YOUTURN LIMITED
(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)

ABN 58 114 781 065

Financial Report – For the year ended 30 June 2020

Youturn Limited
(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
Directors' report
30 June 2020

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Greg Livingstone
Paula Holden
Glen Damro
Joyce Chorny
Mitchell Evans (appointed 28 October 2019)
Dr Oscar Modesto Ramirez

Objectives

Our Vision is to be trusted to create safe, inclusive and supportive communities,
Our mission is to support young people in their times of need to live a healthy and meaningful life.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

The company is principally supported through state and federal government grants.

Principal activities

Youturn provides health and social services supporting young people and their families. The principle activities of the company during the financial year traverse across four health and social service sectors; Youth Homelessness, Child Safety, Mental Health and Suicide Prevention. The company describes these services by the sectors in which they operate.

Youth Homelessness:
The company employs dedicated Case Managers and support staff to work with young people and provide a range of homelessness services committed to supporting; young people whose living conditions make it intolerable to remain at home and young families who can't afford secure and appropriate housing. These Services are funded by the Queensland Department of Housing and Public Works and Department of Social Services.

Child Safety:
The company supports young people and families who have been affected by a range of unique challenges that have the potential to impact on the safety of children and young people. Through the delivery of child safety services the company supports; children who cannot remain living safely with their parents and vulnerable families to help them to maintain the family unit (where the young person is safe). These services are funded by the Queensland Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women.

Mental Health:
The company is the lead agent for five headspace centres across Southern Queensland that focus on early intervention for young people through a range of mental health services to ensure they receive support. Funding for these headspace centres is obtained on a regional basis through the Public Health Networks and Medical Benefits Schedule Billing.

Suicide Prevention:
The company delivers StandBy Support After Suicide services across Australia to people bereaved and impacted by suicide. This StandBy service is Australia's leading provider of support after suicide, providing free face-to-face and telephone support to individuals, families, workplaces, groups and the wider community. This service is primarily funded by the Australian Government under the National Suicide Prevention Leadership and Support Program.

Each of these services have the prime objective of delivering the organisation's mission to, support young people in their times of need to live a healthy and meaningful life.

The provision of these services is underpinned by a strategic plan that maps a sustainable pathway to continue best practice, build capacity and extend the organisation's reach within each of the four sectors. This strategy outlines objectives focused around five key result areas; engagement; service excellence; capacity and capability; financial sustainability; and quality and compliance.

(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
Directors' report
30 June 2020

Performance measures

The company measures its performance in terms of funds raised, services delivered, clients supported and the number of hours and outcomes delivered for each funding program.

Information on directors

Name:	Greg Livingstone
Title:	Chair
Qualifications:	Masters of Commerce
Experience and expertise:	Greg has worked in Australia and New Zealand and has extensive experience in general management, strategy, finance and HR in a large agribusiness and consumer products company. Since leaving his corporate role, Greg has worked with a range of organisations in the fields of sustainability, economic development and the support of vulnerable members of the community. He is currently also a non-executive director of The Pinnacle Foundation. Greg has a Master of Commerce degree from the University of New South Wales.
Name:	Paula Holden
Title:	Director (appointed to Deputy Chair 24 August 2020)
Qualifications:	FCPHR MBA BMan MAICD AFIML JP (Qual)
Experience and expertise:	As an established board director and Senior Executive, Paula brings over 20 years' experience in various 'for profit' and 'for purpose' organisations. She has built her professional practice in Human Resources and Safety, always seeking to build capability and synergise the people experience with the overall business strategy. Paula is deeply passionate about helping others see their potential in themselves. Having completed various postgraduate qualifications in human resources, business, strategy and leadership Paula also holds membership with a number of professional associations including fellowship of the Australian Human Resources Institute and a recent graduate of the Australian Institute of Directors.
Name:	Glen Damro
Title:	Director / Company Secretary
Qualifications:	EMBA MAICD
Experience and expertise:	Glen has 25 years' experience as a senior manager across a range of industries both in Australia and internationally. At present he heads the Aviation Division of a large Queensland based company specialising in professional services and asset management. Glen's strengths are innovation, strategy design, business development, and operations accountability. Glen has two Masters' Degrees including an Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA). He is also a qualified Lead Auditor and member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Name:	Joyce Chorny
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Joyce has a 20 year career in the visual arts and community engagement and brings extensive knowledge of grant writing and fundraising acumen to the Board. Prior roles include Principal Coordinator of the Hervey Bay Neighbourhood Centre, where she worked with disenfranchised and vulnerable people for over 18 years. This involved managing a variety of licensed and regulated programs including childcare, aged care, youth at risk and family support programs. She also worked with community planning and fundraising in designing and building a $7M community hub, which now provides a public meeting space and houses 20 services supporting community. Joyce is Executive Manager of Community and Culture at Fraser Coast Regional Council, responsible for Libraries, Cultural Servers, Community Development and Indigenous Culture & Heritage. Joyce is an active Rotarian and past President of the Rotary Club of Hervey Bay Sunrise.

