

Deaf Services Queensland

ABN 62 118 664 298

Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2015

Deaf Services Queensland

ABN 62 118 664 298

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Ms Judith Bertram
Ms Robin Blackson
Mr Ralph Collins (commenced February 2015)
Ms Marita Corbett
Mr Doug Evans (commenced October 2014)
Mr David Gibson
Mr Cameron Miller (commenced November 2014)
Mr Ian Milton
Ms Bronwyn Neroni
Ms Kathryn O'Brien (commenced November 2014)
Mr Richard Senescall (commenced October 2014)
Ms Sally Strobridge

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

Review of Operations

The company recorded a surplus of \$1,529,731; (2014 - \$761,167).

A review of the operations of the company during the financial year and the results of those operations found that during the year, the company continued to engage in its principal activity, the results of which are disclosed in the attached financial statements.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was to advance the welfare of deaf and hearing impaired people.

The company's short term objectives are:

- Being responsive to stakeholder needs by delivering services to the highest level.
- Responsible financial management practices to meet the current and future needs of the community.

The company's long term objectives are to:

- Create opportunities to encourage leadership within our community and sector.
- Invest in people and infrastructure to create a sustainable, professional and skilled organisation.

Strategies

To achieve these objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

- Secure opportunities of leadership with service innovation and excellence in communication.
- Providing customer orientated service delivery.
- Invest in people, infrastructure and systems to create a sustainable, professional and skilled organisation.
- Financial resources remain viable through responsible financial management practices and financial diversity to meet the current and future needs of the community.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Key Performance Measures

The company measures its own performance through the use of both quantitative and qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's short term and long term objectives are being achieved.

Indemnities or Proceedings

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

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

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Information on Directors

Deaf Services Queensland's CEO is Brett Casey. He has worked in the deaf sector for the past 20 years and is the company secretary for the organisation.

The information on directors is as follows:

- Judith Bertram** Judith Bertram joined the Board in November 2009. Judith has held a range of senior positions in the Queensland Government throughout her 30 year career including Deputy Director General, Department of Child Safety and prior to that as the General Manager, Workplace Health and Safety, Queensland. Judith has also worked extensively in the vocational education and training area. She is currently the Director of Community Engagement at the Queensland Resources Council. Judith is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, and holds a Bachelor of Science and a Diploma of Education.
- Robin Blackson** Bobbie Blackson joined the Board in August 2006 and served as Chair since 2009. Bobbie holds degrees in Psychology and Social Work. She was a pioneer in relay service delivery in Queensland and is a co-founder of Australian Communication Exchange. She is responsible for managing an interpreting service at Griffith University and services the South East Queensland region within the tertiary sector. She is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. She is also a civil marriage celebrant and a Justice of the Peace. She has served on a number of national and state boards in Chair or director roles.
- Ralph Collins** Ralph Collins joined the Board in February 2015. He has worked in the financial services sector for over 30 years, qualifying as an actuary whilst in AMP in 1988 and moving to the profit for members sector of the superannuation industry, including Sunsuper and QSuper. He has been responsible for managing teams involved in the delivery of services and advice to large employers and their employees. Ralph is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia and currently serves as Chair of the Finance, Investment and Property Board of the Uniting Church Queensland and Chair of the Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust.

