

Life Saving Victoria Limited

ACN: 102 927 364

Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Life Saving Victoria Limited

ACN: 102 927 364

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

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Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Directors' Report 30 June 2021

This Report is made pursuant to the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors present their report on Life Saving Victoria Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Company particulars

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

Life Saving Victoria Limited
200 The Boulevard
Port Melbourne Victoria 3207

Life Saving Victoria Limited is a Company limited by guarantee, incorporated in Australia and having its principal place of business at the address listed above.

Members' liability

The Company is limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the Constitution states that each member, of which there are approximately 38,909 is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company.

The directors present their report together with the financial statements of Life Saving Victoria Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021 and the Auditor's Report thereon.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Paul James
David Rylance (Term completed November 2020)
Georgie Wettenhall
Vincent Sheehan (Term completed November 2020)
Rachael Rylance
Angela Malan
Shane Dunne
Susan Wolff
Adam Alsbury
Kane Treloar
Katrina Antony (Appointed November 2020)
Anthony Neal (Appointed August 2020)
Liza Gelt (Appointed January 2021)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Life Saving Victoria Limited during the financial year was Lifesaving Services and Water Safety Education and Training.

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Directors' Report

30 June 2021

Review of operations and results

LSV realised a strong financial result in the 2020–21 financial year with a surplus of \$1,139,697 (2019-2020: -\$116,933). In the context of greater uncertainty and continuing COVID-19 lockdowns and related impacts in 2021–22, this surplus will continue to support LSV, clubs, the aquatic industry and other stakeholders to deliver essential water safety outcomes in this volatile environment.

During this time, LSV contended with:

- More people recreating by the water in new ways and across more diverse locations
 - Easing restrictions coinciding with the start of summer led to mass public gathering on beaches
 - To avoid mass gatherings, people sought access to more remote and often unpatrolled locations, many that had received above average winter and spring rainfall
- Significant reduction of social enterprise activities including public and group training, safety assessments, function centre and retail
- Late announcement of the Victorian Budget at the end of November, creating a high level of uncertainty regarding program and service resourcing.
 - Despite this, LSV were able to successfully deliver essential services across all facets of water safety
- Rolling lockdowns, which created even more uncertainty regarding ongoing delivery of critical programs and services as the year progressed
- Approximately 145,000 participants missing out on learn to swim activities each week that Victoria was in lockdown, most of which were children
- Volunteer lifesaver concerns about patrolling potential COVID-19 hotspots
 - These concerns were addressed, resulting in very few shortfalls over the summer period

Additional state and federal government support through additional grant funding, a Treasurers Advance and government stimulus programs, enabled LSV to sustain and adapt operations to:

- scale up essential lifesaving services in response to the unusually high and variable demand and risk,
- provide enhanced support for lifesaving clubs, volunteers and the aquatic industry,
- scale-up public awareness water safety campaigns given the predicted heightened drowning risk,
- provide personal protective equipment (PPE) for all our frontline workers and volunteers, and
- retain casual and seasonal staff.

The Victorian Government continued to acknowledge the need for the provision of specialist water safety programs within multicultural communities, with \$455,233 made available for this purpose in 2020–21 (\$454,909 in 2019-20). An additional \$125,000 continues to be provided by VicHealth for the Growing Participation in Sport - The Key to Aquatics Project for CALD communities.

Even in a year of pandemic restrictions, pleasingly there was a small growth in membership at our 57 affiliated lifesaving clubs, with our 38,909 members (38,123 in 2019-20) performing vital lifesaving roles across the state.

Together with our volunteer members, permanent, casual and seasonal staff, licensees, community education and aquatic industry members, as well as associated marine and rescue organisations, we continue to engage in all areas of the community and build positive partnerships with all stakeholders for community resilience strategies and drowning prevention initiatives.

Pandemic Financial Impact – COVID-19

LSV's social enterprise activities continued to be impacted by the rolling pandemic restrictions in Victoria. There was a significant decrease in revenue in all social enterprise areas (2020-21 \$5.46M, 2019-20 \$6.54) including public and group training, pool safety assessments and programs, function centre events and the retail program.

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Directors' Report

30 June 2021

Review of operations and results (continued)

Pandemic Financial Impact – COVID-19 (continued)

With constant uncertainty, projections were regularly updated to match realistic expectations with revenue generated. Measures undertaken to minimise expenses and increase revenue potential during this period included:

- Staff taking leave where possible and being redeployed in other areas where necessary
- All discretionary spending reviewed and curtailed in line with activities and priorities
- Program costs reviewed where no corresponding income able to be generated
- Working with all levels of government to achieve additional funding in the November state budget to address shortfalls in required program delivery and enhance activities due to the impacts of COVID-19
- Applying for grants where possible to supplement activities

LSV was also able to benefit from state and federal government stimulus packages during the pandemic. During the 2020–21 financial year, the total cash benefits received were \$2.617M from the JobKeeper program, \$161K to support Aquatic Sport from Sports and Recreation Victoria, and \$28K for The Views under the Hospitality Relief Fund.

LSV also received funding via a Treasurers Advance to deliver additional essential services during the summer season; including the provision of required personal protective equipment (PPE) for all our frontline workers and volunteers, additional aerial services (helicopter and drone), training for volunteers and enhanced public messaging.

With the support of this additional funding, LSV implemented key initiatives to provide ongoing assistance to our stakeholders during this challenging year. This includes:

- Support for Lifesaving clubs
 - Preparation of COVID-safe planning templates and assistance
 - Series of regular COVID focused meetings with all Club Presidents
 - Preparation of FAQs for all club members
 - Supply of all personal protective equipment for club activities
 - Implementation of QR codes for COVID-19-compliance
 - Affiliation and Nipper fees waived
 - Training award processing fees waived
 - Administration grants paid early in August 2020
- Support for the Aquatic Industry
 - 25 per cent off training courses
 - 25 per cent off selected programs
 - 25 per cent off assessment services
 - Free swim teacher courses for 240 candidates across the aquatic industry

The impact of the COVID-19 restrictions in the 2020–21 year will continue to be felt in 2021–22 with many training courses across LSV requiring a year-on-year requalification.