Name:	Dr Oscar Modesto Ramirez
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	MFT PhDPsych
Experience and expertise:	Oscar is a registered psychologist with a Masters degree in Family Therapy (Mexico) and PhD in Psychology from Macquarie University. Oscar has held senior roles overseeing services in post separation, family violence, counselling, parent education, and men's services at Centacare Parramatta and CatholicCare Sydney. Oscar has conducted research on attachment, identity and relationship issues, presenting his findings at several international conferences. Oscar lectures at the Australian Catholic University (ACU) on a permanent basis and coordinates the undergraduate psychology courses.

Name:	Mitchell Evans
Title:	Director (appointed 28 October 2019)
Qualifications:	Diploma of International Business Diploma of Business Administration
Experience and expertise:	Mitch has 17 years' experience working within the recruitment and talent acquisition industry across Australia, UK and Germany, 8 of which he ran his own organisation. Mitch now works as the QLD and NSW Corporate Sales Manager at SEEK, developing SEEKs engagement strategy and working with some of Australia's largest organisations. Mitch also currently sits on the Corporate Advisory Board for the Department of Family and Domestic Violence and the Advisory Board for the Department of Employment and Small Business. Mitch holds a Diploma of International Business, a Diploma of Business Administration and is currently finalising a Master of Business Administration.

Company secretary
Glen Damro has held the role of Company Secretary since 27 May 2019.

Youturn Limited
(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
Directors' report
30 June 2020

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2020, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held*
Greg Livingstone	10	10
Paula Holden	9	10
Glen Damro	9	10
Mitchell Evans (commenced 28 October 2020)	6	8
Joyce Chorny	0**	10
Dr Oscar Modesto Ramirez	8	10

*Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.
**Joyce Chorny was a granted a leave of absence by the Board.

Contributions on winding up
In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of $200 each. Honorary and associated members are required to contribute a maximum of $1.

The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $3,002, based on 15 current ordinary members and 2 life members.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

Significant changes in the state of affairs
After the financial year end, the entity changed its legal name from United Synergies Ltd to Youturn Limited.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

DocuSigned by:
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Greg Livingstone
Chair

Dated this 23 day of September 2020
Tewantin

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Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY BRUCE SWAN TO THE DIRECTORS OF YOUTURN LIMITED

As lead auditor of Youturn Limited, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is made in respect of Youturn Limited.

DocuSigned by:
F649AE520CB94FE...

Bruce Swan
Partner

BDO Audit Pty Ltd
Dated at ....Maroochydore.................. this ..23........ day of ...September.. 2020.