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- Marita Corbett** Marita Corbett joined the Board in 2009 and is a partner with BDO, a global network of accounting and advisory firms. She brings more than 20 years' experience in supporting organisations to improve operations through evaluating decision making, risk management, management control and governance processes. Marita holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting and Business Law), is a Chartered Accountant, a Certified Internal Auditor, Certified in Risk Management Assurance and Chair / Independent member of a number of Audit and Risk Management Committees, including the Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation; Department of Environment and Heritage Protection; Public Safety Business Agency and the Queensland Parliamentary Service.
- Doug Evans** Doug Evans joined the Board in October 2014. He is the CEO of the Workforce Council and has degrees in Science and Business Administration. Doug has worked in a range of business models including Global Consumer Companies, NFP, and member based organisations as well as retail and service businesses across a number of industries. Doug has worked in senior leadership roles and has been a member of Boards and Industry Councils that successfully lobbied and dealt with government and regulatory authorities. He has launched a major media and PR program to raise community awareness of the challenges that small business operators face against the anti-competitive practices of the major chains and the lack of representation to government. Doug has a strong commitment to working collaboratively, compassionately and with high integrity, and he is passionate about strengthening the health and community services industry.
- David Gibson** David Gibson joined the Board in November 2009, and as a Child of Deaf Adults (CODA) has direct knowledge of the issues that the Deaf community face. He has over 9 years' experience as a member of the Queensland Parliament and brings considerable experience in government, regulatory reform and economic development as well as skills in strategic planning and community engagement. David is an accomplished public speaker, having presented at various conferences and authored papers on democracy and disability. He brought awareness to deafness in Parliament giving his maiden speech in AUSLAN and engaging the first deaf intern. David serves as Deputy Chair, is the Chair of the Audit and Investment Committee and is also on the Board of Deafness Forum Australia. A graduate of the Royal Military College Duntroon, David served as an Army officer for 8 ½ years before embarking on a career in newspapers prior to taking public office.
- Cameron Miller** Cameron Miller joined the board in November 2014. He holds a Bachelor of Education and has taught at a number of schools in England and South East Queensland, most recently at Toowong State School. Cameron has been on the organising committee of the last two Deaf Festivals, has worked with Queensland Association of the Deaf (QAD) and was the secretary for Queensland Deaf Rugby League. He is also a member of the Queensland Teachers Union and a Board Director of Deaf Sports and Recreation Queensland.
- Ian Milton** Ian Milton joined the Board in 2006 and also served 1987-1996. Spanning more than 40 years, Ian was and continues to be heavily involved with the Deaf community in a variety of roles: past President of Queensland Deaf Sports Association, Queensland Deaf Tennis Club and Australian Deaf Tennis Association. He was a Board Director of the Queensland Theatre of the Deaf and founding President of Deaflink Inc, the forerunner of the Australian Communication Exchange where he was also a Board Director. Ian was the Australian Team Manager for Tennis in the World Deaf Games in NZ in 1989. Ian has retired from the Brisbane City Council as a designer in 2010.

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- Bronwyn Neroni** Bronwyn Neroni joined the Board in May 2011. She was admitted to practice as a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1999 and is currently General Manager, Corporate Governance and Strategy Support at the Queensland Law Society. Bronwyn has nearly 20 years' experience in legal roles including as a litigation lawyer, in house legal advisor, legal practice manager and as national manager of the pro bono practice at the Australian Government Solicitor. Bronwyn holds a Bachelor of Arts (Government) and a Bachelor of Laws.
- Kathryn O'Brien** Kathryn O'Brien joined the Board in November 2014. She was the first signing Deaf Lawyer to be admitted in Queensland and is currently a member of the Queensland Law Society and Family Law Practitioners Association. She was a Board member and Secretary for the Queensland Association of the Deaf, an organizing committee member and volunteer for the previous Queensland Deaf Festival's and is currently the Deputy Chairperson for Deaf Sports Australia. Kathryn holds a Master of Laws and currently practices at Porta Lawyers. She has worked as a tutor for Griffith University Gumurri Centre, assisting indigenous students with their academic studies and she has a passion for advancing and sharing knowledge with the Deaf Community and ensuring the enrichment of future Deaf generations.
- Richard Senescall** Richard Senescall joined the Board in 2014. His professional background includes senior positions in public and private sector organisations in the fields of finance, mining, agriculture, transport, political advisory, representation and negotiation, corporate strategy, branding, marketing and business development. Richard has served extensively as Secretary and Director on the Management Committee of the Economics Society of Australia (Qld Inc) as well as a number of private boards. He holds a Bachelor of Economics (with Honours), a Master of Economic Studies and is a Professional Member of the Economics Society of Australia (Qld Inc). Richard is currently the Queensland Strategy and Economics Lead within the Infrastructure Advisory Division of GHD, a leading engineering consulting firm.
- Sally Strobridge** Sally Strobridge is a third generation Deaf person who joined the Board in 2013. Sally first became associated with Deaf Services Queensland in the 1980's, initially as a client and later as an employee. As President of the Queensland Association of the Deaf from 2008 – 2011, Sally collaborated with Deaf Services Queensland to help establish our Townsville office. Sally has been a Coordinator for Deaf Adventure Group for over 10 years and currently works in various roles for Education Queensland and as an Auslan consultant and translator for different organisations.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Meetings of Directors