Facilities Development

Life Saving Victoria received \$2.8M for the Emergency Services Refurbishment Fund (ESRF) to improve infrastructure and facilities at Lifesaving clubs, backing the important work of our volunteers by providing better facilities for response, training and community engagement. Over \$1.2M of the ESRF funds were expensed in the 2020-21 year with the remaining \$1.6M to be distributed in the 2021-22 year.

Facility redevelopments were completed at:

- Cape Patterson (\$0.465M)
- Anglesea (\$0.15M)
- Edithvale (\$0.75M)
- Point Lonsdale (\$0.94M)

The Clubhouse upgrade for Brighton Lifesaving Club (\$1.00M) is yet to commence, with redevelopment plans in dispute between Bayside Council and the foreshore authority.

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Directors' Report

30 June 2021

Financial Review

The full financial year result for 2020–21 was a surplus of \$1,139,697 (2019-2020: -\$116,933). This result was due to the sensible and conservative management of LSV's finances in a pandemic environment, while maximising funding opportunities. This surplus enables LSV to support ongoing programs, service delivery and stakeholders through the continued impact of pandemic restrictions

The key influences on this result include:

- Social enterprise revenue decreased by 17 per cent (2020–21 \$5.46M, 2019-20 \$6.54M) compared to the prior year, however there was strong revenue generation in the periods outside lockdowns when LSV was able to perform activities. Expenses were constantly reviewed and curtailed where possible to enable the same quality of service. Variable costs were ceased when programs/activities could not commence or continue, with ongoing reviews of fixed costs.
- Even with the significantly decreased contribution from social enterprise activities, the additional funding for base operating costs (\$2.254M) received to support LSV through the pandemic, enabled LSV to continue to deliver required levels of service.
- Further funding was received for LSV's lifeguard services, to assist clubs patrolling Victoria's coast (\$0.9M).
- The third year of funding from EMV (\$1.739M) to continue additional lifeguard services, rescue watercraft services, support for volunteers and to promote safety in public pools.
- LSV received the third year of funding from the Department of Education and Training (\$0.824M) through the Public Water Safety initiative to address school swimming and water safety, with \$0.474M held for programs to be delivered in 2021–22.
- The Surf Life Saving Foundation distributions received totalled \$796,339 (2019-20 \$208,784).
- Benefit of the federal JobKeeper program (\$2.6M) to offset a portion of the costs for ongoing LSV staff (both permanent and casual).
- The result includes an additional donation to the Surf Life Saving Rescue Fund (see Note 22 of the Financial Statements) of \$1.7M. This donation raises the LSV interest in the fund to \$5.426M. To note, under the terms of the Trust Deed of the fund, the LSV interest in the Surf Life Saving Rescue Fund is distributed at the sole discretion of the Trustee.
- The result also includes LSV's contribution (\$353,908) to the Surf Life Saving Child Safe Trust following the decision for the Surf Life Saving movement to join the National Redress Scheme

Note 2 to these Financial Statements, details total grant income as required by prevailing accounting standards. This is further broken down below to detail as to which areas of LSV these grants are attributed.

Grant Revenue	2021	2020
Aquatic industry Support	219,000	200,000
Aquatic Sport	375,318	254,845
Base operating costs	2,042,851	-
Education	1,205,355	1,331,879
Federal Funding - Volunteer Training	-	409,587
Government and Industry Relations	267,021	267,079
Grants for Clubs	636,157	666,150
IT Support	276,349	163,333
Lifeguard Services	1,641,263	942,714
Lifesaving Operations	1,943,041	816,500
Media and Communications	992,844	859,206
Membership and Leadership	384,720	97,000
Multicultural programs	674,624	729,163
Pool Safety	431,420	421,419
Risk and Research	586,124	606,287
The Views	28,000	-
Volunteer Support	1,894,334	1,530,789
Total	13,598,421	9,295,951

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Subsequent Events

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

Dividends

The Memorandum of Association of the Company provides that no income or property of the Entity, shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividends to the members. Accordingly, no dividend has been declared or paid since incorporation.

Likely developments

LSV will continue the Principal Activities

Information on directors

Paul James ASM

Qualifications Grad Cert Management, Assoc Dip Health Science (Ambulance), Cert Aquatic Leadership, Education and Practice

Experience Paul is an Area Manager in Gippsland for Ambulance Victoria (AV) where he is responsible for the provision of quality emergency ambulance operations. Paul is a registered Ambulance Paramedic and has received an Ambulance Service Medal and National Emergency Medal. Paul has contributed as a member of AV's Medical Standards Committee, has been a National Councillor on the Australian Resuscitation Committee and held numerous national directorships for the Royal Life Saving Society Australia (RLSSA).

Paul has been actively involved in lifesaving for over 40 years and is still a patrolling member and Life Member at Hampton Life Saving Club. He has been a Club President on two occasions and currently is a Director of Surf Life Saving Australia (SLSA) and member of the SLSA Foundation. Paul was awarded a RLSSA 125th Anniversary Certificate of Merit by HRH Prince Michael in recognition of his contributions to lifesaving.

Appointed November 2018

Special Responsibilities LSV President and Board Chair

Liza Gelt

Qualifications LLB (Hons.), B.A, GAICD

Experience Liza is founder and principal of a management consulting firm that specialises in providing professional services to the Emergency Management sector at the national, state and local levels. Liza has over 20 years of experience consulting to the public sector and not for profit organisations with leading firms including Deloitte, Accenture and Cube Group.

Liza is a nipper parent and former Age Group Leader at the Anglesea Surf Life Saving Club and a member of LSV's Finance, Risk and Audit Committee.

Appointed January 2021

Special Responsibilities Independent Director

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Information on directors

David Rylance

Term completed November 2020

Experience

David is an Acting Station Officer with Fire Rescue Victoria (previously the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (MFB)) and has been a fire fighter for the past twelve years. David has coordinated and facilitated specialist courses for the MFB and is the Chief Remote Pilot and Chief Instructor for FRV's Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems Program. Prior to this he worked for Brivis Climate Systems as a Research and Development Technician for over 11 years. David currently is a member of the SLSA Education Advisory Committee. He is a Life Member of Elwood LSC and a member of Williamstown Swimming & Life Saving Club

Appointed

November 2013

Special Responsibilities

Director Training and Assessment

Georgie Wettenhall

Qualifications

BE (Civil), BSc (Environmental Studies)

Experience

Georgie is undertaking a Masters of Teaching. She worked as an environmental consultant and a director of a small business for more than 10 years. Her work included sustainable urban water management planning, design, research and education.

