THE FORSTER FOUNDATION FOR DRUG REHABILITATION INCORPORATED
General Purpose Financial Statements

Annual Report - 30 June 2016

Management Committee's report
30 June 2016

The officers present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Forster Foundation for Drug Rehabilitation Incorporated referred to as “the Foundation” for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Committee members

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

Robert Parker (Chairman)
Bernie Westley
Clem Barratt (resigned 23 June 2016)
Dee Robinson
Mark Davies (appointed 15 November 2015)
Mary Hawkins
Maurice Vaughan (appointed 15 November 2015)
Melissa Heywood (resigned 1 February 2016)
Paul Gibbs (resigned 23 June 2016)

Objectives

The objective of the Foundation is to provide treatment for people recovering from alcohol and drug addiction.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

The Foundation’s clinical practice has been subject to similar continuous improvement since inception. The Foundation’s Board and staff are committed to good clinical and corporate governance and practice, all focused on assisting clients effective progress through recovery.

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the Foundation were providing treatment for people recovering from drug and alcohol addiction.

On behalf of the committee members

Robert Parker
Chairman

8 November 2016
Darwin

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General information

The financial statements cover the Forster Foundation for Drug Incorporated Rehabilitation as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Foundation's functional and presentation currency.

The Foundation is a not-for-profit entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office	Principal place of business
16 Beaton Road Berrimah NT	16 Beaton Road Berrimah NT

A description of the nature of the Foundation's operations and its principal activities are included in the Management Committees' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 8 November 2016.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue	3	**1,601,420**	1,451,703
Staffing Cost		**(1,009,060)**	(859,232)
Program Activities and Resources		**(122,313)**	(91,582)
Depreciation		**(100,224)**	(100,827)
Amortisation		**-**	(3,641)
Occupancy		**(109,141)**	(100,176)
Insurances		**(56,636)**	(62,873)
Repairs and Maintenance		**(61,193)**	(69,350)
Administrative Costs		**(57,746)**	(42,841)
Travel/Motor Vehicle Cost		**(32,646)**	(17,178)
Minor Assets		**(28,703)**	(24,754)
Staff Training and Skills Development		**(22,763)**	(29,722)
Specialist Consultants		**(26,320)**	(36,954)
(Deficit)/Surplus before comprehensive income for the year		**(25,325)**	12,573
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(25,325)**	12,573

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

Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**1,249,046**	1,344,597
Trade and other receivables	6	**87,510**	20,426
Other		**5,067**	8,281
Total current assets		**1,341,623**	1,373,304
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	**3,951,873**	4,033,882
Intangible assets	8	**22,076**	-
Total non-current assets		**3,973,949**	4,033,882
Total assets		**5,315,572**	5,407,186
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	**29,646**	69,179
Provisions	10	**44,471**	50,039
Other	11	**35,236**	35,327
Total current liabilities		**109,353**	154,545
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	**-**	21,097
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	21,097
Total liabilities		**109,353**	175,642
Net assets		**5,206,219**	5,231,544
Equity			
Retained surpluses	13	**5,206,219**	5,231,544
Total equity		**5,206,219**	5,231,544

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

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2014	5,218,971	5,218,971
Surplus for the year	12,573	12,573
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	12,573	12,573
Balance at 30 June 2015	5,231,544	5,231,544

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2015	5,231,544	5,231,544
Deficit for the year	(25,325)	(25,325)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(25,325)	(25,325)
Balance at 30 June 2016	5,206,219	5,206,219

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

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		**1,510,836**	1,423,910
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(1,592,624)**	(1,330,633)
		(81,788)	(93,227)
Interest received		**26,714**	18,733
Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities	21	**(55,074)**	112,010
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	7	**(24,401)**	-
Payment for intangible assets	8	**(22,076)**	-
Proceeds from the sale property plant and equipment	7	**6,000**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(40,477)**	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(95,551)**	112,010
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**1,344,597**	1,232,587
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	**1,249,046**	1,344,597

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

Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2016

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

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

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'), Northern Territory Associations Act, Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission ('ACNC') Act 2012 and associated regulations, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities. The Association's financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards except for AASB 120 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance'. This is because the recognition criteria in AASB 1004 are different from those of AASB 120, which is a compliance requirement for not-for-profit entities.

The Foundation is a not-for-profit-entity.

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

Grant revenue
Grant revenue is recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and is brought to account as income when the Foundation obtains control of the funds. Unspent grants are transferred to an appropriate liability account.

Service income
Revenue from rendering of service is recognised upon delivery of the service to the client.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues for the accounting period.

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

Income tax
The Foundation is considered to be exempt in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended.

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

Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2016

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Current and non-current classification (continued)

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Foundation'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 Foundation'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 original invoice amount, less any provision for impairment. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

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 the property, plant and equipment (excluding land) as follows:

Buildings	2% (straight line method)
Motor vehicles	18.75%-22.50% (reducing balance method)
Plant and equipment	25% (straight line method)

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 Foundation. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

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 Foundation prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2016

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. 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 corporate 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.

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 Foundation for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2016. The Foundation's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the Foundation, are set out below.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be 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. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The Foundation will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Foundation.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted (continued)

AASB 16 Leases
This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (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. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The Foundation will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Foundation.