During the year, 5 meetings of directors were held. Attendance by each director is as follows:

DIRECTORS	DIRECTOR'S MEETINGS	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Judith Bertram	5	5
Robin Blackson	5	5
Ralph Collins	2	2
Marita Corbett	5	5
Doug Evans	3	3
David Gibson	5	5
Cameron Miller	3	2
Ian Milton	5	5
Bronwyn Neroni	5	5
Kathryn O'Brien	3	2
Richard Senescall	3	3
Sally Strobridge	5	2

The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2015, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$550 (2014: \$475).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act (2012)* is set out on page 8.

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

Director 
Robin Blackson

Brisbane

Dated this 27th day of October, 2015

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**Auditor's Independence Declaration
Under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and
Not-for-profits Commission Act (2012)
to the Directors of Deaf Services Queensland**

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2015 there has been:

1. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*; and
2. no contravention of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Bentleys Brisbane Partnership
Chartered Accountants



Stewart Douglas
Partner
Brisbane
27 October 2015

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Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
INCOME			
Deaf Lottery income		13,683,436	11,014,679
Grants and subsidies	2	3,468,684	2,762,384
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	3(b)	-	9,364
Interest / dividend income		254,132	162,715
Services income		1,647,589	1,454,591
Donations and bequests		87,025	244,580
Gain/(Loss) on investments	3(c)	(60,103)	134,191
TOTAL INCOME		19,080,763	15,782,504
EXPENDITURE			
Deaf Lottery expenditure		10,241,227	8,447,254
Administration expenses	3(a)	1,941,747	1,602,285
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3(b)	1,937	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		348,006	248,289
Employee leave provisions		48,165	122,109
Wages and salaries		4,901,158	4,542,417
Employee Benefits		68,792	58,983
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		17,551,032	15,021,337
Surplus before income tax		1,529,731	761,167
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus for the year		1,529,731	761,167
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,529,731	761,167

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,835,584	3,294,082
Trade and other receivables	5	236,469	202,854
Other assets	6	160,465	103,362
Financial assets	7	<u>4,502,554</u>	<u>1,534,830</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>7,735,072</u>	<u>5,135,128</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	4,589,121	4,872,954
Intangibles	9	<u>331,839</u>	<u>212,097</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>4,920,960</u>	<u>5,085,051</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>12,656,032</u>	<u>10,220,179</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	1,962,810	1,104,870
Provision for employee entitlements	11	<u>592,514</u>	<u>545,493</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>2,555,324</u>	<u>1,650,363</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for employee entitlements	11	<u>134,789</u>	<u>133,629</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>134,789</u>	<u>133,629</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>2,690,113</u>	<u>1,783,992</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>9,965,919</u>	<u>8,436,187</u>
EQUITY			
Surplus/(Deficit) from ordinary activities		1,529,731	761,167
Retained surplus		6,135,175	5,176,507
Reserves	21	<u>2,301,013</u>	<u>2,498,513</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>9,965,919</u>	<u>8,436,187</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Retained Surplus \$	Asset Revaluati on Reserve \$	Other Reserves \$	Total \$
Balance at 30 June 2013	5,176,507	367,484	2,002,473	7,546,464
<hr/>				
Comprehensive income				
Surplus for the year	761,167	-	-	761,167
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	128,556	-	128,556
Total comprehensive income	761,167	128,556	-	889,723
<hr/>				
Balance at 30 June 2014	5,937,674	496,040	2,002,473	8,436,187
<hr/>				
Comprehensive income				
Surplus for the year	1,529,731	-	-	1,529,731
Other comprehensive income for the year	197,500	(197,500)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	1,727,231	(197,500)	-	1,529,731
<hr/>				
Balance at 30 June 2015	7,664,906	298,540	2,002,473	9,965,919
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The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows **For the year ended 30 June 2015**

