TLC for Kids
Special Purpose Financial Report
For Year Ending 30th June 2023

ABN: 34 335 920 537

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SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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CONTENTS	**PAGE**

TLC FOR KIDS
ABN 34 335 920 537
BOARD REPORT

Your Board members present the special purpose financial report on the entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Board Members

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

Name	Portfolio	Date of Change
Michael Giuseppe Luddeni	Chairperson	
Zoe Gladio (Co-Chair)	Co-Chairperson	
Tim Conolan AM	Secretary/Public Officer	
Victoria Catherine Devine	Treasurer	
Ralph Brian Alphonso		
Sarah Gale		
Allana May		
Fei Chen (Bell)		Appointed 27 June 2023
Brett Christopher Davis		Appointed 24 October 2022
Melissa Jeremiah		Appointed 14 February 2023
Anthony Gerrard Walker		Appointed 29 November 2022
Fiona Loschiavo		Resigned 16 May 2023
Danielle Coughlan		Resigned 6 October 2022

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the entity during the financial year was:

The principal activity of the entity during the year was giving practical and emotional relief to sick kids and their families across Australia. The association works swiftly to meet requests and referrals from healthcare professionals to help kids in need. It helps sick kids and their families cope with the challenges of everyday life with illness. Upon referral, it gives tailored practical and emotional support both in and out of hospital, almost a million times each year. Whether it's a one-off hospital visit or a prolonged struggle with illness, we are part of the extended support network for sick children, aiming to reduce stress and help everyone face what's ahead.

Significant Changes

No significant changes in the nature of the entity's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating Results

The surplus for the year attributable to the entity amounted to $447,038 (2022: $143,392).

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

No matter has evolved since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:
(a) the entity's operations in future financial years, or
(b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
(c) the entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

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

Chairperson ______________________
Michael Giuseppe Luddeni

Secretary/ Public Officer ______________________
Tim Conolan AM

Dated this 10th day of November 2023

TLC FOR KIDS
ABN 34 335 920 537
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
REVENUE			
Revenue	**2**	1,921,535	1,238,132
TOTAL REVENUE		**1,921,535**	**1,238,132**
EXPENDITURE			
Advertising expenses		39,816	29,711
Depreciation & amortisation expenses		60,213	53,730
Employee benefits expenses		832,123	765,642
Event & fundraising expenses		147,610	647
Interest expenses		3,748	9,434
Other expenses		105,249	71,808
Service program expenses		285,741	163,768
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**1,474,500**	**1,094,740**
Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association		**447,035**	**143,392**

TLC FOR KIDS
ABN 34 335 920 537
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023 $	2022 $
Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	447,035	143,392
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	447,035	143,392
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Association	**447,035**	**143,392**

TLC FOR KIDS
ABN 34 335 920 537
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	1,103,821	765,221
Account and other receivables	**4**	20,239	16,028
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**1,124,060**	**781,249**
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	**5**	173,967	169,559
Intangible assets	**6**	90,029	100,270
Right of use assets	**7**	21,992	43,984
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**285,988**	**313,813**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,410,048**	**1,095,062**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts and other payables	**8**	26,496	50,667
Income received in advance	**9**	-	31,200
Provisions	**10**	187,049	230,869
Lease liabilities - leased premises	**11**	23,597	22,569
Borrowings	**12**	777	5,138
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**237,919**	**340,443**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	**10**	1,000	8,151
Lease liabilities - leased premises	**11**	-	21,488
Borrowings	**12**	-	886
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,000**	**30,525**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**238,919**	**370,968**
NET ASSETS		**1,171,129**	**724,094**
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		1,171,129	724,094
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,171,129**	**724,094**

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the audit report and the notes to the financial statements.

TLC FOR KIDS
ABN 34 335 920 537
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Accumulated funds $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2021	580,702	580,702
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	143,392	143,392
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**724,094**	**724,094**
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	447,035	447,035
Balance as at 30 June 2023	**1,171,129**	**1,171,129**

TLC FOR KIDS
ABN 34 335 920 537
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from Fundraising and Donations		1,886,124	1,259,687
Payments to Suppliers & Employees		(1,485,681)	(991,668)
Interest Paid		(3,748)	(9,434)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**13**	**396,695**	**258,585**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment		(23,798)	(18,722)
Payment for Intangible Assets		(8,590)	(1,985)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		**(32,388)**	**(20,707)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of Borrowings		(5,247)	(121,499)
Repayment of Lease Liability - Leased Premises		(20,460)	(23,685)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(25,707)**	**(145,184)**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash Held		338,600	92,694
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Financial Year		765,221	672,527
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Financial Year	**13**	**1,103,821**	**765,221**

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

TLC for Kids (the "Association") is a community based not for profit organisation domiciled in Australia. The Association is governed by the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012, which requires compliance with certain Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis of preparation

In the opinion of the Board, the Association is not a reporting ,entity. The financial report of the Association has been drawn up as a special purpose financial report for distribution to the Board and for the purpose of fulfilling the reporting requirements of *the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the Constitution.

