

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

ABN 12 619 116 488

Annual Report for financial year ended
30 June 2020

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Annual Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

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Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Directors' Report

The directors of Be Kind Sydney Ltd. submit herewith the annual financial report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2020. The directors' report is as follows:

The names of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name

Diana D'Ambra (Resigned April 2020)
Michael Lynch
Wayne Stokes
Lucinda Brogden

The above-named directors held office during and since the end of the financial year except as noted.

Principal activities

Be Kind Sydney Ltd. will design and fund place-based philanthropy programs with the purpose of building stronger communities. Programs will provide support, equality and opportunity for all women and families, who have suffered misfortune in greater Sydney.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd was registered on 16th May 2017.

Objectives and strategies

Principal activities as set out in the operating charter will be:

- Be Kind Sydney Ltd (BKS) will grow charitable giving to those who are in need in Sydney and NSW by accessing donations from Private Family, Corporate and Bank Foundations as a DGR1 charity.
- Be Kind Sydney will fund and enable the growth and delivery of place based charitable giving with community partners across greater Western Sydney and NSW.
- The causes Be Kind Sydney will support are Communities and Women and Families who are suffering or have experienced misfortune.
- Be Kind Sydney will undertake evidence-based research, fundraise and co-design programs that achieve its purpose.

The purpose of Be Kind Sydney is:

- To connect funds to programs that strengthen Sydney's communities.

The strategic objectives of Be Kind Sydney are to:

- Be recognized as the leading funder of life-changing community programs in Sydney and New South Wales for those suffering hardships and facing challenges
- Be a partner of choice for community giving in Sydney
- Lead the growth of community and women focused philanthropy in Sydney to create safe and inclusive communities.
- Build a sustainable base for the organisation to ensure its growth and viability

Performance Measures

The company has the following performance measures in place to ensure that the objectives of the company are being met:

- Monthly financial reporting and analysis

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Directors' report (continued)

Review of Operations

During the year, funds received from donors amounted to \$532,980 (2019: \$556,738). Program contributions of \$379,200 (2019: \$340,499) were made during the year. After deducting expenses, the company was left with a surplus of \$46,362 (2019: \$232,226)

From 1 November 2018 staff previously employed by Sydney Community Foundation were employed by Be Kind Sydney a DGR1 Public Benevolent Institute.

Changes in state of affairs

There was no significant change in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

Subsequent events

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Future developments

The company will continue to operate in accordance with its purpose and strategic objectives. Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the company in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company. Accordingly, this information has not been disclosed in this report.

Dividends

The company, being a company limited by guarantee, is prohibited from declaring or paying dividends.

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Members' guarantee

Be Kind Sydney Ltd. is a company limited by guarantee without share capital. In the event of the company being wound up, each member undertakes to contribute an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars to cover costs, charges and expenses of winding up. As at 30 June 2020, there were 3 members of the company (2019: 4).

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the year, the company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor. In addition, the company has not paid, or agreed to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred by an officer or auditor.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 4 of the annual report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors



Michael Lynch
Chair



Wayne Stokes
Director

Sydney, NSW
12 October 2020

Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the directors of Be Kind Sydney Ltd:

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report of Be Kind Sydney Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2020.



S Grivas
Director

Sydney, NSW
12 October 2020

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Be Kind Sydney Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Be Kind Sydney Ltd ("the Entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the responsible persons' ("directors") declaration.

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

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended;
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*;
- (c) the financial report agrees to the underlying financial records of the Entity, that have been maintained in all material respects, in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and its regulations for the year ended 30 June 2020; and
- (d) monies received by the Entity, as a result of fundraising appeals conducted during the year ended 30 June 2020, have been accounted for and applied, in all material respects, in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and its regulations.

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 Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("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 confirm that the independence declaration required by Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the directors, would be in the same terms if given as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Emphasis of Matter – Current and Possible Effects and Uncertainties of COVID-19

We draw attention to Notes 2 and 13 to the financial report, which describes the current and possible effects and uncertainties on the Entity arising from the on-going issues associated with COVID-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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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 Directors for the Financial Report

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, *the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, and *the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and for such internal control that the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Entity'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

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 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management'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 Entity'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 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.

