CASPA Services Ltd

ABN 78 263 985 795

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

CASPA Services Ltd

ABN 78 263 985 795

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Celebrating 100 years

wca
audit & assurance services

24 November 2020

Board of Directors
CASPA Services Ltd
17 Keen St
LISMORE NSW 2480

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

This declaration is made in connection with our audit of the financial report of the CASPA Services Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2020 and in accordance with the provisions of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

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 this audit.

Yours faithfully,

wca audit & assurance services pty ltd
Authorised Audit Company

Steven I Trustum
Director

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More than just Numbers

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue and other income	4	**32,537,988**	24,603,308
Employee benefits expense		**(22,425,603)**	(17,101,098)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		**(644,002)**	(159,665)
Other operating expenses	5	**(9,570,369)**	(7,259,924)
Finance expenses		**(32,722)**	(2,564)
Profit before income tax		**(134,708)**	80,057
Income tax expense		**-**	-
Profit for the year		**(134,708)**	80,057
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(134,708)**	80,057

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**7,823**	1,817,861
Trade and other receivables	7	**6,223,761**	1,171,826
Other assets	9	**175,711**	174,782
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**6,407,295**	3,164,469
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	**2,989,992**	2,614,404
Right-of-use assets	10	**381,228**	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**3,371,220**	2,614,404
TOTAL ASSETS		**9,778,515**	5,778,873
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	**4,273,048**	1,910,815
Borrowings	12	**444,202**	13,988
Employee benefits	14	**1,301,188**	1,044,781
Other liabilities	13	**24,000**	990
Lease liabilities	10	**114,072**	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**6,156,510**	2,970,574
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12	**671,335**	35,323
Employee benefits	14	**220,309**	192,898
Lease liabilities	10	**284,991**	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,176,635**	228,221
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**7,333,145**	3,198,795
NET ASSETS		**2,445,370**	2,580,078
EQUITY			
Reserves		**176,741**	176,741
Retained earnings		**2,268,629**	2,403,337
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,445,370**	2,580,078

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CASPA Services Ltd

ABN 78 263 985 795

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2020

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019	**2,403,337**	**176,741**	**2,580,078**
Profit/(loss) for the year	**(134,708)**	**-**	**(134,708)**
Balance at 30 June 2020	**2,268,629**	**176,741**	**2,445,370**

2019

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2018	2,323,281	176,741	2,500,022
Profit/(loss) for the year	80,056	-	80,056
Balance at 30 June 2019	2,403,337	176,741	2,580,078

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		**28,896,254**	28,886,216
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(30,827,425)**	(26,582,116)
Interest received		**6,013**	14,215
Interest paid		**(32,722)**	(2,564)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	16	**(1,957,880)**	2,315,751
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**510,000**	25,209
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(1,054,909)**	(910,302)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(544,909)**	(885,093)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		**948,922**	-
Repayment of borrowings		**(12,987)**	(661,433)
Payment of lease liabilities		**(373,476)**	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**562,459**	(661,433)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**(1,940,330)**	769,225
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,817,861**	1,048,636
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	16(a)	**(122,469)**	1,817,861

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

The financial report covers CASPA Services Ltd as an individual entity. CASPA Services Ltd is a not-for-profit Company, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The principal activities of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2020 were the provision of support services to families and youth.

The functional and presentation currency of CASPA Services Ltd is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 24 November 2020.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.*

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

Grant Income

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Amounts arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received. The Company considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

Capital Grants

Capital grants received to enable the Company to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be under the Company's control and which is enforceable are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project as there is no profit margin.

For the acquisition of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the Company.

Donations

Donations collected, including cash and goods for resale, are recognised as revenue when the Company gains control of the asset.

Legacies

Legacies are recognised when the Company is notified of an impending distribution or the legacy is received, whichever occurs earlier.

Revenue from legacies comprising bequests of shares or other property are recognised at fair value, being the market value of the shares or property at the date the company becomes legally entitled to the shares or property.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Income Tax

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

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the cost model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line 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
Buildings	2.5%
Plant and Equipment	10% - 50%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	7.5% - 15%
Motor Vehicles	25%

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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) 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
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL

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.

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.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss (refer to hedging

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets
accounting policy for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.)

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 60 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

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.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets
losses are estimated and recognised.

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 finance lease liabilities.