Georgie joined the Woolamai Beach Surf Life Saving Club as a nipper and has been an active patrolling member for more than 25 years. She has also held memberships with Gunnamatta, Torquay and Point Lonsdale Surf Life Saving Clubs. She has competed in a range of lifesaving events and held many club leadership positions, including President, Club Captain, Chief Instructor and Patrol Captain.

Appointed

November 2018

Special Responsibilities

Director Council of Lifesaving Clubs

Vincent Sheehan

(Term completed December 2020)

Qualifications

BEc FCA

Experience

Vincent is a Partner with Ernst & Young in Assurance, where he specialises in providing financial accounting advice to a broad range of public and private sector clients. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Vincent is an active patrolling member and Nipper parent at both Lorne Surf Life Saving Club and Sandridge Life Saving Club. He is a former Treasurer of Lorne Surf Life Saving Club and has been a member of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee since July 2013. Vincent is currently a member of the Surf Life Saving Australia Finance, Audit and Compliance Committee.

Appointed

August 2014

Special Responsibilities

Independent Director and member of Finance, Risk and Audit Committee and Governance Committee

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Information on directors

Rachael Rylance

Experience

Rachael is the Senior Manager – Business Transactions at AIA Australia Ltd, she has held various Finance roles over the last 20-years. Her expertise is in developing and improving processes with experience in enterprise projects.

Rachael has been a member of Elwood Life Saving Club since 2006, an active volunteer lifesaver since 2010 and continues to patrol. Rachael is the current Secretary of Elwood Life Saving Club, as well as being involved in all aspects at her club including sport, nippers and training. She has also held several state positions including team manager for the Inflatable Rescue Boat (IRB) and Pool State Teams, Pool Panel Coordinator and was the Team Manager for the Australian IRB Team in 2018. Rachael is a member of the LSV Governance Committee.

Appointed

August 2015

Special Responsibilities

Director Aquatic Sports

Angela Malan

Qualifications

BBus

Experience

Angela has been actively involved at Inverloch Surf Life Saving Club since 2005, is a current patrolling member and in 2018 was appointed a Life Member. She was Junior Coordinator from 2006-2011 and Club President from 2011-2016. Angela is the current Secretary at Inverloch SLSC. Angela has held positions at a state level on the Membership and Leadership Development Executive for the past 10 years and represents LSV on the SLSA Development Advisory Committee and EMV Volunteer Consultative Forum. Angela is also member of the LSV Governance Committee. Outside of lifesaving Angela works in Education support.

Appointed

August 2015

Special Responsibilities

Director Membership & Leadership Development

Katrina Antony

Qualifications

Diploma of VET

Experience

Katrina is a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) Specialist Support Officer with WorkSafe Victoria playing a key role in the Licensing and the Authorised Assessor Compliance Unit teams, connecting WorkSafe Victoria with RTOs. Katrina provides her expertise supporting RTOs with interpretation, education and communication of current requirements. She focuses her specialist knowledge to influence and educate stakeholders identifying opportunities for improvement or efficiencies, developing enhancements to improve process. Prior to WorkSafe, Katrina was the Executive Assistant for 10 years to the Operations Manager at Alcoa Portland Aluminium.

Katrina is a member of both the Portland and Ocean Grove Surf Life Saving Clubs and is an active patrolling member. She has held numerous positions at club and state level including Lifeguard Supervisor and has been a member of the Lifesaving Operations Council Executive for nine years. Katrina continues to be involved with surf sports as a Senior Official and Announcer at State and National Championships.

Appointed

November 2020

Special Responsibilities

Director Training and assessment

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Directors' Report 30 June 2021

Information on directors

Shane Dunne

Qualifications

MBA

Experience

Shane is a General Manager at the Richmond Football Club and CEO of the club's subsidiary, Aligned Leisure. He is responsible for the non-traditional commercial interests of the club, which currently includes leading the club's education and community leisure business pursuits. Shane has worked in senior roles in the sport and leisure industry for 20 years. Shane also undertook planning and management roles at the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Shane holds a Board appointed position as Chair of the LSV Finance, Risk and Audit Committee and is a member of the LSV Remuneration Committee.

Appointed

February 2018

Special Responsibilities

Independent Director and Chair of the Finance Risk and Audit Committee

Susan Wolff

Qualifications

BCOMM, CPA, FGIA, MAICD

Experience

Susan is the General Manager Wealth Management with the Hejaz Financial Group and is an experienced CFO, Governance & Operations Manager with a career spanning 25 years working in the financial services industry. Susan has been actively involved in the development and implementation of compliance, governance and risk frameworks across Trustee, funds management and financial planning licensees.

Susan is a member of the Altona Life Saving Club and has previously held the position of Treasurer. Susan holds a Board appointed position as Chair of the LSV Governance Committee and is a member of the LSV Remuneration Committee.

Appointed

May 2018

Special Responsibilities

Independent Director and Chair of the Governance Committee

Adam Alsbury

Qualifications

B.Bus, MBA, FAMI (CPM), FAICD

Experience

Adam has over 20 years banking experience, most notably as the Chief Strategy & Marketing Officer of a customer owned bank. He has over 20 years of active service at Woolamai Beach Surf Life Saving Club, during which time he held the positions of Vice President, Chief Instructor and Patrol Captain, while also working as a professional lifeguard.

Adam is a member of Mornington Life Saving Club, where his children participate in nippers and for 2.5 years was a member of LSV's Finance, Risk and Audit Committee.

