Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated
ABN 38 691 783 234

Special Purpose Financial Report - 30 June 2020

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Contents 30 June 2020

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General information

The financial statements cover Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated's functional and presentation currency and rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial report consists of the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Financial Statements and the Statement by the Committee Members.

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated is a not-for-profit incorporated association, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. It's registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office

Principal place of business

Level 2 NAB House 71 Smith Street Darwin NT 0800 Level 2 NAB House 71 Smith Street Darwin NT 0800

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Committee members on November 2020. The Committee members have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue			
Revenue from ordinary activities	3 4	1,600	19,109
Revenue from grants	4	172,140	150,000
Interest received		270	253
Other revenue	5	13,601	2,364
Total revenue	-	187,611	171,726
Expenses			
Expenses from ordinary activities	6	73,773	111,288
Employee expenses		97,130	97,036
Depreciation		7,796	19,717
Total expenses	=	178,699	222,041
Surplus/(Deficit) before income tax expense	13	8,912	(56,315)
Other comprehensive income for the year	E		
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		8,912	(56,315)

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	385,142	332,385
Trade and other receivables	8	-	880
Total current assets	-	385,142	333,265
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,783	6,975
Total non-current assets		4,783	6,975
Total assets	_	389,925	340,240
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	28,699	31,881
Contract Liabilities	11	45,753	-
Provisions	12	62,746	64,544
Total current liabilities	-	137,198	96,425
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	*	
Total non-current liabilities	-		-
Total liabilities		137,198	96,425
Net assets	8=	252,727	243,815
Equity			
Retained surpluses	13	252,727	243,815
Total equity		252,727	243,815

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	300,130	300,130
Deficit after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	(56,486)	(56,486)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(56,486)	(56,486)
Balance at 30 June 2019	243,815	243,815
	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	243,815	243,815
Surplus after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	8,912	8,912
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,912	8,912
Balance at 30 June 2020	252,727	252,727

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Impact of adoption

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

Basis of preparation

In the Committee members' opinion, the Council is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

For the purpose of preparing the financial statements, the Council is a not-for-profit entity.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Northern Territory Associations Act and associated regulations. The Committee members have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members of Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') 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', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

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 Council's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		16,081 (130,129)	37,093 (213,443)
		(114,048)	(176,350)
Interest received		270	253
Grants received	-	172,140	150,000
Net cash from operating activities	18 _	(58,362)	(26,097)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	-	(5,605)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	_	-	
Cash flows from financing activities	<u>=</u>		
Net cash from financing activities	_	<u> </u>	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		52,757	(26,097)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	-	332,385	358,482
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7 _	385,142	332,385

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

The incorporated association recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Council is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Council: 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.

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

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Council satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

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

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

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.

Income tax

The Council is exempt from income tax under item 2.1 of section 50-10 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

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 Council'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 Council'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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the Council has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the Council is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment

3-5 years

Motor vehicles

3 years

The useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Council. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Council 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.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Council's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Council recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the Council has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Leases

From October 2014, the Council occupied the office premises located at Level 2, 71 Smith Street, Darwin. This office space was provided free of charge.

By their nature, peppercorn leases will seldom be quantitatively material. In the context of the NFPs operations, the Council exempt from AASB16 to calculate Right of use Asset and Leases liability to record their fair value for the whole lease term.

No expense and revenue are recognised on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and no commitments have been disclosed in relation to this lease. The market value of the rental of the premises for the period was \$12,678.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Council for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020. The Council has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Keep Australia Beautiful Council NT Incorporated Association Special Purpose Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2020

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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 Council 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 Council 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 Council unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Council determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The incorporated association assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the incorporated association and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Provision for impairment of receivables

The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtors' financial position.

No impairment of receivables has been recognised as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Note 3. Revenue from ordinary activities

Corporate sponsors Memberships	1,600	45.000
	1 600	15,909
	1,600	3,200 19,109
	1,000	10,100
Note 4. Revenue from grants		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Department of Natural Resources, Environment and Arts Northern Territory Government Grant	150,000 22,140	150,000
	172,140	150,000
Note 5. Other revenue		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Other income	3,601	
Donations Cashflow Boost	10,000	2,364
Cashilow Boost	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	13,601	2,364
Note 6. Expenses from ordinary activities		
	2020	2019 \$
Telephone	3,005	2,840
Travel	8,729	21,865
Bookkeeping and accounting fees	8,320	10,137
Insurance	5,368	5,244
Advertising Materials and supplies	12,145	11,011
Materials and supplies Motor vehicle expenses	2,187	264
Events	9,338 7,639	10,397 27,996
Audit fees	3,500	3,500
Computer and internet expenses	1,685	2,390
Printing and postage	808	2,289
Other expenses	11,049	13,355
	73,773	111,288

