

# **Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc**

ABN 49 158 531 102

## **Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

# Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

ABN 49 158 531 102

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

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**Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc**

ABN 49 158 531 102

**Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 60-40 of the Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Responsible Persons of Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Andrew Fisher FCA, Partner (auditor registration number 306364) on behalf of  
Banks Group Assurance Pty Ltd, Chartered Accountants  
Authorised audit company registration number 294178 (ACN 115 749 598)

14 September 2020

Melbourne, Australia

## Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

ABN 49 158 531 102

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>Income</b>		
Grant Income - Operating Funding Commonwealth	1,531,035	1,408,234
Grant Income - Operating Funding State	483,060	455,714
Grant Income - Project Funding CLSP	371,936	314,414
Grant Income - Project Funding Other	1,281,085	1,230,230
Legal education	68,067	85,759
Legal services	6,936	14,033
Philanthropic donations	48,923	64,817
Other income	111,716	25,646
Recoupment from FLLS	332,808	355,920
Finance income	57,223	75,507
	<b>4,292,789</b>	<b>4,030,274</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employee benefits expense	(3,150,321)	(2,833,746)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
PPE - Depreciation	(47,979)	(44,891)
Occupancy expenses	(176,736)	(156,819)
FLLS costs	(270,492)	(294,093)
Other expenses	(459,741)	(360,521)
	<b>(4,105,269)</b>	<b>(3,690,070)</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	<b>187,520</b>	<b>340,204</b>
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive surplus for the year</b>	<b>187,520</b>	<b>340,204</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

ABN 49 158 531 102

## Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,426,184	2,878,735
Trade and other receivables	4	400,532	104,769
Other assets	5	12,545	14,768
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,839,261</u>	<u>2,998,272</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	123,302	149,961
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>123,302</u>	<u>149,961</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,962,563</u>	<u>3,148,233</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	327,798	232,403
Employee benefits	9	386,141	302,922
Deferred income	10	1,371,548	902,030
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>2,085,487</u>	<u>1,437,355</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee benefits	9	84,330	87,302
Long-term provisions	11	143,683	162,033
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>228,013</u>	<u>249,335</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>2,313,500</u>	<u>1,686,690</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,649,063</u>	<u>1,461,543</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Capital Replacement Reserve		90,000	90,000
Retained Surplus		1,559,063	1,371,543
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,649,063</u>	<u>1,461,543</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

ABN 49 158 531 102

### Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2020

	Retained Surplus	Capital Replacement Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2019</b>	<b>1,371,543</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>1,461,543</b>
Surplus attributable to the entity	187,520	-	187,520
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>1,559,063</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>1,649,063</b>

2019

	Retained Surplus	Capital Replacement Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2018</b>	1,031,339	90,000	1,121,339
Surplus attributable to the entity	340,204	-	340,204
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>1,371,543</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>1,461,543</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

ABN 49 158 531 102

### Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Receipts from grants	4,231,828	3,343,612
Other receipts	590,297	437,981
Payments to suppliers and employees	(4,310,580)	(3,564,141)
Interest received	57,223	75,507
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	14 <u>568,768</u>	<u>292,959</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	<u>(21,319)</u>	(16,687)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>(21,319)</u>	<u>(16,687)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held	547,449	276,272
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>2,878,735</u>	<u>2,602,463</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	3 <u><u>3,426,184</u></u>	<u><u>2,878,735</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

The financial report covers Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc as an individual entity. Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc is a not-for-profit Company, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

#### **1 Basis of Preparation**

In the opinion of those charged with Governance the Company is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(a) Income Tax**

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

##### **(b) Leases**

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

##### **(c) Revenue and other income**

###### **Grant revenue**

Certain Government grants (including those received from VLA) are recognised under *AASB 120: Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*. Grant revenue is recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all grant conditions will be met. Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating. Grants relating to assets are credited to deferred income at fair value and are credited to income over the expected useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis. All other contracts are recognised under *AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers* as detailed below.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(c) Revenue and other income**

###### **Revenue from contracts with customers**

For current year

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

###### **Specific revenue streams**

###### **Grant and project services income**

The Association earns revenue from provision of professional services, incorporating legal and consulting advice. Revenue is recognised over time in the accounting period when services are rendered.

Fee arrangements are generally agreed in advance. This include the payments of each milestone under the grant agreement or project services contract. Contracts recognised using this method have been deemed to have to a commercial substance under AASB 15, and as such are not recognised under AASB 1058 as income where no sufficiently specific performance obligations exist.

The association determines the key performance obligations within each contract and assigns revenue under the contract to each obligation. Revenue is recognised at the completion of these obligations as the benefit under the contract is transferred to the counterparty.

The Association has determined that no significant financing component exists in respect of the professional services revenue streams since the period between when the Association transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

A receivable in relation to these services is recognised when a bill has been invoiced, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(c) Revenue and other income**

###### **Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition**

###### **Contract assets and liabilities**

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the Company presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the Company's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the Company recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a good or service to the customer, the Company presents the contract as a contract liability.

##### **(d) Goods and services tax (GST)**

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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

##### **(e) Property, plant and equipment**

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

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

###### **Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (e) Property, plant and equipment

##### Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a reducing balance basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

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

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Office Equipment	20-25%
Computer Equipment	40%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

#### (f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

##### Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

##### *Classification*

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

##### *Amortised cost*

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### (f) Financial instruments

###### Financial assets

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

###### *Impairment of financial assets*

###### *Trade receivables*

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

###### Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

##### (g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

##### (h) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company'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 wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

The association employs a number of staff who are covered by the *Long Service Benefits Portability Act 2018*. From 1 July 2019 these employees no longer accrue a long service leave entitlement that is held as a liability within the association. Rather, the association pays directly into the portable long service leave central fund that will pay out any long service leave entitlements that are earned from that point onwards. Any long service leave benefit that the employee had accrued before 1 July 2019 remains a liability of the association.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### (i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

##### (j) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has not adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 1 July 2019. The decision on recognition of new accounting standards has been made in line with the basis of preparation of the accounts as described in note 1. As such the information in the accounts has been prepared in line with the requirements of the users of the financial statements. The new accounting standards and the association's treatment of each is provided below.

##### **AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with customers**

*AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers* has been recognised on a contract by contract basis by the association. It has not been recognised in full however as a small number of contracts continue to be recognised under *AASB 120: Accounting for Government Grants* as this standard better reflects the revenue recognition expectation of the grant providers at this time.

##### **AASB 16: Leases**

*AASB 16: Leases* has not been adopted by the association. The operating leases of the association continue to be recognised under the accounting standard *AASB 17: Leases*. See note 2b for the accounting policy.

#### 3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	491,147	213,537
Short-term deposits	2,935,037	2,665,198
	<b>3,426,184</b>	<b>2,878,735</b>

#### 4 Trade and Other Receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	389,620	87,450
Other receivables	10,912	17,319
<b>Total current trade and other receivables</b>	<b>400,532</b>	<b>104,769</b>

## Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

ABN 49 158 531 102

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

#### 5 Other Assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	12,545	14,768

#### 6 Property, plant and equipment

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Office equipment		
At cost	318,008	321,556
Accumulated depreciation	(223,025)	(204,036)
Total office equipment	94,983	117,520
Computer equipment		
At cost	98,883	105,246
Accumulated depreciation	(70,564)	(72,805)
Total computer equipment	28,319	32,441
Total plant and equipment	123,302	149,961
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>123,302</b>	<b>149,961</b>

#### 7 Intangible Assets

Website costs		
Cost	12,800	12,800
Accumulated amortisation	(12,800)	(12,800)

#### 8 Trade and Other Payables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	17,015	39,333
GST payable	107,670	51,595
Sundry creditors and accrued expenses	203,113	141,475
	<b>327,798</b>	<b>232,403</b>

## Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

ABN 49 158 531 102

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

#### 9 Employee Benefits

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Provision for long service leave	136,595	116,511
Provision for annual leave	249,546	186,411
	<u>386,141</u>	<u>302,922</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for long service leave	<u>84,330</u>	<u>87,302</u>

#### 10 Other Financial Liabilities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
CLSP Funds	43,086	188,861
VLA ERO - State	248,325	248,325
VLA ERO Extra (a)	51,234	51,234
VLA Other	29,742	29,742
Non CLSP Funds	999,161	383,868
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,371,548</u>	<u>902,030</u>

##### (a) VLA ERO Extra

VLA ERO extra comprises \$21,930 (2015/16), \$15,647 (2014/15), \$10,650 (2013/14) and \$3,007 (2012/13)

#### 11 Provisions

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT		
Other provisions	<u>143,683</u>	<u>162,033</u>

## Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

ABN 49 158 531 102

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

#### 12 Capital and Leasing Commitments

##### Operating Leases

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- not later than one year	201,904	152,493
- between one year and five years	605,103	-
	<u>807,007</u>	<u>152,493</u>

The Association has a property lease commitment. It is a non-cancellable operating lease with an original six-year term, and rent payable monthly in advance. The board has agreed to exercise the option to extend the lease for a term of a further 4 years extending to May 2024.

#### 13 Contingencies

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019:None).

#### 14 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Surplus for the year	187,520	340,204
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	47,978	44,891
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(295,763)	182,717
- decrease in other assets	2,223	14,429
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	469,518	(355,891)
- increase in trade and other payables	95,395	18,683
- increase in provisions	61,897	47,926
Cashflows from operations	<u>568,768</u>	<u>292,959</u>

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

#### **15 Events after the end of the Reporting Period**

The financial report was authorised for issue on 14 September 2020 by those charged with governance.

COVID-19 and its associated economic impacts remain uncertain. The Company continues to closely monitor developments with a focus on potential financial and operational impacts. The Board, on the date of approving these financial statements, are of the view that the effects of COVID-19 do not alter the significant estimates, judgements and assumptions used in the preparation of these financial statements, however note that the situation is continuing to evolve.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

#### **16 Statutory Information**

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

Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc  
10/277 William Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000

**Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc**

ABN 49 158 531 102

**Responsible Persons' Declaration**

The responsible persons declare that in the responsible persons' opinion:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013*.

Board Member:  .....

  
Board Member: .....

Dated 14 September 2020

## Independent Audit Report to the members of Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc, 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' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Registered Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

#### 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 Registered Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and 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 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.

#### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Registered Entity's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Responsibilities of Responsible Entities for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of the Registered Entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the ACNC Act and the needs of the members. The responsible entities' responsibility also includes such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a 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 responsible entities are responsible for assessing the Registered 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 responsible entities either intend to liquidate the Registered Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Independent Audit Report to the members of Women's Legal Service Victoria Inc

### 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 the financial report.

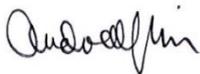
As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 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 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 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.

We 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 control that we identify during our audit.



Banks Group Assurance Pty Ltd, Chartered Accountants  
Authorised audit company number 294178 (ACN 115 749 598)



Andrew Fisher FCA, Partner  
Registration number 306364

Melbourne, Australia  
14 September 2020