(f) 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.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Leases

readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(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.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Key estimates - fair value of financial instruments

The Company has certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Where fair value has not able to be determined based on quoted price, a valuation model has been used. The inputs to these models are observable, where possible, however these techniques involve significant estimates and therefore fair value of the instruments could be affected by changes in these assumptions and inputs.

COVID 19

As a result of the spread of the COVID 19 pandemic, economic uncertainties have arisen which may have an impact on the Company. The Government mandated restrictions have impacted the operations and delivery of the Company's programs. The Company's Government funded programs are considered essential and the Company's revenue from Government funded programs have not been negatively affected. There are additional financial impacts expected as a result of the spread of COVID 19 but these cannot yet be accurately measured.

4 Revenue and Other Income

Fee for service income	**9,987,420**	9,644,500
Fundraising income	**203,558**	6,101
Grant income	**21,906,504**	14,811,209
Interest income	**6,013**	14,215
Other income	**303,253**	110,594
Profit on sale of assets	**83,369**	8,303
Rent received	**47,871**	8,386
Total revenue and other income	**32,537,988**	24,603,308

5 Other operating expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
Administration expenses	**354,751**	207,511
Bad debts	**-**	18,490
Consultants and contractors	**110,331**	197,138
Grant program expenses	**4,355,795**	3,627,656
IT expense	**125,158**	174,496
Motor vehicle expenses	**242,656**	346,381
Occupancy expenses	**359,282**	771,364
Office expenses	**27,474**	73,565
Other employment expenses	**2,629,636**	1,121,063
Repairs & maintenance	**474,713**	354,361
Sundry expenses	**458,903**	226,372
Telephone and internet	**431,670**	141,527
Total other operating expenses	**9,570,369**	7,259,924

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

		2020	2019
		$	$
Cash at bank and in hand		**7,823**	1,817,861
		7,823	1,817,861

7 Trade and Other Receivables

		2020	2019
		$	$
CURRENT			
Trade receivables		**2,003,038**	350,076
Provision for impairment	(a)	**-**	(18,490)
		2,003,038	331,586
Other receivables		**8,871**	-
Accrued income		**4,211,852**	840,240
Total current trade and other receivables		**6,223,761**	1,171,826

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

(a) Impairment of receivables

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by AASB 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

8 Property, plant and equipment

	2020	2019
Land and buildings		
At fair value	**1,100,000**	1,100,000
At cost	**1,032,671**	1,236,159
Accumulated depreciation	**(71,313)**	(159,311)
Total land and buildings	**2,061,358**	2,176,848
Plant and equipment		
At cost	**197,963**	185,190
Accumulated depreciation	**(126,823)**	(86,649)
Total plant and equipment	**71,140**	98,541

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

8 Property, plant and equipment

Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	**263,214**	92,025
Accumulated depreciation	**(109,497)**	(67,017)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	**153,717**	25,008
Motor vehicles		
At cost	**720,141**	477,457
Accumulated depreciation	**(380,937)**	(318,007)
Total motor vehicles	**339,204**	159,450
Computer software		
At cost	**424,925**	168,384
Accumulated depreciation	**(60,352)**	(13,827)
Total computer software	**364,573**	154,557
Total plant and equipment	**928,634**	437,556
Total property, plant and equipment	**2,989,992**	2,614,404

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Computer Software	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2020						
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,176,848	98,541	25,008	159,450	154,557	2,614,404
Additions	327,937	12,773	171,190	286,469	256,541	1,054,910
Disposals	(419,972)	-	-	(6,659)	-	(426,631)
Depreciation expense	(23,455)	(40,174)	(42,481)	(100,056)	(46,525)	(252,691)
Balance at the end of the year	2,061,358	71,140	153,717	339,204	364,573	2,989,992

9 Other Assets

	2020	2019
	$	$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	**175,711**	174,782

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

10 Leases

The Company has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and related Interpretations.

Company as a lessee

The Company has leases over a range of assets including land and buildings, vehicles and IT equipment.

