WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC

ABN: 89574145311

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

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WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
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COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Your committee members submit the financial report of the Wheatbelt Community Legal Centre INC for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Committee Members

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

Aaron Dewse
Attila Mencshelyi
Kate Turtley-Chapple
Emily Hanson
Samantha Cornthewaite
Delia Pascua-McGlew
Joseph Fitch

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the association during the financial year were:
- to provide legal and tenancy advice to community members within the Wheatbelt Region

Significant Changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result

The profit after providing for income tax amounted to $70,338.
Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee.

Chairperson

Treasurer

Dated this [day] day of [month] 2023

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
ABN: 89574145311
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Other income	2	972,399	918,205
Employee benefit expense		(578,821)	(567,660)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(23,418)	(23,418)
Advertising and promotion expenses	3	(15,016)	(754)
Rental expense	3	(22,310)	(7,865)
Sundry expenses		(259,340)	(141,921)
Interest expense	3	(3,156)	(4,293)
Current year surplus before income tax		70,338	172,296
Net current year surplus		70,338	172,296
Net current year surplus attributable to members of the association		70,338	172,296

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
ABN: 89574145311
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		$	$

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
ABN: 89574145311
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		$	$
Net current year surplus		70,338	172,296
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		70,338	172,296
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association		70,338	172,296

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
ABN: 89574145311
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 Restated $	2021 Restated $
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	644,034	654,936	
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	-	250	
Contract assets		-	-	
Right to returned assets		-	-	
Inventory	5	-	-	
Other financial assets	6	-	-	
Other current assets	6	1,200	-	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		645,234	655,186	-
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets	6	-	-	
Property, plant and equipment	7	16,899	16,899	
Other non-current assets		-	-	
Right-of-use asset	10	46,835	70,253	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		63,734	87,152	-
TOTAL ASSETS		708,968	742,338	-
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and other payables	8	53,049	76,389	
Contract liability	8	-	-	
Refund liability		-	-	
Employee provisions	9	2,028	2,189	
Lease liabilities		-	-	
Current tax liabilities	11	20,462	18,934	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		75,539	97,512	-
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and other payables	8	15,883	111,184	
Employee provisions	9	84,788	74,317	
Lease liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities	11	-	-	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		100,671	185,501	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		176,210	283,013	-
NET ASSETS		532,758	459,325	-
EQUITY				
Reserves		-	-	
Retained surplus		504,914	431,481	
Capital Acquisitions		27,844	27,844	
TOTAL EQUITY		532,758	459,325	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
ABN: 89574145311
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	Retained Surplus	Financial Assets Reserve	General Reserve	Total
		$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2021		290,929			290,929
Comprehensive income					
Net surplus for the year		172,297			172,297
Other comprehensive income for the year	11c				-
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax					-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association for the year		172,297	-	-	172,297
Balance at 30 June 2022		463,226	-	-	463,226
Balance as at 1 July 2022		463,226	-	-	463,226
Comprehensive income					
Net surplus for the year		70,338			70,338
Other comprehensive income for the year	11c				-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association for the year		70,338	-	-	70,338
Balance at 30 June 2023		533,564	-	-	533,564

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers	972,626.55	1,000,805.84
Payments to suppliers and employees	(925,096.32)	(762,565.40)
Cash receipts from other operating activities	26,546.39	(67,821.27)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**74,076.62**	**170,419.17**
Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	23,417.52	23,417.52
Other cash items from investing activities	(1,200.00)	3,900.00
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**22,217.52**	**27,317.52**
Financing Activities		
Other cash items from financing activities	(107,196.15)	(99,923.04)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	**(107,196.15)**	**(99,923.04)**
Net Cash Flows	**(10,902.01)**	**97,813.65**
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	654,935.88	557,122.23
Net change in cash for period	(10,902.01)	97,813.65
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	644,033.87	654,935.88

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
ABN: 89574145311
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The financial statements cover Wheatbelt Community Legal Centre INC as an individual entity. Wheatbelt Community Legal Centre INC is an association incorporated in WA and operating pursuant to the Association Incorporation Act 2015 (WA).