The special purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the recognition and measurement aspects of all applicable Australian Accounting Standards ("AASBs") adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB"), and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB that have a material effect.

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 paying income tax under the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1997.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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.

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 charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

b. Property, Plant and Equipment *(continued)*

Depreciation

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

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the comprehensive income statement.

c. Leases

Leased Assets

The Association assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A lease is defined as ‘a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period in exchange for consideration’. To apply this definition the Association assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

• the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Association

• the Association has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract

• the Association has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

The Association assesses whether it has the right to direct ‘how and for what purpose’ the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Association recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Association, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Association depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Association also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Association measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Association's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Association has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Accounting for Leases under AASB 16

The Association remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

• The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

• The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

• A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Association did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Accounting for Leases under AASB 16 (*continued*)

The Association applies AASB 136 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the ‘Property, Plant and Equipment’ policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line “Other expenses” in profit or loss.

d. 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 sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions 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.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition (ii) less principal repayments (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

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 value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense 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.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

d. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

(i) Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the association's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They 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.

(iv) Available-for-sale Financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

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

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

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

d. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

Impairment *(continued)*

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

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 where the contractual rights 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 where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is 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.

e. 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. 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.

f. Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for the association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy any vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

g. 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

h. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue is brought to account when received and to the extent that it relates to the subsequent period it is disclosed as a liability.

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 (GST).

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

The Association applies AASB 15 & AASB 1058, depending on the specific conditions of the contract.

AASB 15 involves the use of a five-step recognition model for recognising revenue, the steps are:

Step 1 – Identify the contract with the customer
Step 2 – Identify the sufficiently specific performance obligations to be satisfied
Step 3 – Measure the expected consideration
Step 4 – Allocate that consideration to each of the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5 – Recognise revenue

AASB 1058 measures income by reference to the fair value of the asset received. The asset received, which could be a financial or non-financial asset, is initially measured at fair value when the consideration paid for the asset is significantly less than fair value, and that difference is principally to enable the entity to further its objectives. Otherwise, assets acquired are recognised at cost.

Where the asset has been measured at fair value, AASB 1058 requires that elements of other Accounting Standards are identified before accounting for the residual component. These standards are:

- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- AASB 16 Leases
- AASB 1004 Contributions
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets
- AASB 9 Financial Instruments

Interest Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised when the association obtains control over the funds which is generally at the time of receipt.

Donations

Donation income is recognised when the association obtains control over the funds which is generally at the time of receipt.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

i. 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.

j. Comparative Figures

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

k. Account and Other Payables

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

l. 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 are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

n. Economic Dependence

The association is dependent on the Department of Justice for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board has no reason to believe the Department will not continue to support the association.

o. Key Estimates

(i) Impairment

The association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of 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.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

p. Key Judgements

(i) Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Included in trade receivables and other receivables at the end of the reporting period are amounts receivable from members in relation to unpaid memberships. The Board has made no provision for impairment due to doubtful debts.

(ii) Income in Advance

Revenue is brought to account when received and to the extent that it relates to the subsequent period it is disclosed as a liability under unexpended grant funding or income received in advance.

q. New, Revised or Amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted

The Association has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Association.

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

New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Association. The Board Members have elected not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements.

	2023 $	2022 $
Note 2. Revenue & Other Income		
Revenue		
General Fundraising	175,197	222,183
TLC Ambulance Income	-	62,000
Call Centre Income	587,926	575,221
Impact for Good Revenue	685	-
TLC Events & Campaigns	370,704	14,271
Regular Giving Income	12,675	-
Workplace Giving Income	88,115	-
Donations	49,653	95,455
Bequests	200,000	-
Sponsorship	110,000	193,500
Third Party Events	241,580	2
Trust & Grants	85,000	75,500
	1,921,535	1,238,132
Note 3. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	430	430
Cash at Bank	1,103,391	764,791
	1,103,821	765,221
Note 4. Account and Other Receivables		
Accounts Receivables	-	11,400
	-	11,400
GST Refundable	20,239	4,628
	20,239	4,628
	20,239	16,028
Note 5. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Leasehold Improvements - at cost	35,092	34,617
Less accumulated depreciation	(15,476)	(13,349)
	19,616	21,268
Motor Vehicles - at cost	158,943	137,617
Less accumulated depreciation	(37,072)	(20,579)
	121,871	117,038
Office Equipment - at cost	10,328	10,328
Less accumulated depreciation	(7,441)	(7,396)
	2,887	2,932
Furniture, Furniture & Fittings - at cost	48,256	48,256
Less accumulated depreciation	(36,100)	(35,567)
	12,156	12,689