Adam completed his Master of Business Administration at Melbourne Business School and is a Fellow of the Australian Marketing Institute and the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Appointed

November 2019

Special Responsibilities

Director of Lifesaving Clubs

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Directors' Report

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Information on directors

Kane Treloar

Qualifications

BSocSci (CrimJust), Dip PS (Policing), Adv Dip Inv

Experience

Kane is a member of Victoria Police and has been for the eight years; he holds the rank of Detective Senior Constable and is currently posted to a metropolitan Crime Investigation Unit. Kane investigates crimes primarily in the indictable stream and is a graduate of the Victoria Police Detective Training School. Kane also undertakes work in risk consultancy, where he provides advice around risk, safety and crisis management to clients in both the public and private sector. A key focus of Kane's work has been in and around more high-risk aspects in film and television production both in Australia and overseas.

Kane is a long-time member of the Williamstown Swimming & Life Saving Club, and a former Secretary and Board member. He previously actively competed and is a former Australian Champion. Kane has worked as a professional lifeguard and is an active crew member on the Westpac Lifesaver Rescue Helicopter.

Appointed

November 2019

Special Responsibilities

Director of Lifesaving Services

Anthony Neal

Qualifications

Grad Dip Ed, GAICD

Experience

Anthony is Director of Recreation and Waterways and part of the senior leadership team at the City of Melbourne. He leads a team that provides strategic advice to regarding policy, planning and project development relating to recreation and waterways infrastructure projects and services. He has extensive experience in leading and driving social enterprises across multiple industries including Aquatics, Recreation, Camping and Disability Services.

Appointed

August 2020

Special Responsibilities

Director – Aquatic Education and Industry Engagement Council

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Directors' Report

30 June 2021

Committee Memberships

At 30 June 2021 the Company had a Finance, Risk and Audit Committee, Governance Committee and Honours and Awards Committee of the Board of Directors. Members acting on the Committees of the Board during the year were:

Finance, Risk and Audit Committee

- Vincent Sheehan (Part)
- Shane Dunne (Chair)
- Liza Gelt (Part)
- Simone Bohan*
- Donna Watt*
- Emma Olivier*
- Ashley Wolff*

Governance Committee

- Susan Wolff (Chair)
- David Shultz
- Peter Williams
- Alexandra Moule*
- Vincent Sheehan
- Angela Malan
- Rachael Rylance

Honours and Awards Committee

- Georgie Wettenhall
- Darren McLeod ESM*
- Michael Martin AM*
- Andrew Barnes*
- Dianne Montalto ESM*
- Ann-Maree Gardiner*
- David Stogdale*
- Warren Clark*

* Non-Director

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Directors' Report

30 June 2021

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 14 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Paul James	14	14
David Rylance	7	5
Georgie Wettenhall	14	14
Vincent Sheehan	9	9
Rachael Rylance	14	14
Angela Malan	14	14
Susan Wolff	14	14
Shane Dunne	14	14
Adam Alsbury	14	13
Kane Treloar	14	13
Anthony Neal	10	9
Katrina Antony	7	7
Liza Gelt	5	5

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

The Company has agreed to indemnify the current and former directors against all liabilities to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors of the Company, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

The Company has agreed to indemnify the Chief Executive Officer for all liabilities to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position in the Company, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including legal fees.

Proceedings on behalf of company

No person has a current application for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the entity or intervene in any proceedings to which the entity is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the entity for all or any part of those proceedings

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Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and can be found on page 13 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:



Director:

Paul James
President



Director:

Shane Dunne
Director

Melbourne.

Dated this 8th day of October 2021

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF LIFE SAVING VICTORIA LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021 there have been:

- i. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in *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.

ShineWing Australia
Chartered Accountants



Hayley Underwood
Partner

Melbourne, 8 October 2021

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Income			
Grants	2(a)	13,598,421	9,295,951
Social enterprise	2(a)	5,460,472	6,540,327
Sponsorship	2(a)	1,723,623	1,753,675
Other income	2(e)	3,743,712	1,688,260
Total income		24,526,228	19,278,213
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	15(b)	(11,521,805)	(10,679,377)
Operational expenses		(5,025,071)	(4,538,305)
Administrative expenses		(2,160,085)	(1,786,680)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3(a)	(1,718,223)	(1,632,563)
Other expenses	3(b)	(2,961,347)	(758,221)
Total expenses		(23,386,531)	(19,395,146)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		1,139,697	(116,933)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		1,139,697	(116,933)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Financial Position For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,586,168	5,551,543
Trade and other receivables	5	548,413	811,643
Contract asset	6	2,618,611	25,474
Inventories		486,314	335,803
Financial assets	7	6,551,409	5,791,377
Prepayments		104,480	62,036
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		11,895,395	12,577,876
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	4,361,703	4,310,820
Right-of-use assets	9	1,330,242	2,269,429
Intangible assets	10	55,795	83,090
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		5,747,740	6,663,339
TOTAL ASSETS		17,643,135	19,241,215
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	710,350	1,206,594
Lease liabilities	12	980,523	922,857
Financial liabilities	13	3,642,542	4,407,679
Contract liabilities	14	1,231,880	1,858,865
Provisions	15	1,294,121	1,224,496
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		7,859,416	9,620,491
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	12	425,669	1,410,986
Provisions	15	69,102	60,487
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		494,771	1,471,473
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,354,187	11,091,964
NET ASSETS		9,288,948	8,149,251
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		9,288,948	8,149,251
TOTAL EQUITY		9,288,948	8,149,251

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	8,266,184	8,266,184
Deficit for the year	(116,933)	(116,933)
Balance at 30 June 2020	8,149,251	8,149,251
Surplus for the year	1,139,697	1,139,697
Balance at 30 June 2021	9,288,948	9,288,948

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	2021	2020
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from grantors, sponsors, donors and customers	20,377,787	20,978,239
Cash received from JobKeeper	2,558,850	673,033
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(24,422,186)	(27,045,448)
Interest received	65,651	213,412
Net cash used in operating activities	17 <u>(1,419,898)</u>	<u>(5,180,764)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	157,341	156,000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(955,587)	(637,599)
Purchase of intangible assets	(4,278)	(92,953)
Purchase of financial assets	(2,260,032)	-
Receipt from redemption	1,500,000	8,332,715
Net cash (used) / provided by investing activities	<u>(1,562,556)</u>	<u>7,758,163</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(982,921)	(949,468)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(982,921)</u>	<u>(949,468)</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents held	(3,965,375)	1,627,931
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	5,551,543	3,923,612
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	3 <u>1,586,168</u>	<u>5,551,543</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