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 23 October 2023 by the members of the committee.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Association Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical 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 under the provisions of Section 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessement Act 1997.

(b) Inventories on hand

Inventories held for sale are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on the basis of weighted average costs.

Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.

Inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are measured 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 and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

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 the principal market for the asset or liability (the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability. In the absence of such a market, information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the Association at the end of the reporting period (the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments 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 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 an identical or similar financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where identical or similar instruments are held as assets. 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 the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(g) for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed by 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 is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is available 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.

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 when the item is derecognised.

(e) Leases

The Association as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Association where the Association is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease that at commencement date, has a term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Association anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Concessionary Leases

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the Association to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the Association has elected to measure right of use assets at cost on initial recognition.

(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 the date that the association commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) 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 expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

— amortised cost; or
— fair value through profit and loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:
— a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
— held for trading; or
— initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:
— incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
— part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
— a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:
— amortised cost;
— fair value through other comprehensive income; or
— fair value through profit and loss

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:
— the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
— the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:
— the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
— the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following conditions:
— the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
— the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The association initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit and loss if:
— it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
— it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the association was documented appropriately, so as the performance of the financial liability that was part of an entity's financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and

— it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit and loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the Association may make an irrevocable election to measure the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the association's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expire, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

— the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
— all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
— the association no longer controls the asset (i.e. has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the Association elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

— financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
— lease receivables;
— contract assets;
— loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
— financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

— financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
— equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is a difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Association uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* :

— the general approach;
— the simplified approach;
— the purchased or originated credit impaired approach; and
— low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Association assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Association measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and

- if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the association measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc.).

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For a financial asset that is considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Association measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (e.g. default or past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- where it is probable the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Association assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the association applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the association recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For a financial asset that is unrecognised (e.g. loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

(g) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

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 an impairment loss on a revalued individual 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 part of current accounts payable 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 before 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 approximating the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of other long-term employee benefit obligations due to 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 end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(i) Cash on Hand

Cash on hand includes 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 1(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(k) Revenue and Other Income

The Association is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers or Income per AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, where upon initial recognition of an asset, the Association is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised (for example, financial liabilities representing repayable amounts), with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from the Sale of Goods

The association publishes and sells book and magazine publications to the general public. Revenue is recognised when control of the products has transferred to the customer. For such transactions, this is when the products are delivered to the customers. Volume discounts could be provided with the sale of these items, depending on the volume of aggregate sales made to eligible customers over every six-month period. Revenue from these sales is based on the price stipulated in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. The volume discounts are estimated using historical experience and by applying the expected value method. Revenue is then only recognised to the extent that there is a high probability that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur. Where there is expected volume discounts payable to the customers for sales made until the end of the reporting period, a contract liability is recognised.

A receivable will be recognised when the goods are delivered. The association's right to consideration is deemed unconditional at this time as only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. There is no significant financing component because sales (which include those with volume discounts) are made within a credit term of 30 to 45 days.

Customers have a right to return products within 60 days as stipulated in the current contract terms. At the point of sale, a refund liability is recognised based on an estimate of the products expected to be returned, with a corresponding adjustment to revenue for these products.

Consistent with the recognition of the refund liability, the association further has a right to recover the product when customers exercise their right of return; consequently, the company recognises a right to returned goods asset and a corresponding adjustment is made to cost of sales.

Historical experience of product returns is used to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level, using the expected value method. It is considered highly probable that significant reversal in the cumulative revenue will not occur given the consistency in the rate of return presented in the historical information.

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

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the Association receives operating grant funding, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Association:
— identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
— recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
— recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Association:
— recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards;
— recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions); and
— recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Other Income

Contributed Assets

The Association receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116, AASB 1058 and AASB 138).