We communicate with the directors 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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd Assurance (NSW) Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Sydney, NSW
12 October 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Grivas'.

S Grivas
Director

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Responsible persons' declaration

The directors declare that:

- (a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*, including compliance with accounting standards - reduced disclosure requirements and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company;

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.60.15 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

On behalf of the Directors



Wayne Stokes Director
Sydney, NSW
12 October 2020

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income	3	800,772	927,149
Program contributions	3	(379,200)	(340,499)
Administration expenses	3	(375,210)	(354,424)
Surplus before tax		46,362	232,226
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus for the year		46,362	232,226
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		46,362	232,226
Surplus attributable to members of the company		46,362	232,226

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 13 to 20.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8(a)	356,119	262,413
Trade and other receivables	4	157,853	142,365
Total current assets		513,972	404,778
Total assets		513,972	404,778
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	103,208	43,157
Total Current liabilities		103,208	43,157
Non-Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	17,472	14,691
Total non-current liabilities		17,472	14,691
Total Liabilities		120,680	57,848
Net assets		393,292	346,930
Accumulated funds			
Retained surplus	6	393,292	346,930
Total accumulated funds		393,292	346,930

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 13 to 20.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Retained surplus \$</u>	<u>Total \$</u>
Balance at 1 July 2018		114,704	114,704
Surplus for the year	6	232,226	232,226
Balance at 30 June 2019		346,930	346,930
Balance at 1 July 2019		346,930	346,930
Surplus for the year	6	46,362	46,362
Balance at 30 June 2020		393,292	393,292

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 13 to 20.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from donors & consulting		835,500	783,373
Interest received		1,792	3,411
Payments to suppliers and employees		(743,586)	(644,075)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8(b)	93,706	142,709
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		93,706	142,709
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		262,413	119,704
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8(a)	356,119	262,413

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 13 to 20.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

1. General information

Be Kind Sydney Ltd. is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in Australia and operating in Australia. Be Kind Sydney Ltd. was registered on 16th May 2017.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.'s registered office and its principal place of business is as follows:

Registered office and principal place of business

52 Victoria Street
Paddington
NSW 2021

Be Kind Sydney Ltd. designs and funds place-based philanthropy programs with the purpose of building stronger communities. Programs provide support, equality and opportunity for all women and families, who have suffered misfortune in greater Sydney.

2. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (“RDR”) and Interpretations, and complies with other requirements of the law. For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the company is a not-for-profit entity.

A statement of compliance with IFRS cannot be made due to the application of not for profit sector specific requirements contained in the A-IFRS and adoption of RDR.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 12 October 2020

Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the company operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted. The directors are of the view that these Accounting Standards and Interpretations will not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company going forward.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The company has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2019. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

AASB 16 Leases

The company has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

The company has adopted AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 'Contributions' in respect to income recognition requirements for not-for-profit entities. The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 is dependent upon whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation at the time of receipt. Income under the standard is recognised where: an asset is received in a transaction, such as by way of grant, bequest or donation; there has either been no consideration transferred, or the consideration paid is significantly less than the asset's fair value; and where the intention is to principally enable the entity to further its objectives. For transfers of financial assets to the entity which enable it to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, the entity must recognise a liability amounting to the excess of the fair value of the transfer received over any related amounts recognised. Related amounts recognised may relate to contributions by owners, AASB 15 revenue or contract liability recognised, lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9, or provisions in accordance with AASB 137. The liability is brought to account as income over the period in which the entity satisfies its performance obligation. If the transaction does not enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income immediately. Where the fair value of volunteer services received can be measured, a private sector not-for-profit entity can elect to recognise the value of those services as an asset where asset recognition criteria are met or otherwise recognise the value as an expense.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impact of adoption

AASB 15, AASB 16 and AASB 1058 were adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such comparatives have not been restated. There was no impact on opening retained surplus as at 1 July 2019.

The impact of the new income Accounting Standards being AASB 1058 and AASB 15 compared with the previous Accounting Standards on the current reporting period is as follows:

	New \$	Previous \$	Difference \$
Other current liabilities	50,000	-	50,000
Net assets	50,000	-	50,000

Due to the company only having short term leases there was no impact on the adoption of AASB 16.

Significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified within operating cash flows.

