THE GAWLER FOUNDATION INC.

A.B.N. 79 160 595 251

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

THE GAWLER FOUNDATION INC.

A.B.N. 79 160 595 251

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
Revenue	2a.	1,501,196	1,699,085
Other income	2b.	713,452	464,431
Advertising and promotion		(113,317)	(153,221)
Auditor's remuneration		(11,185)	(7,400)
Bank charges		(16,703)	(15,465)
Bursary		(45,010)	(56,007)
Computer software and support		(24,375)	(14,652)
Consultancy		(167,420)	(114,123)
Depreciation expense	3a.	(81,345)	(85,052)
Employee benefits expense		(1,060,319)	(1,241,811)
Food and catering		(61,246)	(79,534)
MS books not for resale		(38,994)	-
Operating lease expense		(54,072)	(128,595)
Other expenses		(73,966)	(99,225)
Postage		(14,294)	(20,993)
Printing and stationery		(32,083)	(56,876)
Repairs and maintenance		(40,353)	(35,325)
Resource centre - COGS	3a.	(70,737)	(108,559)
Telephone		(30,333)	(23,214)
Utilities		(32,208)	(30,732)
Current year surplus/(deficit) before income tax		246,688	(107,268)
Income tax expense	1a.	-	-
Current year surplus/(deficit)		246,688	(107,268)
Total comprehensive income for the year		246,688	(107,268)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association		**246,688**	(107,268)

THE GAWLER FOUNDATION INC.
A.B.N. 79 160 595 251

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	899,155	605,884
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	355	2,849
Inventories on hand	6	28,385	34,099
Other assets	7	14,994	20,165
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**942,889**	662,997
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,335,828	1,362,909
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,335,828**	1,362,909
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,278,717**	2,025,906
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	170,159	145,917
Employee provisions	10	72,525	86,561
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**242,684**	232,478
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee provisions	10	21,353	25,436
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**21,353**	25,436
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**264,037**	257,914
NET ASSETS		**2,014,680**	1,767,992
EQUITY			
Reserves	11	232,837	232,837
Retained surplus		1,781,843	1,535,155
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,014,680**	1,767,992

THE GAWLER FOUNDATION INC.
A.B.N. 79 160 595 251

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Retained Surplus	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 January 2013	1,642,423	232,837	1,875,260
Comprehensive income			
Net deficit for the year	(107,268)	-	(107,268)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association for the year	(107,268)	-	(107,268)
Balance at 31 December 2013	1,535,155	232,837	1,767,992
Balance at 1 January 2014	1,535,155	232,837	1,767,992
Comprehensive income			
Net surplus for the year	246,688	-	246,688
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association for the year	246,688	-	246,688
Balance at 31 December 2014	**1,781,843**	**232,837**	**2,014,680**

For a description of the asset revaluation reserve, refer to Note 11.

THE GAWLER FOUNDATION INC.

A.B.N. 79 160 595 251

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		2,214,814	2,155,113
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,880,528)	(2,262,103)
Interest received		13,249	15,270
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	15	**347,535**	(91,720)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(54,264)	(5,642)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(54,264)**	(5,642)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		293,271	(97,362)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		605,884	703,246
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	**899,155**	605,884

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were authorised for issue on XXth March 2015 by the board.

Basis of Preparation
The Gawler Foundation Inc. applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and AASB 2010-2: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements* and other applicable Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* . The association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the 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 accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. **Income Tax**
The association is exempt from income tax according to section 30-15 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* , being an endorsed Deductible Gift Recipient from 1 July 2000.

b. **Inventories on Hand**
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is assigned on an average cost basis.

Inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

c. **Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities**
The association measures some of its assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the association at reporting date (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use, or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the association's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

c. **Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities - Continued**

Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

d. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1g. for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the association includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Land and buildings	2.5 - 33.33%
Plant and equipment	5 - 50%
Motor vehicles	10 - 25%
Furniture and fittings	10 - 20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

e. **Leases**

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.

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

f. **Financial Instruments**

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are recognised immediately as expenses in profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

f. **Financial Instruments - Continued**

Classification and Subsequent Measurement - Continued

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method.*

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

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

(i) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the association recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

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

g. **Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

g. **Impairment of Assets - Continued**

Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116).

Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

h. **Employee Provisions**

Short-term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the association's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

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

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

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

i. **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

j. **Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors**

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1f. for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

k. **Revenue**

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the association obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the association and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

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

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

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

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

l. **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 (ATO).