On initial recognition of an asset, the Association recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions).

The Association recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Capital Grant

When the Association receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Association recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Association satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividend Income

The Association recognises dividends in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment of the dividend is established.

(l) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(m) 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 and 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.

(n) Comparative Figures

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

Where the Association retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period is presented in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(p) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The committee evaluates estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the association.

Key estimates

(i) Impairment

The Association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating the conditions and events specific to the Association that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

(ii) Inventories

The Association has measured certain stocks of publications at net realisable value since such stocks have been superseded by more recent and contemporary publications. This measurement basis involves significant estimation to determine a pricing level at which such publications could be sold.

Key judgements

(i) Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature, type, cost, value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

(ii) Lease term and option to extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the association will make. The association determines the likeliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to the future strategy of the association.

(q) New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the Association

AASB 2022-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Illustrative Examples for Not-for-Profit Entities accompanying AASB 15

AASB 2022-3 amends the Australian illustrative examples for not-for-profit entities accompanying AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to illustrate how AASB 15 applies to the recognition and measurement of upfront fees. The amendments do not change the requirements of AASB 15.

The Basis for Conclusions also document the Board's decision to retain the accounting policy choice on an ongoing basis for NFP private sector lessees to elect to initially measure a class of ROU assets arising under concessionary leases at cost or at fair value.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2020-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments
The Entity adopted AASB 2020-3 which makes some small amendments to a number of standards including the following: AASB 1, AASB 3, AASB 9, AASB 116, AASB 137 and AASB 141.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

(r) New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the Association

— AASB 2021-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendment amends AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134 and AASB Practice Statement 2. These amendments arise from the issuance by the IASB of the following International Financial Reporting Standards: Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) and Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).

The Association plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024. The impact of the initial application is not yet known.

— AASB 2021-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendment amends the initial recognition exemption in AASB 112: Income Taxes such that it is not applicable to leases and decommissioning obligations – transactions for which companies recognise both an asset and liability and that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The Association plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024. The impact of the initial application is not yet known.

— AASB 2022-7 Editorial Corrections to Australian Accounting Standards and Repeal of Superseded and Redundant Standards

AASB 2022-7 makes editorial corrections to the following standards: AASB 7, AASB 116, AASB 124, AASB 128, AASB 134 and AASB as well as to AASB Practice Statement 2. It also formally repeals superseded and redundant Australian Account Standards as set out in Schedules 1 and 2 to the Standard.

The Association plans on adopting the amendments for the reporting period ending 30 June 2024. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

The Association's main sources of funding comprise of government grants and member contributions.

Government Grants

The Association receives funding from the state government which is used to promote health and wellbeing across the local community. The Association has assessed that the associated grant agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations on the basis that the agreement specifies the program to be delivered, the activities to be conducted as well as the timing, location and duration of the program. The Association therefore recognises funding received as Revenue under AASB 15. Revenue is recognised as the Association delivers the program on a straight-line basis over its duration.

Contributions

The Association receives contributions from its members. The contribution fees allow the members to gain access to various sporting facilities operated/managed by the Association across the term of the membership as well as enable them to access discounts to various sporting events. As the Association is required to provide the members with access to various benefits across the membership period in exchange for the contribution fees, the Association accounts for the contributions as Revenue under AASB 15 and recognises the contributions received on a straight-line basis over the membership period.

	2023 $	**2022 $**
Other income		
— C/O Funds - LCT	95,300	79,417
— Department of Justice	737,546	696,953
— DMIRS	135,724	131,097
— interest income (on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss)	4,056	284
— other revenue from non-operating activities	(227)	455
Total other income	972,399	918,205
Total revenue and other income	972,399	918,205

Note 3 Surplus for the Year

	2023	2022
Expenses	$	$
Interest expense		

— financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	3,156	4,293
— lease liabilities		
	3,156	4,293
Rental expense		
— short-term lease expense	22,310	7,865
Total rental expense	22,310	7,865
Advertising and promotion expenditures incurred to promote activities of the association	15,016	754

