale of shares		365,424	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(34,576)	750,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash		1,447,519	19,894
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period		1,211,247	1,191,353
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period	**4**	**2,658,766**	**1,211,247**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The St Vincent de Paul Society (the Society), working in Australia since 1854, is an independent, volunteer based, charitable organisation operating within the ethos of the Catholic Church. The organisation comprises separate autonomous legal entities in each State and Territory plus the National body who work together as members of the International Confederation of the St Vincent de Paul Society, originating in Paris in 1833. Our mission states that “The Society is a lay Catholic organisation that aspires to live the gospel message by serving Christ in the poor with love, respect, justice, hope and joy, and by working to shape a more just and compassionate society.”

Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a special purpose report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, with the exception of the following:

- AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Society is a not for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report covers the activities of the Territory Council of Canberra Goulburn of the Society of St Vincent de Paul. These activities are conducted by the Society of St Vincent de Paul Pty Limited and St Vincent de Paul Society (ACT) Inc. This financial report represents the aggregated financial information of both the Society of St Vincent de Paul Pty Limited and St Vincent de Paul Society (ACT) Inc. (an association incorporated in the ACT under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1991*.)

This financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historic costs and does not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following specific accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Society and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenues are recognised net of the amounts of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the Australian Taxation Office. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods
Revenue from sales of goods comprises revenue earned from the sale of goods donated and purchased for resale. Sales revenue is recognised when the control of goods passes to the customer.

Government Grants
Grants are principally of a recurrent or capital nature and intended to fund ongoing operations or asset acquisitions.

Income from grants is measured at the fair value of the contributions received or receivable and only when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The Society obtains control of the grant funds or the right to receive the grant funds;
- It is probable that the economic benefits comprising grants will flow to the Society; and
- the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

Contributions / Fees for services
Contributions / Fees for services from people we assist, who have the capacity to pay, are recognised when the service is provided.

Donations
Revenue or capital assets arising from donations are recognised when control is obtained, as it is impossible for the Society to reliably measure these prior to this time. For example, cash donations are recognised when banked and other donations are recognised when title possession transfers to the Society.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONT

Donated goods

Donated goods obtained for centres of charity have a nil replacement value (that is they would be replaced by other donated goods), and as such revenue from the donations of these goods are not included in the financial statements other than as defined under donations and bequests.

Interest revenue

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues for the accounting period.

Proceeds of non-current asset sales

The net profit from the sale of an asset is included as revenue when control of the asset passes to the buyer. The profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and net proceeds.

Bequests

Bequests are recognised when the legacy is received. Revenue from legacies comprising bequests of shares or other property are recognised at fair value, being the market value of the shares or property at the date the Society becomes legally entitled to the shares or property.

(b) Income and fringe benefits tax

The Society is a charitable institution for the purposes of Australian taxation legislation and is therefore exempt from income tax. This exemption has been confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office. The Society holds deductible gift recipient status.

The Society is entitled to a partial exemption from fringe benefits tax.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and deposits at call or with an original maturity of specific term.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Held to maturity investments

These are investments that have fixed maturities and it is the Society's intention to hold these investments to maturity. Any investments held to maturity by the Society are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

A financial asset is classified in this category if it is held for trading; that is principally with the objective of selling in the short-term with a profit making intention. In addition, any other financial assets so designated by management on initial recognition are included in this category. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of these assets are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period which they arise.

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 stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets include all financial assets not included in the above categories. Available for sale financial assets are reflected at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from the changes in fair value are taken directly to equity.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONT

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including loans and borrowings, are recognised at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation.

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 arms-length transactions, reference to similar instruments and pricing models.

Impairment

At each reporting date the committee members assess whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of the 'available-for-sale' financial assets, 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.

(e) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, in which case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are recognised inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office is classified as operating cash flows.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

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

Any property, plant and equipment donated to the Society or acquired at nominal cost is recognised at fair value at the date the Society obtains control of the assets.

Property

Freehold land and buildings are measured on the fair value basis. In 2010-11, the Society started to progressively bring properties to account at fair value. In 2011-12, the Society brought all land and buildings to account at fair value. Changes in values are reflected directly in the asset revaluation reserve. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the re-valued amount of the asset.

Plant and 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 the Committee to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONT

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets, except leasehold improvements, which are over the term of the lease, as follows:

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

	Depreciation Rates 2013	Depreciation Rates 2012
CLASS OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Buildings	2.50%	2.50%
Furniture, plant and equipment	20%	20%
Motor Vehicles – Cars	22.50%	22.50%
Leasehold improvements	Lower of useful lives and life of the lease	Lower of useful lives and life of the lease

Impairment

An asset's residual value and useful life is reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. When re-valued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

At each reporting date, the committee members review a number of factors affecting plant and equipment, including their carrying values, to determine if these assets may be impaired. If an impairment indicator 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 carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as an impairment expense.

As the future economic benefits of the Society' s assets are not primarily dependent on their ability to generate net cash inflows, and if deprived of the asset, the Society would replace the asset's remaining future economic benefits, 'value in use' is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset, rather than by using discounted future cash flows.

(g) Intangibles

All intangibles are initially recognised at their cost, or, when acquired for no consideration, at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Computer Software

Computer software is carried at its cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses; it has a finite life, and is amortised on a straight line basis over 3 years.

(h) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Society 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 it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Society estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONT

(i) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Where inventories are held for distribution or are to be consumed by the Society in providing services or aid at no or nominal charge, they are valued at the lower of cost and replacement cost.

(j) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectable amounts.

An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(k) Trade creditors and other payables

Trade creditors and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Society prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying amount of the creditors and payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

(l) Leases

Finance leases which transfer to the Society substantially all the risks and benefits included in the ownership of the leased item are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The fair value of the leases is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at market interest rates. The carrying value of the leases is considered a reasonable reflection of fair value.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(m) Employee benefits

Employee benefits comprise salaries and wages, annual, accumulating sick and long service leave, and contributions to superannuation plans.

Liabilities for wages and salaries expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. Liabilities for annual leave in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date which are expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are recognised in the provision for annual leave. Both liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as 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 anticipated 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 currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

ACT LSL Portable Provision

Employee benefits in relation to long service leave accruals for ACT-based staff since 1 July 2010 are not accrued in the accounts and are charged as expenses to the extent of the payment required under the ACT Community Sector Portable Long Service Scheme.