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers		1,568,439	1,800,956
Payments to suppliers and employees		(16,350,960)	(14,477,136)
Government grants and subsidies		3,506,579	2,928,704
Interest received		91,301	61,990
Dividends Received		96,211	79,225
Deaf Lottery income		13,682,779	11,006,119
Donations and bequests		110,123	253,140
Finance Costs		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	14(b)	<u>2,704,472</u>	<u>1,652,998</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		332,950	39,027
Fixed asset purchases		(264,781)	(713,020)
Intangibles purchases		(254,021)	(204,154)
Purchase of Investments		(3,317,398)	-
Proceeds on sale of investments		340,280	26,633
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		<u>(3,162,970)</u>	<u>(851,514)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		(458,498)	801,484
Cash at the beginning of the year		<u>3,294,082</u>	<u>2,492,598</u>
Cash at the end of the year	14(a)	<u>2,835,584</u>	<u>3,294,082</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

The financial statements cover Deaf Services Queensland as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Deaf Services Queensland is a company limited by guarantee.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations), the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act (2012) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except 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) Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity 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 entity 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, at which time the grant is recognised as income.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

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

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).

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

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. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised leased assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line or diminishing balance basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is available for use.

The depreciation method and rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<i>Class of fixed asset</i>	<i>Depreciation method</i>	<i>Depreciation Rate</i>
<i>Buildings and Improvements</i>	<i>Straight-line</i>	<i>2.5%</i>
<i>Furniture and Fittings</i>	<i>Diminishing balance</i>	<i>20-50%</i>
<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	<i>Diminishing balance</i>	<i>22.5%</i>

(c) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset but not the legal ownership are transferred to the entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

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.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(d) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity 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 sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is 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.

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss*

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value (i.e, gains or losses) being recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) *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 subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(iii) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(f) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for Deaf Services Queensland liability for employee entitlements arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee entitlements expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid plus related on-costs. Long service leave entitlements have been calculated based on each employee's period of service to date at their nominal amounts. This calculation is expected to approximate the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those entitlements.

Contributions are made by the Company to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(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.

(h) 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 components 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.

(i) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(j) Intangibles

Software

Software is recorded at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Software has an estimated useful life of between one and three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(k) Provisions

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

(l) Comparative Figures

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

(m) 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 company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments 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 company. Significant estimates and judgment employed by the company concern the useful life and depreciation rates for plant and equipment which are reviewed annually by the company.

(o) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended accounting standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The company has decided against early adoption of these standards. The Board has considered the likely impact of these standards to be immaterial.

Deaf Services Queensland

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(p) Fair Value Measurement

The Company adopted the following Australian Accounting Standards, together with the relevant consequential amendments arising from related Amending Standards, from the mandatory application date of 1 January 2013.

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement. AASB 13 refines the requirements for determining fair value as a measurement and captures the requirements for fair value measurement in a single standard. As a result, the measurement of certain assets of an entity measured at fair value may be affected. It is deemed that there was no material impact on the accounts of the company. Nevertheless, AASB 13 requires enhanced disclosures regarding assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, and fair values disclosed in the company's financial statements. These enhanced disclosures are provided in Note 23.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 2: Grants and Subsidies

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Disability Services Queensland			
- Residential Services		1,250,664	1,073,200
- Information Services		1,620,959	1,428,073
		2,871,623	2,501,273
Department of Education and Training		345,978	81,242
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services		236,496	130,041
Other Grants	2(i)	14,587	49,828
		3,468,684	2,762,384

(i) **Other Grants**

Other grants include funding received from Brisbane City Council and Queensland Government Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation (2014: include funding received from Brisbane City Council and Queensland Government Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation).

Note 3: Surplus for the Year

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Surplus from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been determined after:		
(a) Expenses		
Remuneration of auditor		
- audit	20,000	18,000
Rental expense on operating leases		
- minimum lease payments	294,969	261,736
Administration expenses		
- information technology	288,945	234,045
- motor vehicle	110,568	159,465
- repairs and maintenance	84,647	90,873
- other administration expenses	1,142,618	1,117,902
	1,941,747	1,602,285
(b) Gain / (Loss) on Sale of Assets		
Net gain / (loss) on sale of assets	(1,937)	9,364

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 3: Surplus for the Year (Cont'd)

	2015 \$	2014 \$
(c) Significant Revenue and Expense		
The following significant revenue item is relevant in explaining the financial performance of the company for the year:		
- net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(60,103)	134,191

Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash on hand		2,050	2,050
Cash at bank		2,833,534	3,292,032
Total cash and cash equivalents	22	2,835,584	3,294,082

Note 5: Trade and Other Receivables

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Trade receivables	5(a)	152,123	164,825
Provision for impairment		(5,000)	(5,000)
		147,123	159,825
Other receivables		89,346	43,029
Total current trade and other receivables	22	236,469	202,854

(a) Credit Risk – Trade and Other Receivables

The company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables.