Note 4 Auditor's Fees

	2023 $	2022 $
Remuneration of the auditor of the association for:		
— auditing or reviewing the financial statements	2,500	2,300
— taxation services	-	-
— due diligence services	-	-
— taxation services provided by related practice of auditor	-	-
	14,900	16,246

Note 5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at bank - unrestricted		644,034	654,936
Short-term investments - bank deposits		-	-
		644,034	654,936

Note 6 Other Current Assets

	2023 $	2022 $
CURRENT		
Prepayments	-	-
Residential Rent Bond	1,200	-
	1,200	-
NON-CURRENT		
Prepayments	-	-
	-	-

Note 7 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2023 $	2022 $
Insert Category		
Fixed Assets - Cost	38,112	38,112
(Accumulated depreciation)	(21,213)	(21,213)
	16,899	16,899
Insert Category		
	-	-
Total property, plant and equipment	16,899	16,899

Note 8 Accounts Payable and Other Payables

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities:		-	-

Accounts payable	2,684	(1,048)
Unallocated Receipts	-	3,713
Lease Liabilities	50,365	73,725
	53,049	76,389
NON-CURRENT		
Accounts payable	-	-
Deferred Income - LCT	15,883	111,184
	-	-
	15,883	111,184

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Accounts payable and other payables		
— total current	53,049	76,389
— total non-current	15,883	111,184
	68,933	187,573
Less contract liabilities	-	(3,713)
Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables	68,933	183,860

Note 9 Employee Provisions

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
CURRENT			
Employee provisions - annual leave entitlements		-	-
Salary Sacrifice		1,752	1,202
Superannuaiton Payable		276	987
		2,028	2,189
NON-CURRENT			
Employee provisions - long service leave		-	-
Annual Leave		32,873	29,448
Long service leave		32,100	24,435
Annual Leave Loading		5,753	5,153
Super AL, LL & LSL		7,780	5,905
		-	3,093
Provision - IT Equipment		5,000	5,000
Provision - Photocopier Replacement		1,283	1,283
		84,788	74,317
Total provisions		86,816	76,506

Note 10 Right-of-use Assets

The Association's lease portfolio includes equipment and buildings.

The option to extend or terminate are contained in several of the property leases of the Association. There were no extension options for equipment leases. These clauses provide the Association opportunities to manage leases in order to align with its strategies. All of the extension or termination options are only exercisable by the Association. The extension options or termination options which were reasonably certain to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the right-of-use asset.

The Association is dependent on this lease to further its objectives. Without this concessionary lease, it would be unlikely for the Association to service this area due to high market rates in this area. More information on the concessionary leases are available as described in Note 1.

i) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet

Right-of-use assets	**2023 $**	**2022 $**
Leased building	117,088	117,088
Accumulated depreciation	(70,253)	(46,835)
	46,835	70,253

Total right-of-use asset	46,835	70,253

Movements in carrying amounts:

Leased buildings:		
Opening balance as on 1 July	117,088	117,088
Addition to right-of-use asset		
Depreciation expense	(70,253)	(46,835)
Net carrying amount as on 30 June	46,835	70,253

Note 11 Tax

	2023 $	2022 $
CURRENT		
Provision for income tax	-	-
GST	(244)	-
ATO Running Balance	20,706	18,934
	20,462	18,934

Note 12 Related Party Transactions

There are no related party transactions to report.