Right-of-use assets

	Property, Plant and Equipment $
Year ended 30 June 2020	
Balance at beginning of year	**716,750**
Additions to right-of-use assets	**55,789**
Depreciation	**(391,311)**
Balance at end of year	**381,228**

Lease liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT		
Lease liability	**114,072**	-
NON CURRENT		
Lease liability	**284,991**	-
Total	**399,063**	-

11 Trade and Other Payables

	2020 $	2019 $
Current		
Trade payables	**2,935,822**	503,789
Accrued expenses	**1,217,456**	748,686
Fringe benefit tax payable	**6,916**	-
Accrued wages	**112,855**	658,339
	4,273,049	1,910,814

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

12 Borrowings

	2020	2019
	$	$
CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Bank overdraft	**130,292**	-
Finance lease	**13,910**	12,988
Line of credit	**300,000**	-
Business loan	**-**	1,000
Total current borrowings	**444,202**	13,988

	2020	2019
	$	$
NON-CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Finance lease	**21,413**	35,323
Bank loan	**649,922**	-
Total non-current borrowings	**671,335**	35,323
Total borrowings	**1,115,537**	49,311

The bank loan is secured by a registered first mortgage over certain freehold properties owned by the Company.

The Company has applied Amendment 2020-1 and the bank loan has been recognised as non-current as the Company has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The repayment arrangement for the bank loan is interest-only for the first 5 years from May 2017.

13 Other Liabilities

	2020	2019
	$	$
CURRENT		
Unexpended grants	**24,000**	-
Other liabilities	**-**	990
	24,000	990

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

14 Employee Benefits

	2020	2019
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	**1,232,349**	1,014,358
Long service leave	**68,839**	30,423
	1,301,188	1,044,781

	2020	2019
	$	$
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	**220,309**	192,898
	220,309	192,898

15 Reserves

(a) Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve records fair value movements on property, plant and equipment held under the revaluation model.

16 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of cash

	2020	2019
	$	$
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,823**	1,817,861
Bank overdrafts	**(130,292)**	-
	(122,469)	1,817,861

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

16 Cash Flow Information

(b) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

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

	2020	2019
	$	$
Profit for the year	**(134,708)**	80,055
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	**644,002**	159,665
- net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(83,369)**	(8,303)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(5,051,937)**	2,518,656
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	**(929)**	(825,588)
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	**23,010**	990
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**2,362,233**	220,142
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	**283,818**	170,134
Cashflows from operations	**(1,957,880)**	2,315,751

(c) Borrowing facilities

The following facilities were available at the end of the reporting period:

	2020	2019
	$	$
Total facilities		
Bank loan facility	**650,000**	650,000
Line of credit facility	**300,000**	300,000
	950,000	950,000
Used at reporting date		
Bank loan facility	**649,922**	1,000
Line of credit facility	**300,000**	-
	949,922	1,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

16 Cash Flow Information

(c) Borrowing facilities

	2020	2019
	$	$
Unused at reporting date		
Bank loan facility	**78**	649,000
Line of credit facility	**-**	300,000
	78	949,000

The finance facilities are secured by registered first mortgage over the properties at 17-19 Keen Street, Lismore NSW 2480 and 821 Jiggi Road, Jiggi NSW 2480.

17 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $ 4 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company.

18 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is $ 346,858 (2019: $ 568,335).

19 Contingencies

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

20 Related Parties

(a) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

	Purchases
	$
KMP related parties	
Directors	3,578

21 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 24 November 2020 by the Directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

22 Statutory Information

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

CASPA Services Ltd
17 Keen Street
Lismore NSW 2480

CASPA Services Ltd

ABN 78 263 985 795

Directors' 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.*

Responsible person

....

Responsible person

....

Dated 24 November 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASPA SERVICES LTD

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of CASPA Services Ltd, is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors 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.

Other Information

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

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

REGISTERED COMPANY AUDITORS
GJ Smith
BBus, LLB, CA, DipFP
SI Trustum
BBus, CA, DipFP
TL Kirkland
BBus, CA

SMSF AUDITORS
GJ Smith
BBus, LLB, CA, DipFP
SI Trustum
BBus, CA, DipFP
MJ Gahan
BBus, CA, DipFP

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASPA SERVICES LTD

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

wca audit & assurance services pty ltd
Authorised Audit Company

Steven I Trustum
Director

Date: 24 November 2020

REGISTERED COMPANY AUDITORS

GJ Smith
BBus, LLB, CA, DipFP

SI Trustum
BBus, CA, DipFP

TL Kirkland
BBus, CA

SMSF AUDITORS

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More than just Numbers