The following table details the company's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered "past due" when the debt has not been settled within the trade terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counter party to the transaction.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 5: Trade and Other Receivables (Cont'd)

	Gross amount \$	Within initial trade terms \$	Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				Past due and impaired \$
			< 30 \$	31–60 \$	61–90 \$	> 90 \$	
2015							
Trade receivables	152,123	111,652	27,456	6,627	2,719	3,669	-
Other receivables	89,346	89,346	-	-	-	-	-
Total	241,469	200,998	27,456	6,627	2,719	3,669	-
2014							
Trade receivables	164,825	121,747	24,864	7,830	4,167	6,217	-
Other receivables	43,029	43,029	-	-	-	-	-
Total	207,854	164,776	24,864	7,830	4,167	6,217	-

The company does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Note 6: Other Assets

	2015 \$	2014 \$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	127,057	86,787
Deposits	33,408	16,575
	<u>160,465</u>	<u>103,362</u>

Note 7: Financial Assets

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
CURRENT			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- Investments in listed shares, held for trading	7(a)	<u>4,502,554</u>	<u>1,534,830</u>
	22	<u>4,502,554</u>	<u>1,534,830</u>

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Securities in listed corporations and managed funds are held for trading purposes to generate capital gains and to generate income through the receipt of dividends.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 8: Property, Plant and Equipment

	2015 \$	2014 \$
LAND		
At Independent valuation 2014	1,507,500	1,532,250
Total land	1,507,500	1,532,250
BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS		
At Independent valuation 2014	2,782,218	2,952,750
Accumulated Depreciation	(75,945)	-
Total buildings and improvements	2,706,273	2,952,750
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS		
At Cost	1,865,754	1,767,587
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,536,655)	(1,430,483)
Total furniture and fittings	329,099	337,104
MOTOR VEHICLES		
At Cost	74,103	65,375
Accumulated Depreciation	(27,854)	(14,525)
Total motor vehicles	46,249	50,850
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	4,589,121	4,872,954

(a) All land, buildings and improvements on properties at Ipswich Road Moorooka, Windorah Street Stafford, Bauhinia Street Enoggera, Beerburrum Street Dicky Beach and Wilson Street Maryborough were independently valued at 30 June 2014 by certified valuers "Propell National Valuers". The land, building and improvements on the property at Pease Street Manoora was independently valued prior to purchase at 6 February 2014 by certified valuers "Knight Frank (Cairns)". The valuations were based on current market values.

(b) Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Land \$	Buildings and Improvements \$	Furniture and Fittings \$	Motor Vehicles \$
Balance 1 July 2014	1,532,250	2,952,750	337,104	50,850
Additions at cost	-	144,718	111,337	8,727
Disposals	(24,750)	(315,250)	(13,169)	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(75,945)	(106,173)	(13,328)
Balance 30 June 2015	1,507,500	2,706,273	329,099	46,249

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 9: Intangibles

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Computer software – at cost	614,614	360,594
Accumulated amortization	(282,775)	(148,497)
Accumulated impairment	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net carrying amount	<u>331,839</u>	<u>212,097</u>

Note 10: Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2015	2014
		\$	\$
CURRENT			
Trade Payables		181,178	112,576
Accrued Expenses		1,527,797	786,525
Revenue received in advance		166,785	167,890
GST payable		87,050	37,879
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total trade and other payables	22	<u>1,962,810</u>	<u>1,104,870</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 11: Provision for Employee Entitlements

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Annual Leave	228,341	220,933
Long Service Leave	364,173	324,560
	<u>592,514</u>	<u>545,493</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Long Service Leave	134,789	133,629
	<u>134,789</u>	<u>133,629</u>
Total Provisions for Employee Entitlements	<u>727,303</u>	<u>679,122</u>

Provision for Long-term Employee Benefits

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been included in Note 1 to this report.