Note 13 Cash Flow Information

	2023 $	2022 $
Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with net current year surplus		
Net current year surplus	70,338	172,297
Adjustments for:		
— Depreciation expense	23,418	27,318
— Interest Paid on Lease Liabilities	3,156	4,293
— Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Movements in working capital:		
— Payroll Payables	(161)	(402)
— Accounts Payable	(23,340)	(1,805)
— Taxes Payable	1,528	(5,911)
— Grant in Advance	-	(79,416)
— Employee Provisions		8,206
— Other Provisions	(612)	
— Accounts Receivable	(250)	49,989
Net cash generated by operating activities	74,076	174,569

Note 14 Association Details

The registered office of the association is:
Wheatbelt Community Legal Centre INC
371 Fitzgerald Street, Northam WA 6401

The principal place of business is:
Wheatbelt Community Legal Centre INC

371 Fitzgerald Street, Northam WA 6401

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
ABN: 89574145311
ANNUAL STATEMENTS GIVE TRUE AND FAIR VIEW OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND PERFORMANCE OF INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION

The Management Committee of the Wheatbelt Community Legal Centre Incorporated do hereby decalre:

The statements attached to this certificate give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of Wheatbelt Community Legal Centre INC during and at the end of the financial year of the association ending on 30 June 2023.

Signed:

Dated: [insert date]

Signed:

Dated: [insert date]

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
ABN: 89574145311
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Wheatbelt Community Legal Centre INC (the association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the certification by members of the committee.

The financial statements and notes, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not for pfoits commission Act 2012:

i. comply with Australian Accounting standards; and

ii. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The committee of the association is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Committee for the Financial Report

The committee of the association is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (Vic) and for such internal control as the committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the committee is responsible for assessing the association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the committee either intends to liquidate the association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Auditor's name and signature:	Guy John Lehmann
Name of firm:	Muntz and Partners Chartered Accountants
Address:	108 Avon Terrace YORK WA 6302

Dated this	18th	day of	October	2023

Profit and Loss

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC
For the year ended 30 June 2023
CONSOLIDATED

Account	2023	2022
Trading Income		
C/O Funds - LCT	95,300.16	79,416.80
Department of Justice	737,546.58	696,953.08
DMIRS	135,724.30	131,096.60
Donations	0.00	10,000.00
Interest Received	4,055.51	284.41
Other Income	(227.27)	454.54
Total Trading Income	**972,399.28**	**918,205.43**
Gross Profit	**972,399.28**	**918,205.43**
Operating Expenses		
Accounting Fees	12,399.97	13,945.54
Advertising, Marketing & Media	15,016.09	754.09
Audit Fees	2,500.00	2,300.00
Bank Charges	196.36	161.24
Cleaning	6,516.25	5,627.25
Clearances and Fees	36.00	309.25
Computer Expenses & Support	36,015.29	30,720.42
Conference/Room Hire	963.66	1,305.90
Consultancy	27,799.95	4,550.00
Contract Staff	56,796.81	0.00
Depreciation	0.00	3,900.00
Electricity	2,623.47	2,518.09
Equipment	71.95	0.00
Equipment /Furniture	0.00	1,988.18
Filing Fees	0.00	74.50
Insurance - General	9,851.12	6,627.74
Insurance-Directors & Officers	0.00	2,336.46
Lease Depreciation	23,417.52	23,417.52
Lease Interest	3,155.74	4,292.68
Library,Resources&Subscription	2,549.04	924.81
Matter Expenses	45.00	0.00
Membership Fees	6,292.97	4,662.35
Mileage	858.81	3,041.94
MV Running Expenses	3,270.74	3,855.17
Parking	89.17	0.00
Payroll Exp - Annual Leave Prov	3,425.04	1,436.01
Payroll Exp - Leave Loading Prov	599.38	251.31
Payroll Exp - Long Service Leave Prov	7,664.31	5,537.49
Payroll Exp - Super AL, LL, LSL Prov	1,876.12	981.55
Payroll Exp - Superannuation	53,421.89	51,580.33
Postage & Stamps	620.57	355.90
Practising Certificate	10,185.00	6,290.00
Printing & Stationery	8,146.72	4,605.29
Redundancy	0.00	1,406.25
Relocation Allowance	1,600.00	1,200.00
Rental Outgoings	9,710.37	7,865.10
Repairs & Maintenance	8,659.57	691.10
Residential Rent	12,600.00	0.00
Salaries & Wages	525,399.12	514,672.92