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(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
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General information

The financial statements cover Youturn Limited as a company. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Youturn Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Youturn Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on the date of signing of the directors’ declaration. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Youturn Limited
(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue	3	22,410,646	22,532,597
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(11,361,626)	(12,123,697)
Contracted expense		(4,703,001)	(4,870,141)
Occupancy expense		(594,326)	(937,155)
Client support expense		(1,114,024)	(1,005,401)
Administration expense		(473,983)	(714,196)
Contract liability expense		(1,222,193)	(7,050)
Depreciation and amortisation	4	(760,307)	(477,868)
Other expenses		(1,785,574)	(1,980,844)
Surplus before income tax expense		395,612	416,245
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	16	395,612	416,245
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		395,612	416,245

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Youturn Limited
(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6,002,305	6,374,128
Trade and other receivables	6	228,821	130,331
Other	7	309,215	259,151
Total current assets		6,540,341	6,763,610
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	8	2,591,752	-
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,297,235	1,342,544
Total non-current assets		3,888,987	1,342,544
Total assets		10,429,328	8,106,154
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	1,063,952	1,370,624
Contract liabilities	11	1,410,500	-
Income in advance		-	1,635,780
Employee benefits	12	696,977	634,723
Lease liabilities	13	565,086	-
Total current liabilities		3,736,515	3,641,127
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	14	31,299	300,290
Lease liabilities	15	2,101,165	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,132,464	300,290
Total liabilities		5,868,979	3,941,417
Net assets		4,560,349	4,164,737
Equity			
Retained surpluses	16	4,560,349	4,164,737
Total equity		4,560,349	4,164,737

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Youturn Limited
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Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2018	1,850,629	1,850,629
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	416,245	416,245
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	416,245	416,245
Transfers from liquidated reserves	1,897,863	1,897,863
Balance at 30 June 2019	4,164,737	4,164,737

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2019	4,164,737	4,164,737
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	395,612	395,612
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	395,612	395,612
Balance at 30 June 2020	4,560,349	4,560,349

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Youturn Limited
(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Grants received		19,488,876	19,299,645
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		4,892,449	4,480,393
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(24,111,181)	(23,934,695)
		270,144	(154,657)
Interest received		40,776	73,489
Donations received		33,882	82,054
Interest paid		(76,126)	-
Net cash from operating activities	24	268,676	886
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		(3,354)	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(107,210)	(296,470)
Net cash used in investing activities		(110,564)	(296,470)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash from financing activities		(529,935)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(371,823)	(295,584)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		6,374,128	6,669,712
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	6,002,305	6,374,128

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
The company has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2019. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

AASB 16 Leases
The company has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities
The company has adopted AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 'Contributions' in respect to income recognition requirements for not-for-profit entities. The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 is dependent upon whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation at the time of receipt. Income under the standard is recognised where: an asset is received in a transaction, such as by way of grant, bequest or donation; there has either been no consideration transferred, or the consideration paid is significantly less than the asset's fair value; and where the intention is to principally enable the entity to further its objectives. For transfers of financial assets to the entity which enable it to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, the entity must recognise a liability amounting to the excess of the fair value of the transfer received over any related amounts recognised. Related amounts recognised may relate to contributions by owners, AASB 15 revenue or contract liability recognised, lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9, or provisions in accordance with AASB 137. The liability is brought to account as income over the period in which the entity satisfies its performance obligation. If the transaction does not enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income immediately. Where the fair value of volunteer services received can be measured, a private sector not-for-profit entity can elect to recognise the value of those services as an asset where asset recognition criteria are met or otherwise recognise the value as an expense.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impact of adoption
AASB 15, AASB 16 and AASB 1058 were adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such comparatives have not been restated. There was no impact on opening retained profits as at 1 July 2019.

The impact of the new Accounting Standards compared with the previous Accounting Standards on the current reporting period is as follows:

	New $	Previous $	Difference $
Contract liabilities	1,410,500	-	1,410,500
Income in advance	-	1,410,500	(1,410,500)
Net assets	4,560,349	4,560,349	-

Corporate information
After financial year end, on 20 July 2020, the entity changed its legal name from United Synergies Ltd to Youturn Limited.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Queensland legislation the Collections Act 1966 and associated regulations and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

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

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

Revenue recognition
The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sales revenue
Events, fundraising and raffles are recognised when received or receivable.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Donations
Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Grants
Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

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

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Volunteer services
The company has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources received is also not recognised.