Note 12: Lease Commitments

There are operating leases for which the aggregate amount contracted but not provided for in the accounts is as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Due not later than one year	292,283	205,840
Due later than one year but not later than two years	266,690	50,054
Due later than two years but not later than five years	494,111	8,987
Due later than five years	-	-
	<u>1,053,084</u>	<u>264,881</u>
Charge for year	<u>294,969</u>	<u>261,736</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 13: Related Party Transactions

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
(a) Key Management Personnel		
Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) is considered key management personnel.		
Key management personnel compensation		
- short-term benefits	330,587	370,051
- post-employment benefits	30,572	33,304
- other long-term benefits	15,173	19,066
	<u>376,332</u>	<u>422,421</u>

All members of the Board of Management operate in an honorary capacity and have received no remuneration or other entitlements for their services in that capacity during the year.

Note 14: Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of Cash		
Cash at bank and on hand	2,811,136	3,269,634
Short term bank deposits	<u>24,448</u>	<u>24,448</u>
	<u>2,835,584</u>	<u>3,294,082</u>

Cash includes an amount of \$66,916 whereby there are restrictions, under the terms of a bequest, on the manner by which the cash can be utilised.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 14: Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)

	2015 \$	2014 \$
(b) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to operating surplus/(deficit)		
Operating surplus/(deficit)	1,529,731	761,167
Non-cash flows in operating surplus:		
Impairment (Gain)/Loss on investments	60,103	(134,191)
Depreciation and amortisation	348,006	248,289
(Gain)/Loss on sale of assets	1,937	(9,364)
Decrease/(Increase) in Dividends re-invested	(50,709)	(42,347)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables	(90,718)	369,687
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	857,941	122,109
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	48,181	337,648
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>2,704,472</u>	<u>1,652,998</u>

Note 15: Members Guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee. The Constitution states that if the company is wound up, each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2015 the number of members was 110.

Note 16: Company Details

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

Deaf Services Queensland
915 Ipswich Road
MOOROOKA QLD 4105

Deaf Services Queensland

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 17: Events after the Reporting Period

Financial Report

The financial report was authorised for issue on 15 October 2015.

Note 18: Contingent Liabilities

At 30 June 2015 there were no contingent liabilities in respect of the company (2014: NIL).

Note 19: Segment Reporting

The company operates in one business segment only being to advance the welfare of deaf and hearing impaired people. These operations take place solely in Queensland.

Note 20: Economic Dependency

The company is dependent upon Government grants and subsidies for a major portion of its net income.

Note 21: Reserves

	Asset Revaluation \$	CETAP development \$	Building & Equipment subsidies \$	Capital profits \$	Total \$
Balance 1 July 2014	496,040	69,812	527,442	1,405,219	2,498,513
Movements during year	(197,500)	-	-	-	(197,500)
Balance 30 June 2015	298,540	69,812	527,442	1,405,219	2,301,013

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 22: Financial Risk Management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable, and investments.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements are as follows:

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,835,584	3,294,082
Trade and other receivables	5	236,469	202,854
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	7	<u>4,502,554</u>	<u>1,534,830</u>
Total Financial Assets		<u><u>7,574,607</u></u>	<u><u>5,031,766</u></u>
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- trade and other payables (excluding deferred income)	10	<u>1,796,025</u>	<u>936,980</u>
Total Financial Liabilities		<u><u>1,796,025</u></u>	<u><u>936,980</u></u>

Financial Risk Management Policies

The directors regularly analyse current interest rate exposure and evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risks and credit risk.

(a) Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss for the company.

The company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the economic entity.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 22: Financial Risk Management (cont'd)

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed in Note 5.

(b) Liquidity risk

The economic entity's principal liquidity risk arises from its obligation to meet loan and finance lease repayments. The economic entity manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecasted cash flows and ensuring that there are adequate cash and cash equivalents to cover operating expenditure commitments and repayments.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect an expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due for payment								
Trade and other payables (excluding deferred income)	1,796,025	936,980	-	-	-	-	1,796,025	936,980
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows	1,796,025	936,980	-	-	-	-	1,796,025	936,980
Financial Assets — cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	2,835,584	3,294,082	-	-	-	-	2,835,584	3,294,082
Receivables	236,469	202,854	-	-	-	-	236,469	202,854
Other investments	4,502,554	1,534,830	-	-	-	-	4,502,554	1,534,830
Total anticipated inflows	7,574,607	5,031,766	-	-	-	-	7,574,607	5,031,766
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	5,778,582	4,094,786	-	-	-	-	5,778,582	4,094,786