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 ATO is included with other receivables or 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

m. **Accounts Payable and Other Payables**

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

n. **Comparative Figures**

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

o. **New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Association**

Employee Benefits

During the year, the association adopted AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* (September 2011) and the relevant consequential amendments arising from the related Amending Standards. As a result, the association early adopted AASB 2011-11: *Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements* because the association's financial statements are prepared under Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. The association has applied AASB 119 (September 2011) and the relevant consequential amendments arising from the related Amending Standards from 1 January 2013.

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119 (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled *wholly* within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. In accordance with AASB 119 (September 2011), provisions for short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligation is settled, whereas provisions that do not meet the criteria for classification as short-term (other long-term employee benefits) are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

o. **New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Association - Continued**

Employee Benefits - Continued

Previously, the association had separated provisions for benefits with similar characteristics, such as annual leave and sick leave, into short- and long-term portions, and applied the relevant measurement approach under AASB 119 to the respective portions.

The association does not expect that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period. However adoption of AASB 119 (September 2011) and corresponding measurement of these deemed long-term benefits at fair value of the expected future repayments, did not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of the association's employee provisions.

Therefore no adjustment was deemed necessary in respect of annual leave entitlements and the requirements under AASB 119. Note also that adoption of AASB 119 (September 2011) did not impact the classification of leave entitlements between current and non-current liabilities in the association's financial statements.

AASB 119 (September 2011) also introduced changes to the recognition and measurement requirements applicable to termination benefits and defined benefit plans. As the association did not have any of these types of obligations in the current or previous reporting period, these changes did not impact the association's financial statements.

Fair Value Measurement

During the year, the association adopted AASB 13: *Fair Value Measurement* and the relevant consequential amendments arising from the related Amending Standards. As a result, the association early adopted AASB 2012-1: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement – Reduced Disclosure Requirements* because the association's financial statements are prepared under Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. The association has applied AASB 13 and the relevant consequential amendments arising from the related Amending Standards from 1 January 2013.

No material adjustments to the carrying amounts of any of the association's assets or liabilities were required as a consequence of applying AASB 13, nor were any additional enhanced disclosures required to be made.

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
a. REVENUE			
- annual conference		-	127,179
- fundraising		133,146	160,793
- member subscriptions		39,277	32,285
- participant programs		1,209,576	1,189,313
- resource centre		119,197	189,515
Total revenue		1,501,196	1,699,085
b. OTHER INCOME			
- interest received on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss		15,631	15,270
- donations		675,578	429,189
- grants		69	14,705
- other		22,174	5,267
Total other income		713,452	464,431
Total revenue and other income		**2,214,648**	2,163,516
NOTE 3: SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR			
a. EXPENSES			
Cost of sales:			
- resources and publications		70,737	108,559
Depreciation			
- land and buildings		56,034	56,362
- plant and equipment		15,308	18,760
- motor vehicles		9,136	8,727
- furniture and fittings		867	1,203
Total depreciation		81,345	85,052
NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
CURRENT			
Cash at bank - unrestricted		511,610	233,767
Cash on hand		6,063	1,221
Cash on deposit		381,482	370,896
Total cash and cash equivalents as stated in the statement of financial position		**899,155**	605,884
Total cash and cash equivalents as stated in the statement of cash flows		**899,155**	605,884

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 2.90% (2013 2.50%); these deposits have an average maturity of 92 days.

	Note	2014	2013
NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS			
CURRENT			
Accounts receivable		355	2,849
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	5a.	**355**	2,849
a. *Financial assets classified as loans and receivables*			
Accounts receivable and other debtors:			
- total current	16	**355**	2,849

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
NOTE 6: INVENTORIES ON HAND			
CURRENT			
At cost:			
Resource centre stock		28,385	34,099
		28,385	34,099
NOTE 7: OTHER ASSETS			
Accrued interest		2,382	-
Prepayments		12,612	20,165
		14,994	20,165
NOTE 8: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
LAND AND BUILDINGS			
Land and buildings - at cost		2,077,553	2,073,601
Less accumulated depreciation		(829,950)	(773,916)
		1,247,603	1,299,685
Total land and buildings		1,247,603	1,299,685
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Plant and equipment at cost		636,204	603,267
Less accumulated depreciation		(575,880)	(560,572)
		60,324	42,695
Motor vehicles - at cost		61,725	44,350
Less accumulated depreciation		(34,642)	(25,506)
		27,083	18,844
Furniture and fittings		47,416	47,416
Less accumulated depreciation		(46,598)	(45,731)
		818	1,685
Total plant and equipment		88,225	63,224
Total property, plant and equipment		**1,335,828**	1,362,909