Income tax
As the company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

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

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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

Trade and other receivables
Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Contract assets
Contract assets are recognised when the company has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the company is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

Youturn Limited
(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2020

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	40 years or term of lease
Motor vehicles	Term of lease
Computer equipment	4 years
Plant and equipment	2-15 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

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

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the company has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Allowance for expected credit losses
The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent experience and historical collection rates.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Lease term
The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Note 3. Revenue

	2020 $	2019 $
Grants	19,438,876	19,299,645
Medical billing system revenue	2,270,052	2,557,664
Rental income	155,647	113,461
Donations	33,882	82,054
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	40,776	73,489
Other revenue	471,413	406,284
Revenue	22,410,646	22,532,597

Disaggregation of revenue
The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Type of contract		
Grants	12,252,948	-
Medical billing system revenue	2,270,052	-
Rental income	155,647	-
	14,678,647	-

AASB 15 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such comparatives have not been provided for disaggregation of revenue.

Youturn Limited
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Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2020

Note 4. Expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
Surplus before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Buildings	77,517	424,455
Furniture and equipment	18,667	12,480
Computer equipment	43,700	20,266
Motor vehicles	224,937	20,667
Property depreciation	395,486	-
Total depreciation	760,307	477,868
Depreciation on right of use assets	604,434	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	155,873	477,868
	760,307	477,868
Significant expense		
Staff travel, training and consultancy	306,181	598,945

Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2020 $	2019 $
Cash on hand	4,607	9,293
Cash at bank	3,899,791	4,282,135
Rental bond guarantee	83,700	83,700
Cash on deposit	2,014,207	1,999,000
	6,002,305	6,374,128

Note 6. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2020 $	2019 $
Trade receivables	228,821	130,331
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
	228,821	130,331

Allowance for expected credit losses
The company has recognised a loss of $nil (30 June 2019: $nil) in profit or loss in respect of the expected credit losses for the year ended 30 June 2020.
There were no movements in the allowance for expected credit losses.

Note 6. Current assets - trade and other receivables (continued)

The ageing of the receivables and allowance for expected credit losses provided for above are as follows:

	Expected credit loss rate		Carrying amount		Allowance for expected credit losses	
	2020 %	2019 %	2020 $	2019 $	2020 $	2019 $
Not overdue	0%	0%	162,778	99,774	-	-
0 to 3 months overdue	0%	0%	212	22,420	-	-
3 to 6 months overdue	0%	0%	65,831	8,137	-	-
			228,821	130,331	-	-

Note 7. Current assets - other

	2020 $	2019 $
Other receivables and prepayments	309,215	259,151

Note 8. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	2020 $	2019 $
Buildings - right-of-use	2,620,471	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(395,486)	-
	2,224,985	-
Motor vehicles - right-of-use	545,691	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(202,208)	-
	343,483	-
Plant and equipment - right-of-use	30,024	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,740)	-
	23,284	-
	2,591,752	-

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were $ 274,572.

The company leases commercial properties under agreements of between one to five years with, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated. The company also leases plant and equipment and motor vehicles under agreements of between one to three years.

The company leases office equipment under agreements of less than two years. These leases are either short-term or low-value, so have been expensed as incurred and not capitalised as right-of-use assets.

