VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 BOARD REPORT

Your board members present the general purpose financial report on the entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Board Members

The names of board members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Name	Portfolio	Date of Change
Detective Inspector Kate O'Neill	Chairperson	
Commander Mark Galliott	Vice Chairperson	
Inspector James Dalton	Member Director	
Senior Sergeant Darren Kenos	Member Director	
Superintendent Brad Dixon	Member Director	
Inspector Dianne Thomson	Member Director	
Assistant Commissioner Michael Grainger APM	Member Director	
Superintendent John Felton	Chief Commissioner's Nominee	
Sergeant Karl David APM	President: The Police Association Victoria (TPAV) nominee	
Anthony De Fazio	Non-member Director	
Senior Police Chaplain Rev. Jim Jung	Non-member Director	

Principle Activities

The principle activities of the entity during the financial year were to support:

- Members of the police family who have lost a partner who is a serving or retired sworn member of Victoria Police, Protective Services Officer or recruit in training.
- Serving or retired sworn members and Protective Services Officer who have lost partners.
- Resigned Members, who fall into one of the above categories, if they have served more than 20 years with Victoria Police.
- Members who have lost a child aged 21 years or younger.
- Parents of serving members of Victoria Police and Protective Services Officers where that member was not in a relationship at the time of their death.
- Members, their partners and families and Police Legatees experiencing grief and hardship caused by imminent or actual death or permanent (prolonged) disability.

Significant Changes

No significant changes in the nature of the entity's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating Results

The surplus for the year attributable to the entity amounted to \$320,434 (2022: \$2,212,104 surplus).

No significant changes in the entity's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 BOARD REPORT

After Balance Date Events

No matter has evolved since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (a) the entity's operations in future financial years, or
- (b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (c) the entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Signed in accordance	with	a resolut	ion of	the	board	member	S:
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Chairperson

Detective Inspector Kate O'Neill

Vice Chairperson

Commander Mark Galliott

Dated

September 2023

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS		Φ	Ψ
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	587, 4 19	507,289
Trade and other receivables	5	325,192	3,611,795
Financial assets	6	2,295,931	513,220
Prepayments	_	10,840	7,572
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	-	3,219,382	4,639,876
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	6	7,331,756	5,339,534
Property, plant and equipment	7	397,554	276,749
Intangible assets	8	315,133	376,720
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	8,044,443	5,993,003
TOTAL ASSETS	-	11,263,825	10,632,879
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	144,452	139,830
Income received in advance	10	7,981	14,100
Provisions	11	130,759	92,805
Lease Liabilities	12 _	58,221	7,774
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	341,413	254,509
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	11	5,425	24,818
Lease Liabilities	12	340,264	398,485
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	345,689	423,303
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	687,102	677,812
NET ASSETS	-	10,576,723	9,955,067
EQUITY			
Accumulated Funds		10,521,593	10,201,159
Reserves for Equity Investments		55,130	(246,092
TOTAL EQUITY	-	10,576,723	9,955,067

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
REVENUE		
Bequests and donations	192,713	121,325
Contributions from members of Victoria Police Legacy Scheme	1,965,184	1,992,048
ncome from investments	352,915	239,723
ncome from fundraising events	128,615	67,341
Dividends received	-	-
Grants and scholarship income	11,535	68,465
nterest received	3,357	1,503
Miscellaneous income	4,395	22,332
Remembrance fund donations	-	-
Gain on disposal of land and buildings	1,912	1,620,788
TOTAL REVENUE	2,660,626	4,133,525
EXPENDITURE		
Legatees benefits expense	1,003,903	748,678
Grants and donations expense	369,040	426,003
Administration expenses	600,140	548,296
Marketing and communication expenses	193,271	87,179
Amortisation and depreciation expenses	95,372	81,726
Remembrance fund expenses	-	-
Right of use asset - amortisation & finance charges	78,466	29,539
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,340,192	1,921,421
Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	320,434	2,212,104

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	320,434	2,212,104
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Unrealised gains/ (losses) on equity investments	301,222	(624,558)
Total comprehensive income for the year	621,656	1,587,546
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Association	621,656	1,587,546

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023	2022 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members and other contributors		2,169,432	2,181,838
Receipts from social events		3,508,022	(3,132,151)
Payments to legatees, suppliers and employees		(2,146,711)	(1,866,769)
Interest received		(59,128)	(63,052)
Dividends and investment income received		347,470	242,723
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	13	3,819,085	(2,637,411)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(220,341)	(220,376)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		4,133	3,375,000
Payment for investments		(4,717,638)	(2,837,261)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of investments		1,202,665	1,730,257
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	-	(3,731,181)	2,047,620
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCE ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liability - leased premises		(7,774)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(7,774)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		80,130	(589,791)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		507,289	1,097,080
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4 =	587,419	507,289