The financial statements cover Life Saving Victoria Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Life Saving Victoria Limited is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on the same date as the Director's report.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised in accordance with the following five-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with the customer.
2. Identifying the performance obligations in the contract.
3. Determining the transaction price.
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
5. Recognising revenue as and when the performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) Entity satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

Consideration received in advance of recognising the associated revenue from the customer is recorded as a contract liability (Note 14). Where the performance obligations is satisfied but not yet billed, a contract asset is recorded (Note 6)

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue (continued)

Operating grants, donations and bequests

When the entity receives operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance to AASB 15,

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (e.g. AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138)
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer)
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Capital grant

When the Entity receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Entity satisfies its obligations under terms of the grant.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the balance sheet. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(c) Income tax

The Company has received an income tax exemption as a public benevolent institution in accordance with Subdivision 50-B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(d) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

(d) Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the re-measurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee provisions expense.

The Entity's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current employee provisions.

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(j) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of fixed assets are depreciated commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation/amortisation rates and methods used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Asset class	Useful life	Depreciation method
Leasehold improvements		
- core building	30 years	Prime cost
- other component	10-13 years	Prime cost
Motor vehicles	5 to 6 years	Prime cost
Plant and equipment	2 to 5 years	Prime cost
Computer and office equipment	2 to 3 years	Prime cost/ Diminishing value

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

The depreciation rates have remained consistent from prior periods.

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold Improvements represent the construction costs of the State Headquarters building in Port Melbourne, where the land is owned by The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning and leased to LSV. The asset is amortised over the lower of the term of the lease and expected useful life of individual assets.

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(g) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Entity assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability are recognised by the Entity where the Entity is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

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

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- The lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification

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

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Leases (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Entity expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Entity applies AASB 136 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy (as outlined in the financial report for the annual reporting period).

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

As a practical expedient, AASB 16 Leases permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Entity has not used this practical expedient. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Entity allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Concessionary Leases

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the Entity to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the Entity has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-8 and measures the right of use assets at cost on initial recognition.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, and other short-term bank deposits with less than three months to maturity at balance date. Short-term bank deposits with a maturity greater than 3 months at balance date are recorded as Financial Assets.

(i) Financial instruments

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a Company of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the Company elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised in the form of a loss allowance for expected credit loss. The loss allowance is measured as a life-time expected credit loss if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The loss allowance is measured as 12-month expected credit loss if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The entity determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition using reasonable and supportable information, unless the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

Changes in expected credit losses from the previous reporting period are recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Expected credit losses are measured with reference to the maximum contractual period and considering

- a. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- b. the time value of money; and
- c. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Trade receivables (other than government subsidies) are written off if there is objective evidence regarding bankruptcy or insolvency of the debtor and no guarantees are otherwise available from any third party on behalf of the debtor. This is the approach even if enforcement activities have already been initiated. Government subsidies are written off if there is evidence regarding changes in Government policies or non-compliance with the conditions related to the grant that the entity is no longer eligible to the subsidies.

(j) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows - that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity - the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

(k) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(i) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(l) Accounts payable and other payable

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Entity during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance such as computer software and development costs. The amortisable amount of intangible assets is amortised over their useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held for use.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is expected that additional future economic benefits will flow to LSV.

The amortisation rate used for intangible assets are IT Development Costs 2 to 5 years.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(o) Comparative figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year. When the Entity retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period, in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements, must be disclosed.

(p) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Entity.

Key estimates

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Company 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.

Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

Lease term and option to extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The decision on whether or not the options to extend are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the Entity will make. The Entity determines the likeliness to exercise on a lease-by-lease basis, looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to the future strategy of the Entity.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Key estimates (continued)

National Redress Scheme

During the financial year LSV signed up to the National Redress Scheme via Surf Life Saving Child Safe Trust. The contribution paid during the year of \$353,908 relates to an estimate of settlement costs for future claims under the National Redress Scheme. This amount was based on the number of claims based on recorded incidents that meet the eligibility criteria.

Key judgements

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1(d), 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2 Revenue

(a) Disaggregation of revenue

	Government Bodies	Non-Government organisations	Total
30 June 2021	\$	\$	\$
Grants	13,450,139	148,282	13,598,421
Social enterprise	1,112,572	4,347,900	5,460,472
Sponsorship	-	1,723,623	1,723,623
Total	14,562,711	6,219,805	20,782,516
Timing of revenue recognition:			
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,112,572	4,347,900	5,460,472
Goods/services transferred over time	13,450,139	1,871,905	15,322,044
Total	14,562,711	6,219,805	20,782,516
30 June 2020			
Grants	9,166,785	129,166	9,295,951
Social enterprise	610,744	5,929,583	6,540,327
Sponsorship	-	1,753,675	1,753,675
Total	9,777,529	7,812,424	17,589,953
Timing of revenue recognition:			
Goods transferred at a point in time	610,744	5,929,583	6,540,327
Goods/services transferred over time	9,166,785	1,882,841	11,049,626
Total	9,777,529	7,812,424	17,589,953

(b) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The table below shows grant revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied at the reporting date. It is expected that all performance obligations will be completed in the 2022 financial year.

	2022	2023	Total
Types of obligation	\$	\$	\$
Grants income	1,231,880	-	1,231,880

(c) Details regarding performance obligations

Particulars	Grants	Social enterprise	Sponsorship
Nature of goods or services involved	Grants received from Federal, State and local government, and philanthropic institutions to deliver programs and services to the community regarding all facets of Water Safety.	Training, consulting, program delivery and sales of water safety equipment to organisations and individuals.	Sponsorship through SLSA from Australia wide sponsors to support Helicopter operations, clubs and other lifesaving activities.
Satisfaction of performance obligations	Performance obligations are satisfied when services are rendered and/or programs delivered.	Performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time when the good or service is delivered.	Performance obligations are satisfied when services are rendered and deliverables are met.
Other obligations	Refund clause.	Refund clause.	No other obligations.