Staff Recruitment	7,937.50	2,867.27
Staff Amenities	3,161.63	3,416.45
Staff Training / CPD	12,214.35	8,692.17
Telephone/Internet	9,515.25	5,685.55
Travel Allowance	0.00	32.50
Travel, Accommodation & Meals	14,357.85	11,029.54
Uniforms	148.37	0.00
Website Development	351.65	0.00
Total Operating Expenses	**902,060.60**	**745,909.86**
Net Profit	**70,338.68**	**172,295.57**

Profit and Loss

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC

For the year ended 30 June 2023

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ACQUITAL

Account		
Trading Income		
C/O Funds - LCT		95,300
Department of Justice		737,547
Interest Received		3,447
Other Income	-	193
Total Trading Income		**836,101**
Gross Profit		**836,101**
Operating Expenses		
Accounting Fees		10,540
Advertising, Marketing & Media		12,764
Audit Fees		2,125
Bank Charges		167
Cleaning		5,539
Clearances and Fees		31
Computer Expenses & Support		30,613
Conference/Room Hire		819
Consultancy		23,630
Contract Staff		48,277
Electricity		2,230
Equipment		61
Insurance - General		8,373
Lease Depreciation		19,905
Lease Interest		2,682
Library,Resources&Subscription		2,167
Matter Expenses		38
Membership Fees		5,349
Mileage		2,897
MV Running Expenses		2,780
Parking		76
Payroll Exp - Annual Leave Prov		2,911
Payroll Exp - Leave Loading Prov		509
Payroll Exp - Long Service Leave Prov		6,515
Payroll Exp - Super AL, LL, LSL Prov		1,595
Payroll Exp - Superannuation		49,255
Postage & Stamps		527
Practising Certificate		8,657
Printing & Stationery		6,925
Relocation Allowance		1,600
Rental Outgoings		8,254
Repairs & Maintenance		7,361
Residential Rent		10,710
Salaries & Wages		481,209
Staff Recruitment		6,747
Staff Amenities		2,687
Staff Training / CPD		10,382
Telephone/Internet		7,928
Travel, Accommodation & Meals		12,204
Uniforms		126
Website Development		299

Total Operating Expenses	**807,464**
Net Profit	**28,637**

Profit and Loss

WHEATBELT COMMUNITY LEGAL CENTRE INC

For the year ended 30 June 2023

DEPT MIRS ACQUITAL

Account		
Trading Income		
DMIRS		135,724
Interest Received		608
Other Income	-	34
Total Trading Income		**136,299**
Gross Profit		**136,299**
Operating Expenses		
Accounting Fees		1,860
Advertising, Marketing & Media		2,252
Audit Fees		375
Bank Charges		29
Cleaning		977
Clearances and Fees		5
Computer Expenses & Support		5,402
Conference/Room Hire		145
Consultancy		4,170
Contract Staff		8,520
Electricity		394
Equipment		11
Insurance - General		1,478
Lease Depreciation		3,513
Lease Interest		473
Library,Resources&Subscription		382
Matter Expenses		7
Membership Fees		944
Mileage		129
MV Running Expenses		491
Parking		13
Payroll Exp - Annual Leave Prov		514
Payroll Exp - Leave Loading Prov		90
Payroll Exp - Long Service Leave Prov		1,150
Payroll Exp - Super AL, LL, LSL Prov		281
Payroll Exp - Superannuation		4,302
Postage & Stamps		93
Practising Certificate		1,528
Printing & Stationery		1,222
Relocation Allowance		240
Rental Outgoings		1,457
Repairs & Maintenance		1,299
Residential Rent		1,890
Salaries & Wages		44,190
Staff Recruitment		1,191
Staff Amenities		474
Staff Training / CPD		1,832
Telephone/Internet		1,491
Travel, Accommodation & Meals		2,154
Uniforms		22
Website Development		53
Total Operating Expenses		**97,042**

Net Profit	**39,257**