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Accumulated Funds \$	Reserve for Equity Investments \$	Total \$
Balance as at 1 July 2021	7,989,055	378,466	8,367,521
Surplus/ (Deficit) attributable to the Association	2,212,104	-	2,212,104
Realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on equity investments	-	(624,558)	(624,558)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	10,201,159	(246,092)	9,955,067
Surplus/ (Deficit) attributable to the Association	320,434	-	320,434
Realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on equity investments	-	301,222	301,222
Balance as at 30 June 2023	10,521,593	55,130	10,576,723

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, is depreciated on the diminishing value method over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the comprehensive income statement.

c. Leases

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

d. Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

Adoption of AASB 9 Accounting Standard: Financial Instruments:

The association elected to early adopt Accounting Standard AASB 9 Financial Instruments from 1 July 2016. This standard had been early adopted because it includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets which improve and simplify the approach when compared with the requirements of the previous Accounting Standard AASB 139 Financial Investments: Recognition and Measurement.

AASB 9 allows, and the association has made, an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present unrealised and realised gains and tosses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. The association consider this to result in a presentation that better presents performance and strategy of the organisation.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

This financial report includes the financial statements and notes of the Victoria Police Legacy Scheme (Incorporated), an incorporated association, which is incorporated in Victoria under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012.

Basis of preparation

Victorian Police Legacy Scheme (Incorporated) applies Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 201 0-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (Victoria). The association is a not-for-profit association for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the 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 accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. Income Tax

The Association is exempt from paying income tax by virtue of Sections 50-50 & 50-52 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1997.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at cost, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Plant and Equipment

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 its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses 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.

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 company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the income statement.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the association no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

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

f. Employee Entitlements

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the association'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 and salaries. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The association's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

The association classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are 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.

Provision is made for the association's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which 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 Corporate Bond rates guidance. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefit expense.

The association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where the company 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 liabilities.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial asset

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 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.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

Simplified approach

The entity uses the Simplified approach to impairment as applicable under AASB9. The Simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk in every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach applicable to:

- Trade receivables;

In measuring the expected credit loss, consideration of various data is undertaken to get to an expected credit loss (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

j. 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.

k. Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

I. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

m. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association 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 are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

n. Key Estimates

(i) Impairment

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

o. New, Revised or Amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted

The Association has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Association.

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

New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Association. The Board of Committee Members has elected not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue is brought to account when received and to the extent that it relates to the subsequent period it is disclosed as a liability.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

Grant Income

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the association obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the association and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the association incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Interest Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised when the association obtains control over the funds which is generally at the time of receipt.

Donations

Donation income is recognised when the association obtains control over the funds which is generally at the time of receipt.

i. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready tor their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 6.	Financial Assets	2023 \$	2022 \$
	At fair value through other comprehensive income:		
	Current Investments at fair value Bank Vic		
	ANZ Bank	2,295,931	513,220
	ANZ BAIK		
		2,295,931	513,220
	Non-Current Investments at fair value		
	Managed Funds	7,031,006	5,052,284
	Direct Property Unit Trust	300,750	287,250
		7,331,756	5,339,534
	Total Financial Assets at Fair Value	9,627,687	5,852,754
Note 7.	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Plant and Equipment - at Cost	12,267	21,583
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(8,599)	(14,964)
		3,668	6,619
	Motor Vehicles - at Cost	45,361	45,361
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(34,244)	(30,538)
		11,117	14,823
	Office Equipment - at Cost	36,752	30,854
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(17,936)	(9,923)
		18,816	20,931
	Website - at Cost	136,862	136,862
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(105,188)	(80,359)
	,	31,674	56,503
	Fixtures & Fittings - Leased Property - at Cost	391,539	181,324
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(59,260)	(3,451)
	·	332,279	177,873
	Total property, plant and equipment	397,554	276,749

		2023	2022
		\$	\$
Note 2.	Surplus for the Year		
	Surplus for the year has been determined after charging as expense:		
	Depreciation plant, equipment and building	95,372	81,726
	Remuneration of Staff		
	Wages and Salaries Superannuation	759,895 78,606	580,022 57,902
	Total Wages and Salaries	838,501	637,924
		030,301	037,924
	Remuneration of auditor Audit and assurance services	14.750	10.050
	Total Remuneration	14,750	12,850
	Total Nemuliciation	14,750	12,850
Note 3.	Key Management Personnel		
	Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Association, directly or indirectly, including its board members, is considered key management personnel.		
	Key management personnel compensation:		
	Short-term employee benefits	192,008	189,182
	Post-employment benefits	19,135	29,487
		211,143	218,669
Note 4.	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash at bank		
	PayPal	350	-
	Police Association Credit Co-op Ltd.		
	S1 Multipack Account S2 Investment Account	72,986 106,469	69,023 111,085
	S7 Social Account	100,409	153
	S8 Investment Account	95,766	240,997
	Westpac Banking Corporation		
	491 Cheque Account 669 Community Solutions Account	278,356	84,845
	428 Contingency Account	33,364 100	1,086 100
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	587,419	507,289
Note 5.	Trade and Other Receivables		
	Current Accounts Receivable		9,313
	Other Debtors	78	3,375,090
	Distributions & Interest Receivable	127,040	64,555
	Franking Credits Receivable	8,987	3,542
	Gift Cards on Hand Deposits on Legatees Trips and Events	950 154,341	3,470 122,033
	Security Deposit	33,796	122,033 33,792
	Total Trade and Other Receivables	325,192	3,611,795
			13