(d) Income accounted for under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit-Entities*

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Donations	185,735	102,231

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2 Revenue (continued)

(e) Other income

Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Interest income	65,651	213,412
SLSF distribution	796,339	208,784
Donations	185,735	102,321
Cash flow boost	-	50,000
JobKeeper income	2,558,850	1,052,533
Other income	616,133	361,210
	<u>4,222,708</u>	<u>1,688,260</u>

3 Expenses

(a) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Property, plant and equipment depreciation	943,791	689,589
Right-of-use assets amortisation	742,859	932,379
Intangible assets amortisation	31,573	10,595
	<u>1,718,223</u>	<u>1,632,563</u>

(b) Other Expenses

SLSF Donation	1,700,000	-
Child Safe Trust Contribution	353,908	-
Cost of goods sold	797,144	663,300
Other expenses	110,295	94,921
	<u>2,961,347</u>	<u>758,221</u>

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Operating bank accounts	1,585,061	5,550,247
Cash on hand	1,107	1,296
	<u>1,586,168</u>	<u>5,551,543</u>

5 Trade and Other Receivables

CURRENT

Trade receivables	410,513	421,272
Provision for doubtful debts	(5,136)	(10,042)
	<u>405,377</u>	<u>411,230</u>

Accrued JobKeeper	-	379,500
Other receivables	143,036	20,913
	<u>548,413</u>	<u>811,643</u>

(a) Provision for Doubtful Debts

Balance beginning of the year	10,042	8,875
Charge for the year	4,315	5,300
Amounts written off	(9,221)	(4,133)
Balance at end of the year	<u>5,136</u>	<u>10,042</u>

Life Saving Victoria Limited

ACN: 102 927 364

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

6 Contract assets

	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT		
Contract assets	<u>2,618,611</u>	<u>25,474</u>
Movement contract assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year	<u>25,474</u>	-
Reclassified from accrued income on initial application of AASB 15	-	88,649
Transfer to receivables	(25,474)	(88,649)
Amounts recognised as contract assets at balance sheet date	<u>2,618,611</u>	<u>25,474</u>
Closing balance at the end of the year	<u>2,618,611</u>	<u>25,474</u>

7 Financial Assets

Term Deposits

Surf Life Saving Foundation on behalf of LSV	6,551,409	4,320,725
Other bank term deposits	-	1,470,652
	<u>6,551,409</u>	<u>5,791,377</u>

(a) Restrictions on cash and financial assets

Funds held in trust for clubs	3,642,542	4,407,679
Conditions on grants received	1,231,880	1,645,015
	<u>4,874,422</u>	<u>6,052,694</u>

8 Property, plant and equipment

Furniture and equipment

At cost	839,921	499,840
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(487,231)</u>	<u>(380,617)</u>
Total furniture and equipment	<u>352,690</u>	<u>119,223</u>

Motor vehicles

At cost	2,102,296	1,875,886
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(680,683)</u>	<u>(491,807)</u>
Total motor vehicles	<u>1,421,613</u>	<u>1,384,079</u>

Computer and office equipment

At cost	698,791	634,785
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(638,171)</u>	<u>(566,435)</u>
Total computer and office equipment	<u>60,620</u>	<u>68,350</u>

Leasehold improvements

At cost	6,962,880	6,962,880
Less: Accumulated amortisation	<u>(4,436,100)</u>	<u>(4,223,712)</u>
Total leasehold improvements	<u>2,526,780</u>	<u>2,739,168</u>

Total property, plant and equipment

	<u>4,361,703</u>	<u>4,310,820</u>
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Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Furniture and equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Computer and office equipment \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2021					
Balance at the beginning of year	119,223	1,384,079	68,350	2,739,168	4,310,820
Additions	340,081	551,500	64,006	-	955,587
Disposals	-	(325,090)	-	-	(325,090)
Depreciation	(106,614)	(352,121)	(71,736)	(212,388)	(742,859)
Depreciation write back	-	163,245	-	-	163,245
Balance at the end of the year	352,690	1,421,613	60,620	2,526,780	4,361,703
Year ended 30 June 2020					
Balance at the beginning of year	177,535	1,473,301	69,099	2,772,148	4,492,083
Additions	14,079	516,71	67,957	174,547	773,299
Disposals	-	(264,973)	-	-	(264,973)
Depreciation	(72,391)	(340,965)	(68,706)	(207,527)	(689,589)
Balance at the end of the year	119,223	1,384,079	68,350	2,739,168	4,310,820

9 Right-of-use Asset

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Leased building	378,384	373,780
Accumulated depreciation	(134,582)	(67,858)
	243,802	305,922
Leased equipment	2,828,029	2,828,028
Accumulated depreciation	(1,741,589)	(864,521)
	1,086,440	1,963,507
	1,330,242	2,269,429

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

9 Right-of-use Asset (continued)

Movement in carrying amounts:

	Leased building \$	Leased equipment \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2021			
Opening Balance	305,922	1,963,507	2,269,429
Additions	4,604	-	4,604
Depreciation expense	(66,724)	(877,067)	(943,791)
Net carrying amount	243,802	1,086,440	1,330,242
Year ended 30 June 2020			
Recognised on initial application of AASB 16 (previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117)	365,182	2,797,970	3,163,152
Additions	8,598	30,058	38,656
Depreciation expense	(67,858)	(864,521)	(932,379)
Net carrying amount	305,922	1,963,507	2,269,429

The Entity's lease portfolio includes equipment and buildings. These leases have an average remaining lease term of 6 years. The Entity has not entered into any new leases post 30 June 2021. The Entity does not have any leases which contain variable lease payments.

Concessionary lease

Life Saving Victoria leases the land for its headquarters at Port Melbourne under a 21 year crown lease which commenced on 1 June 2017. The annual lease payment is \$100 per annum (+GST) payable in advance. The permitted use of this site is for the Head Office of Life Saving Victoria (as the recognised State Centre of Surf Life Saving Australia). The lease is measured in accordance with the accounting policies as outlined in Note 1 (g). The concessionary lease provides a significant reduction in administration expenses and the savings allow Life Saving Victoria to further achieve its mission and vision.

AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	943,791	932,379
Interest expense on lease liabilities (under finance cost)	55,170	81,503
Short-term leases expense	11,559	11,058
Total	1,010,520	1,024,940

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

10 Intangible Assets

IT systems development

Cost	371,769	367,491
Less: Accumulated amortisation	<u>(315,974)</u>	<u>(284,401)</u>
Total IT systems development	<u>55,795</u>	<u>83,090</u>

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of intangible assets

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of intangible assets between the beginning and end of the current financial year:

Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	83,090	730
Additions	4,278	92,955
Less - Amortisation charge for the year	<u>(31,573)</u>	<u>(10,595)</u>
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>55,795</u>	<u>83,090</u>

11 Trade and Other Payables

CURRENT

Trade accounts payables	232,154	640,833
Other payables and accrued expenses	<u>478,196</u>	<u>565,761</u>
	<u>710,350</u>	<u>1,206,594</u>

12 Lease Liability

Maturity analysis:

Year 1	1,007,050	982,922
Year 2	300,864	1,006,912
Year 3	69,165	300,864
Year 4	63,409	69,165
Year 5 and greater	<u>1,292</u>	<u>64,700</u>
Less: finance cost	<u>(35,588)</u>	<u>(90,720)</u>
	<u>1,406,192</u>	<u>2,333,843</u>

Analysed as:

Current	980,523	922,857
Non-current	<u>425,669</u>	<u>1,410,986</u>
	<u>1,406,192</u>	<u>2,333,843</u>

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

13 Financial Liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Funds held in Trust for Life Saving Clubs	<u>3,642,542</u>	<u>4,407,679</u>

"Funds held in Trust for Clubs" represents grants received by Life Saving Victoria Ltd in an agency capacity to be passed on to clubs named in the relevant grant agreements.

In an agency relationship, the gross inflows of economic benefits include amounts collected on behalf of the principal and which do not result in increases in equity for the entity. The amounts collected on behalf of the principal are not revenue. Instead, revenue is the amount of commission. In this instance the commission has no value.

An entity is acting as a principal when it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services. In addition, when the entity has the primary responsibility for providing the goods or services to the customer or for fulfilling the order, for example by being responsible for the acceptability of the products or services ordered or purchased by the customer.

Funds received for Club Redevelopment and upgrades, the Volunteer Emergency Services Equipment Program (VESEP) and the Emergency Services Refurbishment Fund (ESRF) are under an agency relationship.

14 Contract Liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Contract liabilities	<u>1,231,880</u>	<u>1,645,015</u>
Movement contract liabilities		
Balance at the beginning of the year	<u>1,645,015</u>	-
Reclassified from deferred income on initial application of AASB 15	-	1,708,959
Cash receipts received	12,369,313	9,295,951
Performance obligations met	(12,782,448)	(9,359,895)
Closing balance at the end of the year	<u>1,231,880</u>	<u>1,645,015</u>

If grants are enforceable and have sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15, the amount received at that point in time is recognised as a contract liability until the performance obligations have been satisfied.

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

15 Employee Benefits

	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT		
Liability for annual leave	782,344	678,979
Liability for long service leave	511,777	545,517
	<u>1,294,121</u>	<u>1,224,496</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Liability for long service leave	69,102	60,487
	<u>69,102</u>	<u>60,487</u>
Total provisions	<u>1,363,223</u>	<u>1,284,983</u>
(a) Movement in employee provisions		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,284,983	1,093,711
Additional provisions	618,066	711,800
Amounts used	(539,826)	(520,528)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,363,223</u>	<u>1,284,983</u>
(b) Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	10,560,410	9,757,728
Superannuation	901,742	851,821
Workers' compensation	59,654	69,828
Total	<u>11,521,805</u>	<u>10,679,377</u>

16 Financial Risk Management

LSV's activities do not expose it to many financial risks, with only credit risk and interest rate risk being needed to be actively managed.

	Note	Category \$	Carrying amount 2021 \$	Carrying amount 2020 \$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents(i)	4	N/A	1,585,061	5,550,247
Receivables(ii)	5	Receivables (at amortised cost)	405,377	411,230
Financial assets	7	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	6,551,409	5,791,377
Financial liabilities				
Payables(iii)	11	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	232,154	640,883
Lease liabilities	12	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,406,192	2,333,843

(i) Excludes cash at hand

(ii) Excludes statutory receivables (i.e. net GST receivable) and accrued income

(iii) Excludes statutory payables (i.e. PAYG payable)

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

16 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognised if counterparties failed to perform as contracted. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is represented by the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet.

As at the reporting date, there is no indication that the financial assets have been impaired other than as disclosed in Note 5.

There are no financial assets that have had their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from being past due or impaired, and they are stated at the carrying amounts as indicated. The following table discloses the ageing only of financial assets that are past due but not impaired.

	Carrying amount	Not past due and not impaired	Past due but not impaired		
			Less than 1 month	1-2 Months	More than 3 months
			\$	\$	\$
2021					
Cash assets	1,586,168	1,586,168	-	-	-
Receivables	410,513	221,763	47,375	51,271,	90,1047
Financial assets	6,551,409	6,551,409	-	-	-
	8,548,090	8,359,340	47,375	-	901,047
2020					
Cash assets	5,551,543	5,551,543	-	-	-
Receivables	421,408	158,844	150,501	28,370	83,693
Financial assets	5,791,377	5,791,377	-	-	-
	11,764,328	11,501,764	150,501	28,370	83,693

(b) Liquidity risk

Maturity analysis of financial assets

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk. Maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities.

(c) Market risk

The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk with currently no exposure to other price risk or foreign currency risk. Objectives, policies and processes used to manage this risk are disclosed in the paragraph below.

(d) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk might arise primarily through the Company's cash and deposits, and other financial assets. Minimisation of risk is achieved by mainly undertaking fixed rate or non-interest bearing financial instruments

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

16 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Interest rate risk (continued)

The carrying amounts of financial assets that are exposed to interest rates are outlined in the following table:

	Weighted average interest rate	Carrying amount	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$
2021					
Financial assets:					
Cash assets	0.35%	1,586,168	-	1,586,168	-
Financial assets	0.51%	6,551,409	6,551,409	-	-
2020					
Financial assets:					
Cash assets	0.41%	5,551,543	-	5,551,543	-
Financial assets	1.18%	5,791,377	5,791,377	-	-

Sensitivity Disclosure Analysis

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience in financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over the next 12 months - a parallel shift of +1% and -1% in market interest rates (AUD).