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 Foundation 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 Foundation 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 Foundation 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.

Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2016

Note 3. Revenue

	2016 $	2015 $
Sales revenue		
Grant revenue	**1,380,121**	1,306,820
Service revenue	**169,050**	101,827
	1,549,171	1,408,647
Other revenue		
Interest	**23,052**	21,629
Other revenue	**29,197**	21,427
	52,249	43,056
Revenue	**1,601,420**	1,451,703

Note 4. Expenses

Deficit/surplus for the year includes the following specific expenses:	2016 $	2015 $
Depreciation	**100,224**	100,827
Amortisation	**-**	3,641

Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash on hand	**200**	700
Cash on deposit	**1,248,846**	1,343,897
	1,249,046	1,344,597

Note 6. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2016 $	2015 $
Trade receivables	**84,255**	18,768
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	**-**	(2,883)
	84,255	15,885
Interest receivable	**-**	3,662
Other receivables	**3,255**	879
	87,510	20,426

Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2016

Note 7. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2016 $	2015 $
Buildings - at cost	**4,529,305**	4,523,491
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(618,765)**	(527,092)
	3,910,540	3,996,399
Motor vehicles - at cost	**126,334**	145,258
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(101,360)**	(107,775)
	24,974	37,483
Plant and Equipment - at cost	**18,586**	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(2,227)**	-
	16,359	-
	3,951,873	4,033,882

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

	Buildings $	Motor vehicles $	Office equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2014	4,088,073	46,636	-	4,134,709
Additions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(91,674)	(9,153)	-	(33,522)
		)		
Balance at 30 June 2015	3,996,399	37,483	-	4,033,882
Additions	5,815	-	18,586	24,401
Disposals		(6,186)		(6,186)
Depreciation expense	(91,674)	(6,323)	(2,227)	(100,224)
Balance at 30 June 2016	3,910,540	24,974	16,359	3,951,873

Note 8. Non current assets-intangible assets

	2016 $	2015 $
Intangible assets - at cost	**33,376**	11,300
Less: Accumulated amortisation	**(11,300)**	(11,300)
	22,076	-

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Note 9. Current liabilities – trade and other payables

	2016 $	2015 $
Trade payables	**7,708**	31,735
Other payables	**21,938**	37,444
	29,646	69,179

Note 10. Provisions

	2016 $	2015 $
Annual leave	**44,471**	50,039

Note 11. Other current liabilities

	2016 $	2015 $
Accrued expenses	**35,236**	35,327

Note 12. Provisons

	2016 $	2015 $
Long service leave	**-**	21,097

Note 13. Equity - retained surpluses

	2016 $	2015 $
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	**5,231,544**	5,218,971
Deficit/(Surplus) for the year	**(25,325)**	12,573
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	**5,206,219**	5,231,544

Note 14. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The Foundation'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 Foundation is not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

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

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

Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2016

Note 14. Financial instruments (continued)

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

Liquidity risk
Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the Foundation 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 Foundation 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.

Remaining contractual maturities
The following tables detail the Foundation'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.

2016	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	-	**7,708**	-	-	-	**7,708**
Accrued expenses	-	**35,236**	-	-	-	**35,236**
Other payables	-	**21,938**	-	-	-	**21,938**
Total non-derivatives		**64,882**	-	-	-	**64,882**

2015	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	-	31,735	-	-	-	31,735
Accrued expenses	-	35,327	-	-	-	35,327
Other payables	-	37,444	-	-	-	37,444
Total non-derivatives		104,506	-	-	-	104,506

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 15. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to officers and other members of key management personnel of the Foundation is set out below:

	2016 $	2015 $
Short-term employee benefits	**228,228**	246,759
Post-employment benefits	**21,682**	22,964
Short-term employee benefits	**249,910**	269,723

Note 16. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO AUDIT NT, the auditor of the Foundation:

	2016 $	2015 $
Audit services – BDO AUDIT NT		
Audit of the financial statements	10,150	10,150

Note 17. Contingent liabilities

The Foundation had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

Note 18. Commitments

The Foundation had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

Note 19. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 15.

Note 20. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2016 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Foundation's operations, the results of those operations, or the Foundation's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 21. Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2016 $	2015 $
(Deficit)/Surplus after income tax expense for the year	**(25,325)**	12,573
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	**100,224**	104,468
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**186**	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Movement in trade and other receivables	**(67,084)**	(9,060)
Movement in prepayments	**3,214**	(8,281)
Movement in trade and other payables	**(39,533)**	39,842
Movement in provisions	**(26,665)**	(38,619)
Movement in other liabilities	**(91)**	11,087
Net cash from operating activities	**(55,074)**	112,010

Management Committee's declaration
30 June 2016

In the officers' opinion:

- the financial statements, comprising the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity, and accompanying notes, are in accordance with the *ACNC Act 2012* and *Northern Territory Associations Act*:

- comply with the Australian Accounting Standards as stated in Note 1 to the financial statements; and

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Foundation's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- •in the Management Committee's opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Manangement Committee

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Dr Robert Parker
Chairman

8 November 2016
Darwin NT

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Forster Foundation for Drug Rehabilitation Incorporated

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Independent auditor's report to the members of The Forster Foundation for Drug Rehabilitation Incorporated

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