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 22: Financial Risk Management (cont'd)

(c) Market Risk

i. Interest rate risk

The economic entity is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk, which is the risk that cash flows from interest receipts and payments on financial assets and liabilities will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed with a mixture of fixed and floating rate debt.

ii. Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how surplus and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers reasonably probable. These sensitivities assume that movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

The sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the following assumptions and variables which are held constant for the purpose of the calculation:

- a. the proportion of fixed to floating rate cash remains constant throughout the period;
- b. the change in surplus is an annualised charge, rather than the change applicable to a particular financial year, due to potential for changes in the proportion of fixed and floating interest rate balances (as outlined in point a); and
- c. the average cash and cash equivalent balance is used rather than the balance at reporting date due to the variability in cash balances.

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Change in surplus		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	30,648	28,933
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(30,648)	(28,933)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	30,648	28,933
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(30,648)	(28,933)

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the company has no material exposures to currency risk.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 22: Financial Risk Management (cont'd)

Net Fair Values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below.

Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair values is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices.

Differences between fair values and carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the company. Most of these instruments, which are carried at amortised cost (i.e. trade receivables, loan liabilities), are to be held until maturity and therefore the net fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the company.

	Note	2015		2014	
		Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair Value
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	22(i)	2,835,584	2,835,584	3,294,082	3,294,082
Trade and other receivables	22(i)	236,469	236,469	202,854	202,854
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:</i>					
- at fair value	22(ii)	4,502,554	4,502,554	1,534,830	1,534,830
Total financial assets		7,574,607	7,574,607	5,031,766	5,031,766
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables (excluding deferred income)	22(i)	1,796,025	1,796,025	936,980	936,980
Total financial liabilities		1,796,025	1,796,025	936,980	936,980

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 22: Financial Risk Management (cont'd)

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short-term instruments whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for employee benefits which is outside the scope of AASB 139.
- (ii) For financial assets, closing quoting bid prices at the end of the reporting period are used. In determining the fair values of the unlisted available-for-sale financial assets, inputs are used that are observable either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Note 23: Fair Value Measurements

The company measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and
- freehold land and buildings

The company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1

Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2

Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 23: Fair Value Measurements (cont'd)

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one of more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques

The company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the company are consistent with one or more of the following approaches:

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 23: Fair Value Measurements (cont'd)

	2015				2014			
	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Recurring fair value measurements								
Financial assets:								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:								
- Shares in listed companies	4,502,554	-	-	4,502,554	1,534,830	-	-	1,534,830
Available-for-sale financial assets:								
- Shares in listed companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets recognized at fair value	4,502,554	-	-	4,502,554	1,534,830	-	-	1,534,830
Non-financial assets:								
Freehold land	-	1,507,500	-	1,507,500	-	1,532,250	-	1,532,250
Freehold buildings	-	2,706,273	-	2,706,273	-	2,952,750	-	2,952,750
Total non-financial assets recognized at fair value	-	4,213,773	-	4,213,773	-	4,485,000	-	4,485,000

There was no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2014: no transfers).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Note 23: Fair Value Measurements (cont'd)

Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Measure Level 2 Fair Values

	Fair Value at 30 June 2015	Fair Value at 30 June 2014	Valuation Techniques	Inputs Used
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Freehold land	1,507,500	1,532,250	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per square metre; similar properties' sales prices;
Freehold buildings	2,706,273	2,952,750	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per square metre; similar properties' sales prices;
	4,213,773	4,485,000		

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Directors' Declaration

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 8 to 37 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act (2012)* :

- a. comply with Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors and in accordance with a resolution of the members of the Board.

Director



Robin Blackson

Chair of Board

Brisbane

Dated this 27th day of October, 2015

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF DEAF SERVICES QUEENSLAND**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Deaf Services Queensland, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Deaf Services Queensland is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date;
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (iii) complying with the requirements of Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.



Bentleys Brisbane Partnership



Stewart Douglas
Partner
Brisbane
27 October 2015