	2023 $	2022 $
Note 5. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)		
Computer Equipment - at cost	49,684	47,685
Less accumulated depreciation	(32,247)	(32,053)
	17,437	15,632
Total property, plant and equipment	173,967	169,559
Note 6. Intangible Assets		
Trademarks - at cost	35,120	26,530
Accumulated amortisation	(19,252)	(17,432)
	15,868	9,098
Website Development - at cost	29,010	29,010
Accumulated amortisation	(20,385)	(19,758)
	8,625	9,252
Appeals Office Database - at cost	200,000	200,000
Accumulated amortisation	(134,464)	(118,080)
	65,536	81,920
Total intangible assets	90,029	100,270
Note 7. Right of Use Assets		
Right of use asset - leased premises		
At cost	109,960	109,960
Accumulated amortisation	(87,968)	(65,976)
	21,992	43,984
Note 8. Accounts and Other Payables		
Accounts Payable	6,453	2,791
Other Payables	8,074	27,887
PAYG Withholding Tax Payable	11,969	11,109
Superannuation Payable	-	8,880
	26,496	50,667
Note 9. Amounts Received in Advance		
Deferred Income	-	31,200
	-	31,200

	2023 $	2022 $
Note 10. Provisions		
Current		
Annual Leave	86,292	131,260
Long Service Leave	100,757	99,609
	187,049	230,869
Non-current		
Long Service Leave	-	7,151
Make Good Provision	1,000	1,000
	1,000	8,151
Note 11. Leasing Commitments		
Current		
Lease Liability - Leased Premises	23,597	22,569
	23,597	22,569
Non-current		
Lease Liability - Leased Premises	-	21,488
	-	21,488
Note 12. Borrowings		
Current		
Hire Purchase Liability	777	5,138
	777	5,138
Non-current		
Hire Purchase Liability	-	886
	-	886
Note 13. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows		
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax		
Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	447,035	143,392
Non-cash flow items:		
Depreciation & amortisation expenses	60,213	53,730
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in accounts and other receivables	(4,211)	(9,645)
- Increase/(decrease) in accounts and other payables	(24,171)	(1,443)
- Increase/(decrease) in income received in advance	(31,200)	31,200
- Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlement provisions	(50,971)	41,351
	396,695	258,585

	2023 $	2022 $
Note 13. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year		
Cash on hand	430	430
Cash at bank	1,103,391	764,791
	1,103,821	765,221
Note 14. Remuneration of Auditors		
Audit services		
Audit and review of financial report	2,750	-

Note 15. Donations In-Kind

TLC receives "in-kind" services and goods (donated to the Rapid TLC program) from a number of individuals and organisations to enable it to achieve its objectives. TLC for Kids has decided not to recognise an expense and associated revenue for these "in-kind" services in the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2023, rather to disclose the "in-kind" services in the financial report in Note 15. No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

	2023 $	2022 $
Donations in-kind received	238,148	258,148

Note 16. Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

No matter has evolved since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(a) the entity's operations in future financial years, or
(b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
(c) the entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 17. Related party transactions

The Board Members act in an honorary capacity and are not paid for their services as Board Members.

Mr Tim Conolan, a Board Member, acts as the Association CEO and are paid at market related rates.

There were no other transactions with related parties during the 2023 year.

Note 18. Association Details

The registered office of the company is:

TLC for Kids
140 Dawson Street
Brunswick, Victoria, 3056

TLC FOR KIDS
ABN 34 335 920 537
STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The Board has determined that TLC for Kids is not a reporting entity and that this Special Purpose Financial Report be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements. Accordingly, this special purpose financial report has been prepared to satisfy the Board of Management's reporting requirements under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

In the opinion of the Board, the financial report as set out on pages 3 to 19, satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:

1 a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the association; and

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

2 At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that TLC for Kids will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Chairperson ______________________
Michael Giuseppe Luddeni

Secretary/ Public Officer ______________________
Tim Conolan AM

Dated this 10th day of November 2023

TOWARDS A VISION SHARED

Collins&Co Audit Pty Ltd

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TLC FOR KIDS INC
A.B.N. 35 335 920 537
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of TLC for Kids Inc (the Association), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2023, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the statement by the members of the Board.

In my opinion, the financial report of the Association is in accordance with *the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* and *the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012*, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended; and

ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards as per Note 1, *the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* and *the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012*.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. I am 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 (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution

I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist TLC for Kids Inc to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* and *the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the applicable legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My 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 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 the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 registered entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible entities.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities 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 registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that I identify during my audit.

Auditor: **Frederik Ryk Ludolf Eksteen** **ASIC Registration Number: 421448**

Address: **Collins & Co Audit Pty Ltd, 127 Paisley Street, FOOTSCRAY VIC 3011**

Signature:

Date: **11 November 2023**