Youturn Limited
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Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2020

Note 9. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2020 $	2019 $
Buildings – at cost	3,983,592	3,983,592
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,858,668)	(2,814,499)
	1,124,924	1,169,093
Furniture and equipment – at cost	274,074	271,375
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(260,753)	(248,826)
	13,321	22,549
Computer equipment – at cost	533,819	461,055
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(406,150)	(364,113)
	127,669	96,942
Motor vehicles - at cost	134,215	134,215
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(102,894)	(80,255)
	31,321	53,960
	1,297,235	1,342,544

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Buildings $	Leasehold Improvements $	Furniture & Equipment $	Computer Equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	1,393,548	-	27,216	39,484	63,694	1,523,942
Additions	200,000	-	7,813	77,724	10,933	296,470
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(424,455)	-	(12,480)	(20,266)	(20,667)	(477,868)
Balance at 30 June 2019	1,169,093	-	22,549	96,942	53,960	1,342,544
Additions	-	35,101	2,699	72,764	-	110,564
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation expense	(44,169)	(35,101)	(11,927)	(42,037)	(22,639)	(155,873)
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,124,924	-	13,321	127,669	31,321	1,297,235

Note 10. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2020 $	2019 $
Trade payables	197,692	318,747
Accrued expenses	586,260	829,253
GST liability	280,000	222,624
	1,063,952	1,370,624

Refer to note 17 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 11. Current liabilities - contract liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
Contract liabilities	1,410,500	-

Reconciliation
Reconciliation of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2020 $	2019 $
Opening balance	1,635,780	2,382,732
Payments received in advance	516,610	-
Cumulative catch-up adjustments	-	-
Refund obligations	893,890	-
Transfer to revenue - performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	-	-
Transfer to revenue - other balances	(1,635,780)	(746,952)
Closing balance	1,410,500	1,635,780

Unsatisfied performance obligations
The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period was $1,410,500 as at 30 June 2020 ($1,635,952 as at 30 June 2019) and is expected to be recognised as revenue in future periods as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Within 6 months	516,610	1,635,780
6 to 12 months	893,890	-
	1,410,500	1,635,780

Note 12. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	2020 $	2019 $
Employee benefits	696,977	634,723

Note 13. Current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
Lease liability	565,086	-

Note 14. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits

	2020 $	2019 $
Employee benefits	31,299	300,290

Note 15. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
Lease liability	2,101,165	-

Note 16. Equity - retained surpluses

	2020 $	2019 $
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	4,164,737	1,850,629
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	395,612	416,245
Transfer within equity	-	1,897,863
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	4,560,349	4,164,737

Note 17. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The company's activities do not expose it to many financial risks, with only liquidity risk being needed to be actively managed.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk
The company is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

Price risk
The company is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk
The company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk
The company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk
Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the company to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Note 17. Financial instruments (continued)

Remaining contractual maturities
The following tables detail the company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

2020	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	197,692	-	-	-	197,692
Other payables	-	636,842	-	-	-	636,842
Total non-derivatives		834,534	-	-	-	834,534

2019	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	318,747	-	-	-	318,747
Other payables	-	1,051,877	-	-	-	1,051,877
Total non-derivatives		1,370,624	-	-	-	1,370,624

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments
Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

Note 18. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2020 **$**	**2019** **$**
Aggregate compensation	953,847	1,084,024

Note 19. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company:

	2020 $	2019 $
Audit services – BDO Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit of the financial statements	36,155	36,505

Note 20. Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Note 21. Commitments

The company had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

Note 22. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 18.

Transactions with related parties
There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 23. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 24. Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2020 $	2019 $
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	395,612	416,245
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	760,307	477,868
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(98,490)	146,605
Increase in other receivables	(50,064)	(32,330)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(306,672)	(376,390)
Increase in contract liabilities	(225,280)	(746,952)
Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits	(206,737)	115,840
Net cash from operating activities	268,676	886

Youturn Limited
(Formerly known as United Synergies Ltd)
Directors' declaration
30 June 2020

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Queensland legislation the Collections Act 1966 and associated regulations, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- 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 in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

DocuSigned by:

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Greg Livingstone
Director

Dated this 23 day of September 2020
Tewantin

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Youturn Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Youturn Limited (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the responsible entities' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Youturn Limited, 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 registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the registered entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the Youturn Limited's annual report, 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 responsible entities for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, responsible entities are responsible for assessing the registered entity'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 responsible entities either intends to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

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

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

DocuSigned by:

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Bruce Swan
Partner

Maroochydore, 23 day of September 2020