The company is registered for GST.

(b) Revenue

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Revenue (continued)

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Grants and donations

Grants and donations are recognised in profit and loss when the company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant or donation which must be satisfied before the company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant or donation will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Volunteer services

The company has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources received is also not recognised.

(c) Income tax

The company does not pay income tax as it qualifies for exemption under Section 50-5 *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. Consequently the directors consider that no income tax is payable.

(d) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and cash in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and have a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition.

(f) Financial assets

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue. Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

(g) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Other payables include employee benefits.

Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries which are inclusive of related on-costs, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

Liability for long service leave is measured based on remuneration rates as at balance date for all employees with five or more years of service. The directors believe that this method provides an estimate of the liability that is not materially different from the estimate that would be obtained by using the present value basis of measurement. Related on-costs have also been included in the liability.

When long service leave entitlements vest after ten years of service they are shown as current liabilities.

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

3. Surplus for the year

The company's surplus before tax for the year includes the following items of income and expense:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Income		
Grants & donations	532,980	556,738
Interest income	1,792	3,411
Grant from SCF Tax Deductible Fund	-	222,000
Consulting fees	-	45,000
Management fee from SCF Tax Deductible Fund	266,000	100,000
	800,772	927,149
Expenses		
Program contributions	379,200	340,499
Other expenses	60,764	75,676
Staff expenses	314,446	278,748
	754,410	694,923

4. Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	157,853	117,365
Accrued income	-	25,000
	157,853	142,365

5. Members' guarantee

Be Kind Sydney Ltd. is a company limited by guarantee without share capital. In the event of the company being wound up, each member undertakes to contribute an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars to cover costs, charges and expenses of winding up. As at 30 June 2020, there were 3 members of the company (2019: 4).

6. Retained surplus

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of financial year	346,930	114,704
Surplus for the year	46,362	232,226
	393,292	346,930

7. Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<i>Current</i>		
Accruals	13,155	5,000
GST payable	10,424	8,100
Trade creditors	-	1,557
PAYG payable	5,092	6,622
Superannuation payable	-	8,323
Annual leave	24,537	13,555
Deferred Income	50,000	-
	103,208	43,157
<i>Non-current</i>		
Long service leave	17,472	14,691
	120,680	57,848

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

8. Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	356,119	262,413

(b) Reconciliation of surplus for the year to net cash flows provided by operating activities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Surplus for the year	46,362	232,226
<i>Changes in net assets and liabilities:</i>		
Change in liabilities		
Trade and other payables	62,832	52,848
Change in Assets		
Trade and other debtors	(15,488)	(142,365)
Net cash provided by operating activities	93,706	142,709

9. Operating commitments

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Lease commitments</i>		
Within one year	-	3,424

10. Key management personnel compensation

The directors and other members of key management personnel of the company during the year were:

Michael Lynch
Diana D'Ambra (Resigned Apr 2020)
Wayne Stokes
Lucinda Brogden
Jane Jose

Aggregate paid or payable to directors of Be Kind Sydney Ltd. for the company was \$Nil (2019: \$Nil).

11. Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel compensation

Aggregate paid or payable to key management personnel was \$166,250 (2019: \$108,658).

(b) Transactions with other related parties

Aggregate received or receivable from a related party was \$268,250 (2019: \$322,000).

Be Kind Sydney Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

11. Related party transactions (continued)

During the previous year, the company entered into an open ended management fee agreement with a related party. The management fee is determined by applying the percentage of time spent by individual staff members on work for the related party by the then-current salary of the relevant staff member. The fee for the year ended 30 June 2020 was \$266,000. Future fees cannot be reliably measured at 30 June 2020.

12. Information to be furnished under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Total costs of fundraising/gross income from fundraising	14.48%	8.12%
Cost of fundraising	77,212	63,264
Fundraising income	532,980	778,738
Net surplus from fundraising/gross income from fundraising	8.70%	29.82%
Net surplus	46,362	232,226
Fundraising income	532,980	778,738

13. Subsequent events

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

14. Remuneration of auditors

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Audit of the financial report	5,500	5,000

The auditor of Be Kind Sydney Ltd. is HLB Mann Judd Assurance (NSW) Pty Ltd.