

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators

Financial Statements

30 June 2017

Contents

	Page No
Secretariat's Report	1
Statement by Representative Members	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the financial statements	7
Independent Auditors Report	13

AUSTRALASIAN JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS

Secretariat's Report

Your Secretariat submits the financial report of the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) for the year ended 30 June 2017

Representative Members

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

- Julia Griffith, AJJA Chair, Victoria
- Sue Barr, South Australia
- Karen Broadfoot, Northern Territory
- Sean Harvey, Queensland
- Phil Hall, Queensland
- Mark Burgess, Western Australia
- Melanie Hawykes, New South Wales
- Emily Sanders, Victoria
- Jodie Robinson, Australian Capital Territory
- Dr Susan Diamond, Tasmania
- Leonie Watson, Tasmania
- Jane Wood, Tasmania
- Allan Boreham, New Zealand

Terms of Reference

Purpose: AJJA works collaboratively to lead and influence the development of youth justice systems to provide for better outcomes for young people and community.

This will be achieved by:

- promoting the national principles and standards of youth justice;
- providing youth justice data and information to relevant committees;
- promoting and maintaining relevant benchmarks for the youth justice administration through national principles, standards and guidelines for states and territories to model;
- sharing relevant information among youth justice jurisdictions; and
- providing a mechanism for information exchange.

In order to meet its objectives AJJA undertakes to:

- make use of data and research available to progress jurisdictional agendas on youth justice issues;
- identify and advise on efficiencies and effectiveness in practice;
- support and contribute to building the evidence base for effective youth justice interventions;
- maintain and enhance information and research partnerships and reporting authorities;
- maintain a focus on issues of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island young people, Māori young people, other cultural groups and vulnerable groups throughout the work AJJA pursues;
- establish links with relevant forums and key partners to ensure consideration of youth justice issues;
- provide oversight and strategic direction to the Juvenile Justice Research and Information Group (JJ RIG);

- continue the development of the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJ NMDS); and
- deliver a youth justice conference on a bi-annual basis.

Significant changes

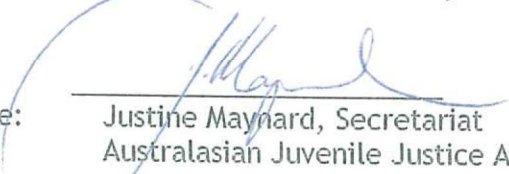
Apart from disclosures elsewhere in this report, there were no significant changes in the state of the affairs of the Organisation during the year.

Operating Result

The operating surplus for the year amounted to \$73,265 (2016: deficit \$20,262).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the members of the Representative Members of the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators.

Representative: 
Julia Griffith, Chair
Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
(13 June 2017 - 1 February 2019)

Representative: 
Justine Maynard, Secretariat
Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators

Dated this 27 day of February 2019

AUSTRALASIAN JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS

Statement by the Representative Members

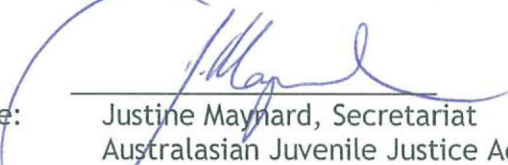
The Representative members has determined that the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators is not a reporting entity and that these special purpose financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

In our opinion:

- a) The accompanying financial statements and notes attached thereto as set out on pages 5 to 12 are drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators as at 30 June 2017 and its performance for the year ended on that date;
- b) The accounts of the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators have been properly prepared and are in accordance with the books of account of the Association; and
- c) At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

Representative: 
Julia Griffith, Chair
Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
(13 June 2017 - 1 February 2019)

Representative: 
Justine Maynard, Secretariat
Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators

Dated this 27 day of February 2019

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Secretariat Contributions	118,117	105,480
Conference Surplus	14,853	-
Other Revenue	82,319	20,000
	215,289	125,480
EXPENSES		
Secretariat Salaries	129,351	124,244
Recruitment Expenses	-	-
Travel & Transport	4,332	9,439
Administration Costs	5,213	2,363
Information Technology Costs	1,328	2,779
Audit fees	1,800	-
Research Expenses	-	5,981
Public Relations & Media	-	936
	142,024	145,742
NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	73,265	(20,262)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	73,265	(20,262)

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2017

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash at Bank	204,903	51,638
Seed Funding Receivable	-	80,000
Other Receivables	-	-
Total Current assets	<u>204,903</u>	<u>131,638</u>
Total Assets	<u>204,903</u>	<u>131,638</u>
 LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Other Payables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Current liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 NET ASSETS	 <u>204,903</u>	 <u>131,638</u>
 Equity Aksum. Funds	 <u>204,903</u>	 <u>131,638</u>

The Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Contributions revenue	118,117	121,480
Receipt of Seed Conference Secretariat	80,000	-
Other Receipts	14,853	20,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Receipts for Operating Activities	212,970	141,480
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Payments to Suppliers and others	(10,859)	(21,498)
Payment of Secretariat Salaries	(48,846)	(124,244)
Payments of Seed Conference Secretariat	-	(80,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Payments for Operating Activities	(59,705)	(225,742)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flow movement	153,265	(84,262)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	51,638	135,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash at the end of the reporting period	204,903	51,638
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The Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) 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 Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

(b) Basis of preparation

In the Representative member's opinion, the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

The Representative members have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members of the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

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

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Contributions

Revenue from contributions is accounted for on an accrual basis and is recorded as revenue in the year to which it relates.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(d) Income Tax

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators considers that it is exempt from income tax.

(e) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is current when: it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when: it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(g) Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

(h) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the association prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(l) Financial Instruments

Recognition

Financial instruments are initially measured at cost on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights and obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below:

Financial Assets

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities, including loans and borrowings, are recognised at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, it recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, it continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators assesses whether there is any indication that individual assets are impaired. Where impairment indicators exist, recoverable amount is determined and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss where the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

(m) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for impairment of receivables

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

3. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

There are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities of the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators at 30 June 2017 and 2016.

4. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2017 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators' operations, the results of those operations, or the association's state of affairs in future financial years.

5. Related Party Transactions

All transactions between the members of the Committee and the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators are on normal commercial terms.

Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2017

6. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial risk management

The Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators principal financial instruments comprise cash balances maintained by the Secretariat. These financial instruments arise through the ordinary operations of the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators. The Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators does not have any derivative financial instruments as at 30 June 2017 and 2016. It is and has been through the 2017 and 2016 financial year, the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators' policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The policies adopted by Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators for the management of these risks are summarised below:

Interest Rate Risk

The Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators is not subject to interest rate risk as cash balances are maintained by the Secretariat.

Liquidity Risk

The Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators has no external funding or facilities in place. The Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators manages liquidity risk by monitoring interim financial reports and ensuring that adequate cash balances are maintained for its operational requirements.

Credit Risk

The Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators does not provide credit.

(b) Net Fair Values

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the values shown in the statement of financial position and the notes to financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended and the statement of cash flows, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Statement by the Representative Members.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators as at 30 June 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial report.

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 Association in accordance with ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of accounting

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

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Report

The Representative Members of Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 is appropriate to meet the requirements and the needs of the members and for such internal control as the Representative Members determine 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, the Representative Members are responsible for assessing Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators' 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 Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Representative Members are responsible for overseeing Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators' financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'BDO'.

BDO Audit (NT)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C J Taziwa'.

C J Taziwa
Partner

Darwin: 14 March 2019