The following table discloses the impact on net operating result and equity for each category of financial instruments held by the Company at year end, if the above movements were to occur.

	Carrying amount	Interest rate risk			
		-1% (100 basis points)		+1% (100 basis points)	
		Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
2021					
Cash assets	1,586,168	(15,861)	(15,861)	15,861	15,861
Financial assets	6,551,409	-	-	-	-
2020					
Cash assets	5,551,543	(55,515)	(55,515)	55,515	55,515
Financial assets	5,791,377	-	-	-	-

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

17 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cash flows from operating activities

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	1,139,697	(116,933)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation / amortisation	1,718,223	1,632,563
- net gain on disposal of assets	-	(26,728)
- bad debt (write-off) / expense	(4,906)	8,788
- jobkeeper	-	(379,500)
- interest on lease liabilities	55,170	81,503
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- decrease in receivables	268,136	1,283,695
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	(42,444)	17,137
- increase in inventories	(150,511)	(158,785)
- increase in contract assets	(2,593,137)	-
- decrease in payables	(1,261,381)	(7,770,702)
- increase in provisions	78,240	63,944
- (decrease) / increase in contract liabilities	(626,985)	184,254
Cash flows used from operations	<u>(1,419,898)</u>	<u>(5,180,764)</u>

18 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Remuneration comprises employee benefits in all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by Life Saving Victoria, or on behalf of the Company, in exchange for services rendered, and is disclosed in the following categories:

- Short-term employee benefits include amounts such as wages, salaries, annual leave or sick leave that are usually paid or payable on a regular basis, as well as non-monetary benefits such as allowances and free or subsidised goods or services.
- Post-employment benefits include pensions and other retirement benefits paid or payable on a discrete basis when employment has ceased.
- Other long-term benefits include long service leave, other long-service benefit or deferred compensation.

The totals of remuneration paid to the 12 key management personnel of Life Saving Victoria Limited during the year (2020: 9) are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,700,048	1,358,662
Post-employment benefits	175,069	133,184
Long-term benefits	27,162	14,388
	<u>1,902,279</u>	<u>1,506,234</u>

Life Saving Victoria Limited

ACN: 102 927 364

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

19 Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Director Related Entities

During the year the Life Saving Victoria (LSV) transacted with:

- Shane Dunne is the Chief Executive Officer of Aligned Leisure.

LSV has provided water safety related services to Aligned Leisure. The amounts invoiced to Aligned Leisure amounted to \$80,215 (2020: \$51,255). There were the following outstanding balances at the reporting dates under review; payable to Aligned Leisure \$500 (2020: \$Nil); and receivable from Aligned Leisure \$2,235 (2020: \$4,839).

These transactions with Director related entities were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

There were no related party transactions, loans to / from related parties, and no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties during the current and previous financial year that were not at arms-length, including those disclosed below:

Transactions with Staff

The Company periodically offers its fleet vehicles for sale to staff (and their immediate family members) priced at the amount offered to the Company by a Licensed Motor Car Trader. During the year, 10 vehicles were sold by the company to Executives and/or staff or their immediate family (2020: 3).

20 Auditors' Remuneration

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Audit Services		
- Auditors to the Company	33,500	28,000
- other services	3,500	3,500
Total audit services	<u>37,000</u>	<u>31,500</u>

21 Contingent Liabilities

Life Saving Victoria is involved in a legal matter arising in the ordinary course of business. As it is presently not possible to determine the outcome of this matter, no provision has been made in the Financial Statements for the resolution. The matter is currently in mediation and in management's opinion, the final resolution of this legal matter will not have a material adverse effect on Life Saving Victoria's financial position.

22 Interest in Surf Life Saving Foundation Inc

Life Saving Victoria invests both withdrawable and perpetuity funds in the Surf Life Saving Rescue Fund Trust which is administered by Surf Life Saving Foundation as the corporate Trustee. Withdrawable funds are included in Life Saving Victoria's statement of financial position as Financial assets. Earnings and movements in the fair value of withdrawable investments are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Perpetuity Funds are held for the benefit of Life Saving Victoria and, in accordance with the Surf Life Saving Rescue Fund Trust Deed, submissions can be made (on either a regular or ad hoc basis) of specific proposals for application of the Perpetuity Fund to achieve charitable purpose. These funds are not recognised in the statement of financial position. During the year Life Saving Victoria donated funds of \$1,700,000. At 30 June 2021, Life Saving Victoria had \$5,425,710 (2020: \$3,190,920) held in perpetuity funds in the Trust.

Life Saving Victoria Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

22 Interest in Surf Life Saving Foundation Inc (continued)

LSV receives distributions from Surf Life Saving Australia of funds raised by the Foundation from fundraising activities undertaken on behalf of LSV. Distributions received in 2020-21 totalled \$796,339 (2019-20: \$208,784).

Except for funds raised by the Foundation on behalf of LSV under a service contract, all future distributions to LSV from funds raised by the Foundation are at the sole discretion of Surf Life Saving Australia Ltd and accordingly the interest of LSV in these future distributions has not been recognised in the Financial Statements of LSV.

23 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

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.

24 Members' Liability

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* 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 \$1 each towards meeting any outstanding's and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2021 the number of members was 38,809 (2020: 38,123).

25 Company Details

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

Life Saving Victoria Limited
200 The Boulevard
Port Melbourne Victoria 3207

Life Saving Victoria Limited

ACN: 102 927 364

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 14 to 41,
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity.
2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Director
Paul James
President



Director
Shane Dunne
Director

Melbourne

Dated this 8th day of October 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LIFE SAVING VICTORIA LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Life Saving Victoria Limited ("the Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit and 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 directors declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Life Saving Victoria Limited is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, and
- b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, 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.

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.

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Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards 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 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 has 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

ShineWing Australia

ShineWing Australia
Chartered Accountants



Hayley Underwood
Partner

Melbourne, 8 October 2021