		2023 \$	2022 \$
Note 8.	Intangible Assets		
	Right of Use Asset - Leased Premises Less: Accumulated Amortisation	391,998 (76,865) 315,133	397,900 (21,180) 376,720
Note 9.	Trade and Other Payables		
	Trade Payables Accrued Expenses FBT Payable Net GST Payable/ (Refundable) PAYG Withholding Tax Payable Superannuation Payable	27,516 109,183 590 (13,485) 8,238 12,410 144,452	12,294 145,244 250 (32,648) 9,436 5,254 139,830
Note 10.	Amounts Received in Advance		
	Income Received in Advance	7,981 7,981	14,100 14,100
Note 11.	Provisions		
	Current Employee Benefits - Annual Leave Employee Benefits - Long Service Leave	87,445 43,314 130,759	72,192 20,613 92,805
	Non-current Employee Benefits - Long Service Leave	<u> </u>	24,818 24,818
	Total Provisions	136,184	117,623
Note 12.	Lease Liabilities		
	Current Leased Liability - Leased Premises	58,221 58,221	7,774 7,774
	Non-current Leased Liability - Leased Premises	340,264 340,264	398,485 398,485
	Total Provisions	398,485	406,259

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED)
A.B.N 44 598 947 546
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note 7. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of movement in carrying values

	Land and Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Leasehold Fixtures & Fititngs	Website equipment	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
Written down value at 1 July 2021	1,694,531	15,436	30,157	19,763	11,785	•	65,767	1,837,439
Additions Disposals Depreciation expense	(1,670,946) (23,585)	(6,009) (2,808)	(22,385) (7,772)	(4,940)	15,044 - (5,898)	181,324	24,008 - (33,272)	220,376 (1,699,340) (81,726)
Written down value at 30 June 2022	1	6,619	•	14,823	20,931	177,873	56,503	276,749
	Land and Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment		Website equipment	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
Written down value at 1 July 2022	1	6,619	•	14,823	20,931	177,873	56,503	276,749
Additions Disposals Depreciation expense		2,936 (3,464) (2,423)		(3,706)	7,190 (702) (8,603)	210,215	(24,829)	220,341 (4,166) (95,370)
Written down value at 30 June 2023	•	3,668		11,117	18,816	332,279	31,674	397,554

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

In the opinion of the Board the financial report as set out on pages 3 to 17:

- Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Victoria Police Legacy Scheme (Incorporated) as at 30 June 2023 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.
- 2 At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Victoria Police Legacy Scheme (Incorporated) will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:

Chairperson Detective Inspector Kate O'Neill

Vice Chairperson

Commander Mark Galliott

Dated this /9 day of September 2023

Note 13.	Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	2023 \$	2022 \$
	nciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax		
	Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	320,434	2,212,104
	Non-cash flow item:		
	- Depreciation	95,372	81,726
	- Gain on Disposal of Land and Buildings	(1,912)	(1,620,788)
	- Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	6,009
	- Right of Use Asset - Amortisation & Finance Charges	78,466	29,539
	Changes in assets and liabilities:		
	- (Increase)/decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	3,339,779	(3,214,680)
	- (Increase)/decrease in Distributions and Interest Receivable	(62,485)	(64,555)
	- (Increase)/decrease in Prepayment & Other Assets	(3,272)	(35,187)
	- Increase/(decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	34,142	(41,313)
	- Increase/(decrease) in Employee Benefit Provisions	18,561	9,734
		3,819,085	(2,637,411)

Note 14. Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities incurred by the Association in 2023 or 2022.

Note 15. Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments in 2023 or 2022.

Note 16. Related Party Transactions

The Board Members act in an honorary capacity and are not paid for their services as Board Members.

There were no transactions with related parties during the 2023 year.

VICTORIA POLICE LEGACY SCHEME (INCORPORATED) A.B.N 44 598 947 546 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Victoria Police Legacy Scheme (Incorporated) (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, and the statement of financial performance, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the statement by the members of the Board.

In my opinion, the financial report of the Association is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended; and

ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards as per Note 1, the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. I am independent of the Association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the applicable legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered entity's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible entities.

Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that I identify during my audit.

Name of Auditor: Frederik R. L. Eksteen

Address: Collins & Co Audit Pty Ltd

127 Paisley Street Footscray VIC 3011

Date: