

MELBOURNE YOUTH MUSIC INC.

ABN 54 089 059 805

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT FOR PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO THE BOARD OF MELBOURNE YOUTH MUSIC INC.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2021 there has been no contraventions of:

- i. 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. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

HAINES MUIR HILL
Chartered Accountants

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888 Doncaster Road
DONCASTER EAST VIC 3109

Kristian Lunardello Partner

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Dated on this 26^{th} day of April 2022

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue	2a	907,470	1,354,413
Other revenue	2b	157,324	326,390
Employee benefits expense		(856,502)	(952,262)
Finance costs		(2,810)	(3,287)
Overheads & consumables		(84,187)	(122,182)
Contractors		(88,149)	(95,118)
Venue hire		(45,445)	(50,031)
Printing & advertising costs		(4,783)	(31,289)
Travelling expenses		(1,221)	(13,063)
Music, equipment & instruments		(16,253)	(17,847)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2c	(76,754)	(99,089)
Insurance		(18,805)	(21,396)
Other expenses		(44,799)	(57,688)
Current year surplus before income tax		(174,913)	217,550
Income tax expense			
Net current year surplus		(174,913)	217,550
Movements in fair value through other comprehensive income assets		76,412	6,029
Total comprehensive income for the year		(98,501)	223,579
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		(98,501)	223,579

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

CURRENT ASSETS		Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash and cash equivalents 3 1,276,634 725,585 Trade and other receivables 4 29,484 67,115 Financial assets 5 506,340 649,259 Other current assets 6 65,321 20,963 TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS 1,877,779 1,462,922 NON-CURRENT ASSETS 7 114,507 128,270 Right-of-use assets 8 261,180 317,147 TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS 375,687 445,417 TOTAL ASSETS 2,253,466 1,908,339 LIABILITIES 2,253,466 1,908,339 CURRENT LIABILITIES 3 313,00 63,139 Provisions 10 81,203 43,382 43,382 Lease liabilities 11 55,080 52,913 52,913 52,913 52,913 52,913 52,913 52,913 52,913 52,913 52,913 52,937 52,937 52,937 52,937 52,937 52,937 52,937 52,937 52,937 52,937 52,937	ASSETS			
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CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and other payables 9 139,092 63,139 Provisions 10 81,203 43,382 Lease liabilities 11 55,080 52,913 Other liabilities 12 621,710 218,954 TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES 897,084 378,388 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 1 221,507 276,587 Provisions 10 5,409 25,397 TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 226,916 301,984 TOTAL LIABILITIES 1,124,000 680,372 NET ASSETS 1,129,466 1,227,967 EQUITY Retained surplus 13 0 164,720 Reserves 14 1,129,466 1,063,247	TOTAL ASSETS		2,253,466	1,908,339
Provisions 10 81,203 43,382 Lease liabilities 11 55,080 52,913 Other liabilities 12 621,710 218,954 TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES 897,084 378,388 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 11 221,507 276,587 Provisions 10 5,409 25,397 TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 226,916 301,984 TOTAL LIABILITIES 1,124,000 680,372 NET ASSETS 1,129,466 1,227,967 EQUITY Retained surplus 13 0 164,720 Reserves 14 1,129,466 1,063,247				
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Retained surplus 13 0 164,720 Reserves 14 1,129,466 1,063,247	NET ASSETS	=	1,129,466	1,227,967
Retained surplus 13 0 164,720 Reserves 14 1,129,466 1,063,247	EQUITY			
Reserves 14 1,129,466 1,063,247		13	0	164,720
TOTAL EQUITY 1,129,466 1,227,967	·			
	TOTAL EQUITY	_	1,129,466	1,227,967

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

				Reserves			Retained Surplus	Total
	Note	Business Disruption	Scholarship	Capital	Business Recovery	*FVTOCI	ou.p.uo	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2020 Comprehensive income		550,000	100,000	75,000	-	132,218	147,170	1,004,388
Transfer from/(to) retained surplus	13				200,000	-	(200,000)	-
Net surplus (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	217,550	217,550
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	6,029	-	6,029
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of	-							
the association	-	-	-	-	200,000	6,029	17,550	223,579
Balance at 31 December 2020	:	550,000	100,000	75,000	200,000	138,247	164,720	1,227,967
Balance at 1 January 2021 Comprehensive income		550,000	100,000	75,000	200,000	138,247	164,720	1,227,967
Transfer from/(to) retained	13	-	-	-	(10,193)	-	10,193	-
Net surplus (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(174,913)	(174,913)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	76,412	-	76,412
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of	-							
the association	-	-	-	-	(10,193)	76,412	(164,720)	(98,501)
Balance at 31 December 2021	13, 14	550,000	100,000	75,000	189,807	214,659	0	1,129,466

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from operating activities		1,543,101	1,200,251
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,176,752)	(1,372,561)
Dividends received		26,494	21,991
Interest received		1,620	12,740
Finance costs		(2,810)	(3,287)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	15	391,653	(140,866)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		(7,023)	(7,540)
Proceeds from sale of investments		219,331	-
Payments for investments			(13,079)
Net cash used in investing activities		212,308	(20,618)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments for principal elements of lease		(52,912)	(52,710)
Net cash used in financing activities		(52,912)	(52,710)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		551,049	(214,194)
Cash on hand at beginning of financial year		725,585	939,779
Cash on hand at end of financial year	3	1,276,634	725,585

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The financial statements cover Melbourne Youth Music Inc. as an individual entity. Melbourne Youth Music Inc. is an association incorporated in Victoria and operating pursuant to the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012*.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 26 April 2022 by the members of the board.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

Melbourne Youth Music Inc. applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and AASB 2010-2: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements* and other applicable Australian Accounting Standards – 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 (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth)*. The Association 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.

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 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.

(a) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as Melbourne Youth Music Inc. is exempt from income tax under section 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Association measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the Association at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the Association's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment 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 (refer to Note 1(f) 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 Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of Fixed Asset:	Depreciation Rate
Music library	22.5%
Musical instruments	15%
Percussion instruments	30%
Computers, websites & software	37.5%
Office furniture	7.5%- 20%
Office equipment	20%- 30%

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

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

(d) Leases

The Association assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Association as a lessee

The Association applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Association recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Association recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Association at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Association recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Association and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Association exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Association uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Association applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(d) Leases (cont'd)

Association as a lessor

Leases in which the Association does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Association's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financial component or for the which the Association has applied the practical expedient, the Association initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not as fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Association has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under AASB 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Association's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Association commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Association can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under AASB32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(e) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right to payment has been established, except when the Association benefits from such proceeds as a recovery part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Association elected to classify irrevocably its equity investments under this category.

Financial liabilities

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

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires, when an existing financial liability is replaced another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(f) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will consider both external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of that asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is immediately 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 Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(g) Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors largely include amounts due from students. 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 (f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(h) Employee Provisions

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits have been measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus any related on-costs. Both annual leave and long service leave are recognised within the provisions liability.

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

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 government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as a part of employee benefits expense.

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

Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the Association receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the association pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 10% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The Association's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the Association's statement of financial position.

(i) 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 recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(j) Revenue and Other Income

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the association obtains control of the grant and 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.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

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

(k) Trade and Other Payables

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

(I) 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.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(m) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The board evaluates 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 Association.

Impairment – general

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. There were no indicators of impairment for assets during the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021 \$	2020 \$
2.	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		
	a. Revenue		
	Operating revenue (including donations received)	658,207	976,413
	Revenue from grants Dividends income	221,367	350,175
	Interest received	26,494 1,403	21,991 5,834
		907,470	1,354,413
	b. Other revenue		
	Government Receipt- JobKeeper	68,350	192,600
	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions- COVID Relief	74,800	-
	Government Receipt- Cashflow Boost Rent relief	- 14,174	100,000 33,790
		157,324	326,390
	c. Expenses		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20,787	42,286
	Depreciation of right-of-use asset	55,967	56,803
		76,754	99,089
3.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
-	Petty cash	170	170
	Cheque account	43,070	63,872
	Undeposited funds	, <u>-</u>	650
	Term deposits	477,351	304,367
	Cash management account	462,274	72,301
	Public fund account	57,475	141,695
	PayPal	236,294	142,530
		1,276,634	725,585
4.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
- -	CURRENT		
	Accounts Receivable	14,705	8,062
	Good and services tax	8,387	-
	MYM Credit cards	-	-
	Other receivables	6,392	59,053
		29,484	67,115
	(a) Credit risk		

(a) Credit risk

The Association has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned in the 'Trade & Other Receivables assets described as 'program fees receivable'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2021	2020
\$	\$

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

The following table details the Association's accounts receivable and other debtors exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the association and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the association.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trading terms (as detailed in the table below) are considered to be of high credit quality.

Total past due and impaired	-	-
Total past due but not impaired:		
Total < 30 days overdue	-	-
Total 31 - 60 days overdue	90	-
Total 61 - 90 days overdue	1,380	-
Total > 90 days overdue	737	1,962
Total within initial trade terms	27,277	65,153
Total gross amount	29,484	67,115

Balances become receivable from program fees once an offer is made to students for a place in the program. Payment is required to be made prior to commencing the program.

Collateral held as security

No collateral is held as security for any of the accounts receivable or other debtor balances.

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS

CURRENT

6

	CURRENT		
	Fair value through profit and loss financial assets:		
	Investment in Australian shares	349,453	441,570
	Investment in International shares	156,886	207,689
	Total fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets	506,340	649,259
	Total financial assets	506,340	649,259
6.	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
	CURRENT		
	Accrued interest on term deposit	339	556
	Prepayments	64,982	20,407
		65,321	20,963

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

					202 \$		2020 \$
7.	PROPERTY, PLANT AN	D EQUIPM	IENT				
	Music Library at cost				1	55,589	155,589
	Less accumulated depreciatio	n				55,589)	(155,589)
						<u> </u>	-
	Musical Instruments at cost				2	276,478	275,643
	Less accumulated depreciatio	n				260,018)	(254,945)
						16,460	20,698
	Computers at cost					49,518	49,518
	Less accumulated depreciatio	n			((26,208)	(25,088)
						23,310	24,430
	Websites & software at cost					35,157	35,157
	Less accumulated depreciatio	n				(25,898)	(22,611)
	·					9,259	12,546
	Office furniture & other equipn	nent			1	47,388	141,199
	Less accumulated depreciation					(81,910)	(70,603)
	·					65,478	70,596
	Total property, plant and eq	uipment			1	14,507	128,269
	(a) Movements in carrying amour	nts					
	(-, , , , , , , , , , , , ,					Office	
		Music Library at cost \$	Musical Instruments at cost \$	Computers at cost	Websites & software at cost	furniture & other equipment	Total \$
	Balance at 1 January 2020	1,946	34,911	29,820	17,804	78,537	163,018
	Additions	-				7,539	7,539
	Disposals	- (4.040)	- (44.042)	- (5.200)	(5.050)	(45.470)	- 42 207
	Depreciation	(1,946)	(14,213)	(5,390)	(5,259)	(15,479)	(42,287)
	Balance at 31 December 2020		20,699	24,430	12,545	70,597	128,270
	Additions	-	835	-	-	6,189	7,024
	Disposals Depreciation	-	(5,073)	(1,120)	(3,287)	(11,307)	(20,787)
	Carrying amount at 31 December 2021		16,461	23,310	9,258	65,479	114,507
	_ Joseph Evel						

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021 \$	2020 \$
8.	RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET	Ψ	Ψ
0.	NON- CURRENT		
	Cost	429,082	429,082
	Less accumulated depreciation	(167,902)	(111,935)
		261,180	317,147
	Opening Balance	317,147	373,950
	Depreciation	(55,967)	(56,803)
	Closing Balance	261,180	317,147
9.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	CURRENT		
	Trade creditors	20,098	10,620
	Accrued charges	112,787	41,143
	Superannuation payable MYM Credit cards	5,068	8,011
	Goods and services tax	1,138	1,064 2,301
	about and services tax	139,091	63,139
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	 a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as accounts payable and other payables Trade and other payables 		
	- Total current	139,091	63,139
	- Total non-current	-	-
	Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables	139,091	63,139
	The average credit period on accounts payables and other payables outstanding payables during this period.	is one month. No interes	at is payable on
10.	PROVISIONS		
. • .	CURRENT		
	Provision for long service leave	19,161	_
	Provision for annual leave	62,042	43,382
		81,203	43,382
			<u> </u>
	NON-CURRENT		
	Provision for long service leave	5,409	25,397
	Provision for annual leave:		
	Opening balance	43,382	17,741
	Additional provisions raised	40,050	28,385
	Amounts used	(21,390)	(2,743)
	Closing balance	62,042	43,382

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

_	_	_	_	
			2021	2020
			¢	¢

10. PROVISIONS (cont'd)

Based on past experience, the Association does not expect the full amount of annual leave to be settled wholly within the next 12 months. However, the amount must be classified as a current liability because the association does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the amount in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlements.

	Provision for long service leave:		
	Opening balance	25,397	27,330
	Additional provisions raised	3,857	4,147
	Amounts used / not required	(4,684)	(6,080)
	Closing balance	24,570	25,397
	Total Provisions		
	Opening balance	68,779	45,071
	Additional provisions raised	43,908	32,532
	Amounts used / not required	(26,074)	(8,823)
	Closing balance	86,612	68,779
11.	LEASES		
• • • •	CURRENT		
	Building lease	55,080	52,913
	NON-CURRENT		
	Building lease	221,507	276,587
	Opening Balance	329,500	382,209
	Interest expenses	2,810	3,287
	Lease payments	(55,723)	(55,996)
	Closing Balance	<u>276,587</u>	329,500
12.	OTHER LIABILITIES		
	CURRENT		
	Financial assistance reserve	32,648	29,686
	Income in advance	589,062	189,268
		621,710	218,954
13.	RETAINED SURPLUS		
10.	Movements in retained surplus		
	Opening balance	164,720	147,170
	Net surplus (loss) for the year	(174,913)	217,550
	Transfer (to)/from Business Recovery Reserve	10,193	(200,000)
	Closing balance	<u> </u>	164,720
	5.55g 54141100		.01,720

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 \$	2020 \$
RESERVES	•	•
Business Disruption Reserve		
Opening balance	550,000	-
Transfer (to)/from retained surplus	, <u>-</u>	550,000
Closing balance	550,000	550,000
This reserve has been established by Board Business Disruption Reserve.	policy to retain 3 months to 6 months in operatin	g revenue as a
Scholarships Reserve		
Opening balance	100,000	-
Transfer (to)/from retained surplus	<u>-</u>	100,000
Closing balance	100,000	100,000
This reserve has been set aside to retain dor financial assistance.	nations and bequests held in perpetuity in suppo	rt of student
Capital Reserve	75,000	
Opening balance Transfer (to)/from retained surplus	75,000	7E 000
Closing balance	75,000	75,000 75,000
This reserve has been set aside to ensure or	ngoing upgrade of instruments, equipment and fa	acilities.
Business Recovery Reserve		
Opening balance	200,000	200,000
Transfer (to)/from retained surplus	(10,193)	-
Closing balance	189,807	200,000
This reserve has been set aside to assist bus	siness recovery following the COVID-19 pandem	ic.
Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive In	come Reserve	
Opening balance	138,247	132,218
Movements in fair value through other compr		6,029
assets Closing balance	214,659	138,247
This reserve relates to the financial assets he	eld by the association which are listed in Note 5.	
Total reserves	1,129,466	1,063,247
1014110301403	1,129,400	1,000,24

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021	2020
		\$	\$
15.	CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
	Reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities with net current year surplus		
	Current year surplus after income tax	(98,501)	223,579
	Cash flows excluded from current year surplus		
	Non- cash flow in current year surplus		
	- Depreciation	76,754	99,089
	- (Increase) / decrease in movements in fair value through	(76,412)	(6,029)
	other comprehensive income assests		
	Changes in assets and liabilities		
	- (Increase) / decrease in receivables	37,629	(19,399)
	- (Increase) / decrease in other assets	(44,358)	71,840
	- Increase / (decrease) in payables	75,953	(2,685)
	- Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	402,756	(530,969)
	- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	17,833	23,708
	Net cash provided by operating activities	391,653	(140,864)

16. ASSOCIATION DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the association is: Melbourne Youth Music Inc.
120-130 Southbank Boulevard
Southbank VIC 3006

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

In accordance with a resolution of the board of Melbourne Youth Music Inc., the members of the board declare that the financial statements as set out on pages 3 to 21:

- present a true and fair view of the financial position of Melbourne Youth Music Inc. as at 31 December 2021 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Standards Board and the requirements of the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth); and
- 2. at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that Melbourne Youth Music Inc. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is signed for and on behalf of the board by:

Board Chair

Carol Benson

Board Deputy Chair

Bernard Depasquale

Dated on this 2nd day of May 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MELBOURNE YOUTH MUSIC INC. ABN 54 089 059 805

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Melbourne Youth Music Inc. (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the statement by the members of the board.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Melbourne Youth Music Inc, is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 31 December 2021 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements to the extent described in Note 1 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 Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the board of the Association, would be in the same terms if given to the board as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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

The board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Association's annual report for the year ended 31 December 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.

Responsibilities of the Board for the Financial Report

The board of the Association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the relevant Australian Accounting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for Profits Commission Regulations 2013* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. This includes such internal control as the board determines 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 board are responsible for assessing the Association'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 board intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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 Association's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the board's 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 Association'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 Association 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 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 control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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HAINES MUIR HILL Chartered Accountants 888 Doncaster Road Doncaster East, Victoria Kristian Lunardello Partner

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Dated on this 26th day of April 2022

CERTIFICATE BY MEMBER OF THE BOARD

I, Carol Bens	on of Melbourne Youth Music Inc., certify that:
a.	I attended the annual general meeting of the association held on 4 May 2022; and
b.	The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 were submitted to the members of th association at its annual general meeting.
Dated on th	is 4th day of May 2022
Board Chair	Carol Benson