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash on hand Cash at bank and on deposit	385,142	332,385
	385,142	332,385
Note 8. Trade and other receivables		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade receivables		880
		880
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	50,966 (46,183) 4,783	45,361 (45,361)
Motor vehicles - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	143,412 (143,412)	143,412 (136,437)
	4,783	6,975 6,975
Note 10. Trade and other payables		
2004 2000 Charles (1011 10 10 Charles) 2004 2004 Charles (1000 Charles) (1000 Ch	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade payables GST payable Payroll liabilities Superannuation payable Other creditors	1,474 13,856 5,328 1,973 6,068	4,370 13,325 5,328 1,973 6,885
	28,699	31,881

Keep Australia Beautiful Council NT Incorporated Association Special Purpose Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2020

Note 11. Current liabilities - other (continued)

Note 11. Contract Liability

Current	2020	2019 \$
Unexpended Grant	45,753	***
	45,753	

Note 12. Provisions

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Current		
Annual Leave	28,253	34,979
Long Service Leave	34,493	29,565
	62,746	64,544
Non-current		
Long service leave		-

Note 13. Equity - retained surpluses

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year (Deficit) for the year	243,815 8,912	300,130 (56,486)
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	252,727	243,644

Note 14. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit (NT), the auditor of the Council:

2020	2019 \$
3,500	3,500
	\$

Note 15. Contingent liabilities

The Council had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Note 16. Commitments

The Council had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Pinnacle Incorporated Association Special Purpose Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2016

Note 17. Events after the reporting period

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

Note 18. Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2020	2019
(Deficit) for the year	8,912	(56,315)
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation	7,796	19,717
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (Decrease)/increase in Contract liability Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits Decrease in other operating liabilities	880 (3,181) 45,753 (1,798)	15,620 (3,606) - (1,513)
Net cash from operating activities	58,362	(26,097)

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement by the Committee Members 30 June 2020

In our opinion:

- (a) the accompanying financial report as set out on pages 2-15, being a special purpose financial statement, is drawn up so as to present fairly in all material respects the state of affairs of the Council as at 30 June 2020 and the results of the Council for the year ended on that date;
- (b) the accounts of the Council have been properly prepared and are in accordance with the books of account of the Council;
 and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

We confirm as follows:

(a) The name of each committee member of the Council during the relevant financial year was that date;

Chairperson Deputy Chair Treasurer Members Jeff Colver
Banambi Wunungmurra
Jeff Colver
Gary Swanson
Charlie King
Heimo Schober

(b) The principal activity of the Council during the relevant financial year was developing and implementing programs to encourage Northern Territory people and their communities to protect, conserve their environment and improve their wellbeing and associated living conditions.

There have been no significant changes in the activities of the Council during the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

(c) The net surplus of the Council for the financial year was \$8,912 (2019: deficit \$56,486).

On behalf of the Committee

Jeff Colver Chairperson

9 November 2020

Darwin

Gary Swanson Committee Member 9 November 2020

Darwin

Keep Aus Independ Incorpora	stralia Beautiful Counc lent auditor's report to ated	il (NT) Incorporat the members of I	ed Keep Australia	Beautiful Counci	I (NT)	
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Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Independent auditor's report to the members of Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated	
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Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement by the Committee Members 30 June 2020

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On behalf of the Committee

Jeff Colver Chairperson

Gary Swanson Committee Member

November 2020 Darwin November 2020

Darwin

Pinnacle Incorporated Association Special Purpose Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2016

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	2020 \$	2019 \$
(Deficit) for the year	8,912	(56,315)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	7,796	19,717
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	880	15,620
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(3,181)	(3,606)
(Decrease)/increase in Contract liability	45,753	7.00
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(1,798)	(1,513)
Decrease in other operating liabilities		
Net cash from operating activities	58,362	(26,097)

Pinnacle Incorporated Association Special Purpose Notes to the financial statements 30 June 2016

Note 17. Events after the reporting period

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Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation	7,796	19,717
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (Decrease)/increase in Contract liability Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits Decrease in other operating liabilities	880 (3,181) 45,753 (1,798)	15,620 (3,606) - (1,513)
Net cash from operating activities	58,362	(26,097)

Keep Australia Beautiful Council (NT) Incorporated Statement by the Committee Members 30 June 2020

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(c) The net surplus of the Council for the financial year was \$8,912 (2019: deficit \$56,486).

On behalf of the Committee

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November 2020 Darwin Gary Swanson Committee Member

November 2020 Darwin

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9 November 2020

Darwin

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Darwin