Movements in carrying amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment (PPE) between the beginning and the end of the current and previous financial year:

	Land and Buildings $	Plant and Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Furniture and Fittings $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2014	1,299,685	42,695	18,844	1,685	1,362,909
Additions at cost	3,952	32,937	17,375	-	54,264
Depreciation	(56,034)	(15,308)	(9,136)	(867)	(81,345)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2014	1,247,603	60,324	27,083	818	**1,335,828**

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
NOTE 9: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
CURRENT			
Accounts payable		39,386	48,880
Accrued expenses		25,143	7,373
Income received in advance		54,000	40,697
GST payable		20,991	17,724
PAYG withholding		23,254	12,986
Superannuation payable		2,329	17,866
Other current payables		5,056	391
	9a.	**170,159**	145,917

a. *Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as accounts payable and other payables*

	Note	2014	2013
Accounts payable and other payables:			
- total current		170,159	145,917
- total non-current		-	-
		170,159	145,917
Less unearned income		(54,000)	(40,697)
Less GST payable		(20,991)	(17,724)
Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables	16	**95,168**	87,496

Collateral pledged

No collateral has been pledged for any of the accounts payable and other payable balances.

	2014	2013
NOTE 10: EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS		
CURRENT		
Provision for annual leave entitlements	41,146	50,781
Provision for long service leave entitlements	31,379	35,780
Total current employee provisions	72,525	86,561
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for long service leave entitlements	21,353	25,436
Total non-current employee provisions	21,353	25,436
Total current and non-current employee provisions	**93,878**	111,997

	Employee Benefits	Total
	$	$
Analysis of Employee Provisions – Leave Entitlements		
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	111,997	111,997
Additional provisions	50,696	50,696
Amounts used	(68,815)	(68,815)
Balance at 31 December 2014	**93,878**	**93,878**

Employee Provisions – Annual Leave Entitlements

The provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave.

Based on past experience, although the association does not expect the full amount of the annual leave balance classified as a current liability to be settled within the next 12 months, the results of any discounting to present values of these annual leave entitlements was deemed immaterial. Further, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the association does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlements.

NOTE 11: RESERVES

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The asset revaluation reserve records revaluations in the value of non-current assets.

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
NOTE 12: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS			
a. *Operating lease commitments*			
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements			
Payable – minimum lease payments:			
- not later than 12 months		24,532	29,674
- between 12 months and five years		8,910	20,790
- later than five years		-	-
		33,442	50,464

The property lease commitment is a non-cancellable operating lease with a twelve month term, with rent payable monthly in advance. This lease expires on 1st July 2015 with no option existing to renewal the lease at the end of this term. The previous property lease held expired on 15 April 2014 with that premises being vacated at that time.

The photocopier lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. There is no provision in the agreement to increase the monthly rental over the term of the agreement.

NOTE 13: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The board is not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 14: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the association during the year are as follows:

	2014	2013
Key management personnel compensation	**125,596**	173,856

NOTE 15: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with surplus/(deficit) after income tax	2014	2013
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax	246,688	(107,268)
Non-cash flows in surplus/(deficit):		
Depreciation expense	81,345	85,052
Changes in assets and liabilities :		
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	2,494	14,379
(Increase)/decrease in inventories on hand	5,714	9,981
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	5,171	5,375
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	24,242	(18,584)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(18,119)	(80,655)
Cash flows from operations	**347,535**	(91,720)

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	899,155	605,884
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5a.	355	2,849
Total financial assets		**899,510**	608,733
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- accounts payable and other payables	9a.	95,168	87,496
Total financial liabilities		**95,168**	87,496

NOTE 17: ASSOCIATION DETAILS

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

The Gawler Foundation Inc.
55 Rayner Court
Yarra Junction VIC 3797

THE GAWLER FOUNDATION INC.
A.B.N. 79 160 595 251
ANNUAL STATEMENTS GIVE TRUE AND FAIR VIEW OF
FINANCIAL POSITION OF INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION

We, Wayne Nicholls and Neelesh Mehta, being members of the board of The Gawler Foundation Inc., certify that:

The statements attached to this certificate give a true and fair view of the financial position of The Gawler Foundation Inc. during and at the end of the financial year of the association ending on 31 December 2014.

Wayne Nicholls	Neelesh Mehta
CEO	~~Treasurer~~ Chair of Finance Committee

Dated this 8th day of May 2015