SACOSS

FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2026



South Australian Council of Social Service

2025–26

South Australian Council of Social Service Inc

ABN 93 197 662 296

Annual Report - 30 June 2026

South Australian Council of Social Service Inc
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South Australian Council of Social Service Inc
Board's report
30 June 2026

The Board Members present their report on the financial statements of the Association for the year ended 30 June 2026.

The following persons held office as Board Members during the reporting year and up to the date of signing this report:

Name	Board Position	Appointed	Total Board Tenure
Nicole Chaplin	Chair	02-Dec-24	10 years 10 months
David Adamson	Deputy Chair	18-Nov-25	3 years 2 months
Emma Crosby	Treasurer	18-Nov-25	11 year 6 months
David Panter	Ex-officio Member	02-Dec-24 (term ceased 20-Jan-26)	9 years 6 months
Nancy Penna	Member	19-Nov-25 (term ceased 19-Sep-25)	7 years 10 months
Jane Mussared	Member	19-Nov-24	1 year 10 months
Jeremy Brown	Member	09-Oct-25	11 months
Michele Wachla	Member (Co-opted)	18-Nov-25	1 year 6 months
Khatija Thomas	Member (Co-opted)	08-Jan-25 (term ceased 20-Jan-26)	1 year
Sarah Fraser	Member (Co-opted)	20-Jan-26	8 months
Patricia Cotton	Member (Co-opted)	22-Apr-26	5 months
Shane Tonkin	Member	21-Aug-26	1 month

Principal activities
SACOSS is the peak body for the non-government health and community services sector in South Australia. As such, SACOSS undertakes the key peak body roles at the highest level and will focus on issues that affect vulnerable and disadvantaged people across the state, or which impact on all health and community services sector organisations.

SACOSS' peak body roles:

- **Research, policy development, advice and advocacy** – speaking in all matters as the peak body on behalf of the sector.
- **Advocacy and representation** – amplifying the voices of vulnerable and disadvantaged people by speaking up for societal changes that will better the whole South Australian community.
- **Sector consultation, coordination development and capacity building** - through supporting the spreading of innovative ideas and best practices across the sector, improving regulatory regimes to allow the sector to operate with maximum efficiency in addressing the needs of vulnerable and other disadvantaged people.
- **Informing and improving organisations within the sector by increasing skills and knowledge** – filtering and prioritising government information and regulation to ensure the sector is informed about changes and policies relevant for them.
- **Information the broader community** – public education about poverty and disadvantage and/or the role of the sector in community development and supporting vulnerable and disadvantaged people.

Significant changes
No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating result
The surplus for the year is disclosed in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and includes all sources of income for the year. The surplus from ordinary activities for the year ended 30 June 2026 amounted to $6,982 (2025: deficit of $35,729).

After balance date events
No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect SACOSS' operations, the results of those operations, or SACOSS' state of affairs in future financial years.

Benefits received
In accordance with s.35 (5) of the Associations Incorporation Act, 1985, the Board hereby states that during the 12 months to the 30th June 2026:

(a) No officer of the Association, no firm of which the officer is a member or no body corporate in which an officer has a substantial financial interest, other than specified in part (b), has received or become entitled to receive a benefit as a result of a contract between the officer, firm or body corporate and the Association:

b) No officer of the Association has received directly or indirectly from the Association any payment or other benefit of a pecuniary value other than salaries and wages as a permanent employee.

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

Board Member

Board Member

30 September 2026

South Australian Council of Social Service Inc
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue	3	2,297,002	2,013,408
Total revenue		2,297,002	2,013,408
Expenses			
Conference costs		(70,518)	(76,226)
Consultancy fees		(222,510)	(61,825)
Depreciation		(56,352)	(61,965)
Employee benefits expense		(1,775,604)	(1,659,075)
Office accommodation		(35,902)	(35,140)
Computers and IT		(23,298)	(17,151)
Printing, postage and stationery		(6,580)	(14,248)
Insurance		(20,768)	(19,255)
Professional services		(59,470)	(50,945)
Travel and accommodation		(18,928)	(27,295)
Equipment		(3,698)	(5,476)
Sponsorship		(2,000)	(11,000)
Other		(21,905)	(31,331)
Total expenses	4	(2,317,533)	(2,070,932)
Operating deficit		(20,531)	(57,524)
Fair value gain on revaluation of financial assets		27,513	21,795
Operating Surplus/(deficit) for the year		6,982	(35,729)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,982	(35,729)

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

South Australian Council of Social Service Inc
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	818,115	915,219
Trade and other receivables	7	84,141	124,565
Prepayments	8	22,822	6,977
Total current assets		925,078	1,046,761
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	9	561,187	533,674
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,072,045	3,143,523
Total non-current assets		3,633,232	3,677,197
Total assets		4,558,310	4,723,958
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	151,512	181,997
Contract liabilities	12	159,522	206,531
Provisions	13	146,525	251,893
Total current liabilities		457,559	640,421
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	41,852	31,620
Total non-current liabilities		41,852	31,620
Total liabilities		499,411	672,041
Net assets		4,058,899	4,051,917
Equity			
Reserves	14	3,228,211	3,228,211
Retained surpluses		830,688	823,706
Total equity		4,058,899	4,051,917

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

South Australian Council of Social Service Inc
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Reserves $	Retained Surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	3,228,211	859,435	4,087,646
Deficit for the year	-	(35,729)	(35,729)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(35,729)	(35,729)
Balance at 30 June 2025	3,228,211	823,706	4,051,917

	Reserves $	Retained Surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2025	3,228,211	823,706	4,051,917
Surplus for the year	-	6,982	6,982
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,982	6,982
Balance at 30 June 2026	3,228,211	830,688	4,058,899

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

South Australian Council of Social Service Inc
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,315,725	2,077,728
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,431,108)	(2,110,249)
Donations received		61,560	15,673
Interest received		33,637	41,127
Net GST paid		(126,314)	(140,462)
Net cash used in operating activities		(146,500)	(116,183)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Distribution received		28,099	67,342
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment		21,297	-
Net cash from investing activities		49,396	67,342
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(97,104)	(48,841)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		915,219	964,060
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	818,115	915,219

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

South Australian Council of Social Service Inc
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2026

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the incorporated association are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The incorporated association 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.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and South Australian legislation the Associations Incorporation Act 1985 and associated regulations, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

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 incorporated association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Revenue recognition
The incorporated association recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the incorporated association is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the incorporated association: 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.

Rendering of services
Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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

Income tax
South Australian Council of Social Service Inc. is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

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 incorporated association'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 incorporated association'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 right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are 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
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Investments and other financial assets
Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the incorporated association has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Impairment of financial assets
The incorporated association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the incorporated association's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment
Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Property – Marjorie Black House

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction) based on a valuation performed by KEN GAETJENS Real Estate Pty Ltd in June 2022 less accumulated depreciation for buildings. Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases in the carrying amount of an asset that offset previous revaluation increases are recognized in other comprehensive income, reducing the revaluation surplus directly in equity. Any excess decrease beyond the revaluation surplus is recognized in profit or loss.

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

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:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2%
Electronic Equipment	20%
Furniture & Fittings	7.5%
Motor Vehicles	10%

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

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the incorporated association. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued

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

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

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.

The SA Portable Long Service Leave - Community Services scheme commenced on 1 October 2025. All employees of the company are registered with the scheme. From this date, the company is required to pay a levy (2.2%) to the scheme to cover long service leave entitlements. The liability for long service leave accrued before 1 October 2025 will continue to be held by the company, unless the employee ceases employment with the company before reaching their entitlement date.

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.

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.

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.

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 sales experience and historical collection rates.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The incorporated association 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 incorporated association 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 incorporated association 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.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
The incorporated association assesses impairment of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the incorporated association 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 3. Revenue

	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue from contracts with customers		
– Conference and sponsorship	97,642	74,209
– Memberships	147,878	145,784
– Grants (Energy Consumer Australia)	-	35,366
– Grants (DHS)	571,350	495,210
– Grants (SAFESC)	344,250	205,571
– Grants (SA Energy Consumer Advocacy)	251,738	243,225
– Grants (Consumer Advocacy and Research)	284,338	265,549
– Grants (Health)	343,282	366,170
– Grants (Other)	84,750	20,000
– Campaigns (Give Credit)	61,405	14,095
	2,186,633	1,865,179
Other revenue		
– Community Rooms Hire	20,314	18,738
– Other	90,055	129,491
	110,369	148,229
Revenue	2,297,002	2,013,408

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Geographical regions		
Australia	2,186,633	1,865,179

Note 4. Expenses

Surplus before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

	2026 $	2025 $
Superannuation expense		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	186,323	160,456

Note 5. Key Management Personnel Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the association during the year are as follows:

	2026 $	2025 $
Short-term employee benefits	264,935	259,446
Long-term employee benefits	461	5,531
	265,396	264,977

Other KMP Transactions
For details of other transactions KMP, refer to note 17

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Cash at bank (Note 19)	372,522	492,778
Term Deposit	445,593	422,441
Total	818,115	915,219

The effective interest rate on short term deposits was 5.00% (2025: 4.40%).

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
CURRENT		
Trade receivables - note 19	3,515	3,470
Accrued Income	80,626	121,095
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	84,141	124,565

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables;

	2026 $	2025 $
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	84,141	124,565
Less: Accrued Income	(80,626)	(121,095)
Total	3,515	3,470

Note 8. Prepayments

	2026 $	2025 $
CURRENT		
Prepaid amounts	22,822	6,977

Note 9. Financial assets

Non-current assets		
Investments in Managed Funds	561,187	533,674

Note 10. Property, plant and equipment

	2026 $	2025 $
NON-CURRENT		
Marjorie Black House - Land - At fair value	1,450,000	1,450,000
Marjorie Black House - Building - At fair value	1,700,000	1,700,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(131,000)	(97,000)
	3,019,000	3,053,000
Motor Vehicles - At cost	-	38,968
Accumulated depreciation	-	(17,541)
	-	21,427
Furniture - At cost	151,803	151,803
Accumulated depreciation	(111,513)	(101,598)
	40,290	50,205
Electronic Equipment - At cost	89,930	87,260
Accumulated depreciation	(77,175)	(68,369)
	12,755	18,891
Total property, plant and equipment	3,072,045	3,143,523

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 $	Building $	Furniture $	Electronic Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2025	1,450,000	1,603,000	50,205	18,891	21,427	3,143,523
Additions	-	-	-	5,977	-	5,977
Disposals	-	-	-	(255)	(21,102)	(21,357)
Depreciation expense	-	(34,000)	(9,915)	(11,858)	(325)	(56,098)
Balance at 30 June 2026	1,450,000	1,569,000	40,290	12,755	-	3,072,045

Valuations of land and buildings
The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value. The land and buildings were last revalued on 30 June 2022 based on independent assessments by a member of the Australian Property Institute having recent experience in the location and category of land and buildings being valued. The officers do not believe that there has been a material movement in fair value since the revaluation date. Valuations are based on current prices for similar properties in the same location and condition.

Note 11. Trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade payables	34,975	31,001
PAYG Payable	33,552	24,888
GST payable	30,569	40,444
Other payables	52,416	85,664
Total current accounts payables and other creditors	151,512	181,997

Note 11. Trade and other payables (continued)

Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as accounts payable and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial liabilities classified as accounts payable and other payables;		
Total Accounts payable and other payables:	151,512	181,997
Less: PAYG payable	(33,552)	(24,888)
Less: GST payable	(30,569)	(40,444)
Total	87,391	116,665

Note 12. Contract liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Membership fees in advance	82,867	70,876
Grants received in advance	76,655	114,750
Campaign donation	-	20,905
	159,522	206,531

Note 13. Provisions

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Provision for annual leave entitlements	116,470	180,691
Provision for long service leave entitlements	30,055	71,202
	146,525	251,893
Non-current liabilities		
Provision for long service leave entitlements	41,852	31,620
	188,377	283,513

Note 14. Reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve
The asset revaluation reserve records changes in the fair value of property, plant and equipment.

Bequest - Marjorie Black House

The property was originally transferred to SACOSS in 2006 at a value of $600,000. Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings were credited to the revaluation surplus in other comprehensive income.

Note 14. Reserves (continued)

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The property was revalued to $3,150,000 as at 30 June 2022. The gain on revaluation reserve was credited to the asset revaluation reserve. Increases in the fair value arising on the revaluation of land and buildings are credited to the asset revaluation reserve. Decreases in the carrying amount of an asset that offset previous revaluation increases are recognized in other comprehensive income, reducing the revaluation surplus directly in equity. Any excess decrease beyond the revaluation surplus is recognized in profit or loss.

Note 15. Capital and Leasing Commitments

a) Lease Commitments

	2026 $	2025 $
Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
- not later than one year	2,275	2,275
- between one and five years	4,550	9,100
Total lease expenditure commitments	6,825	11,375

The leasing commitments comprise of photocopier leases. These are designated as being low value assets and therefore excluded from the provisions of AASB 16 Leases.

b) Capital Commitments

SACOSS had Nil commitments for capital expenditure which at reporting date have not been recognised as liabilities (2025: Nil).

Note 16. Contingent liabilities

The Board is not aware of any contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2026 (2025: Nil).

Note 17. Related party transactions

Board Members and KMPs of the association and details of their remuneration are disclosed in note 5. There were no other related party transactions during the year.

Note 18. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the incorporated association's operations, the results of those operations, or the incorporated association's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 19. Financial Risk Management

The association’s financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, investments in term deposits, accounts receivable and payable.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Note 19. Financial Risk Management (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents - Note 6	818,115	915,219
Accounts receivable and other debtors - Note 7	3,515	3,470
Financial Assets - Note 9	561,187	533,674
Total financial assets	1,382,817	1,452,363

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:	-	-
– Accounts payable and other payables - Note 11	87,391	116,665
Total financial liabilities	87,391	116,665

Note 20. Association Details

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

South Australian Council of Social Service
Marjorie Black House
47 King William Road
Unley SA 5061

South Australian Council of Social Service Inc
Boards' declaration
30 June 2026

The Board declare that, in their opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and South Australian legislation the Associations Incorporation Act 1985 and associated regulations;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the incorporated association's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the incorporated association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board pursuant to Regulation 60-15 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022.



Board Member



Board Member

30 September 2026

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE INCORPORATED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of South Australian Council of Social Service Incorporated ('the entity'), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, 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 statements, including material accounting policy information, and the Boards' declaration.

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

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 entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & 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

The Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Board's Report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE INCORPORATED (CONT)

Boards' responsibility for the financial report

The Board of the entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Board are responsible for assessing the 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 Board either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE INCORPORATED (CONT)

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report (Cont)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Boards' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Nexia Edwards Marshall
Chartered Accountants

Damien Pozza
Partner

Adelaide
South Australia

30 September 2026

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012

In accordance with section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the Board of South Australian Council of Social Service Incorporated.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of South Australian Council of Social Service Inc. for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in respect of the audit.

Nexia Edwards Marshall

Nexia Edwards Marshall
Chartered Accountants

Damien Pozza
Partner

Adelaide
South Australia

30 September 2026

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