



# Aboriginal Sobriety Group

INDIGENOUS CORPORATION  
ICN 8376

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
2019/2020



# ANNUAL REPORT 2019/2020

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# 2019/20 DIRECTORS REPORT

## DIRECTORS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2020

Rosney Snell  
Ian Carter  
Susie Andricic  
Ivan Copley (Casual Director)

## RESIGNED POSITIONS OF DIRECTORS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2020

Guy Spinks	Basil Coleman
Karen Glover	Grace Nelligan
Daniel Milky	

## CURRENT MEMBERS

Susie Andricic	Greg Campbell
Christopher John Carruthers	Ian Carter
Mark Catamzarita	Matthew Clarke
Basil Coleman	Ivan Copley
Tarlya Fishook	Somelia Goldsmith
Tim Graham	James Grant
Trevor Harradine	Antonio Highfold
Amanda-Jane Lambden	Jodus Madrid
Daniel Milky	Sandra Miller
Kantaris Myers	Anna Nelligan
Grace Nelligan	Wayne Newchurch
Pastor Gary R Paynter	Kahlia Power Smith
Timothy Raison	Randy Saunders
Rosney Snell	Basil Sumner
Major Sumner	Margaret Sumner
Polly Sumner-Dodd	Beth Turner
Anne Wall	Lisa Warner
Rodney Welch	Di Wilson
Samantha Wilson	James Greatbach
Justina Beltrame	Greg Campbell
Mark Catamzarita	Justin Peisley
Dulcie Stuart	Bill (Wilbur) Wilson
Samantha Wilson	Shane Mohor
Janette Milera	



## CHAIRPERSON REPORT

MR IAN CARTER  
INTERIM CHAIRPERSON

**It gives me great pleasure to present the Chairperson's Annual Report of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation (ASG) for the 2019/2020 financial year.**

ASG has again provided a successful and comprehensive Drug & Alcohol Rehabilitation Programs, Homelessness Program, Substance Misuse Support Program, Riverland Community Drug & Alcohol Misuse Support Programs and our ever reliable Mobile Assistance Patrol Program.

These programs continue to provide an outstanding and selfless service to our Aboriginal Communities, this is only made possible by our dedicated and committed staff.

The second half of our 2019/2020 financial year, has been very confusing and unclear at times for our Aboriginal clients and communities, this has been brought about by the COVID 19 Pandemic. At times, it has been very frustrating trying to manage and move through the maze of uncertainty.

ASG's high quality service provision to our clients and the Aboriginal Communities is made possible by the dedicated work and support from our Federal & State funding partners, supporters & volunteers, Health Partner Alliances, Aboriginal Communities and our Members, Staff and Directors of the Board.

ASG will be facing constricting budgets from our State and Federal funding in the upcoming financial years in this period of unpredictability, ASG will continue to work hard in providing much needed services and programs to our very vulnerable and disadvantaged clients and Communities. This year has been very challenging, with the Directors working extremely hard to reduce the impact of constricting budgets on the day to day operations of ASG.

In May 2020, the Directors of the Board proceeded to review its organisational and staffing structure in the vision to provide a robust and high quality of service to our clients, whilst meeting and maintaining our financial constraints moving forward.

In the past couple of months, the Directors of the Board and Leadership team reviewed their vision, purpose and values so to be clear on what they stand for which is aligned to our 2020 – 2023 Strategic Plan.

In closing, I would like to give a special thanks to our Directors of the Board; our Leadership team, Volunteers & Supporters, and in particular our Members for their tireless efforts, support and persistence in assisting ASG in providing our quality services to clients.





## CEO REPORT

MS ROSNEY SNELL  
INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

### WELCOME COMMUNITY

**Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation (ASG), has experienced a torrid, yet very successful year in many contexts.**

During the year the Corporation was faced with, has manoeuvred and successfully managed numerous and extreme corporate challenges. Those included the community outcomes from horrendous bush fires earlier in 2020, with ASG providing many social supports to those needing assistance; April, the surprise voluntary resignation of the former Chief Executive Officer, and also in March the commencement of the COVID virus with its implementations as it continues to progress.

There continues no escaping the virus' persistent effect on the populations, and at times influences on our client better practise service outcomes and operational delivery. In observing this, the Directors of the Board researched the operational and financial delivery processes and restructured ASG to where now the Corporation provides a more efficient, streamlined, competency-based client package with services now delivered by a very professional, highly skilled staffing team.

As the interim Chief Executive Officer, even deliberating past these corporate adversities, I have great pleasure in reporting it has been a successful year of corporate and operation change, and critically dedicated service providing vital assistance and supports to our clients, individuals, and families many of whom are highly vulnerable.

ASG is a unique organisation providing a range of cultural services that encompass the many issues that arise when individuals suffer from drug and alcohol addiction.

It is critical that ASG ensures not only the continuation of programs and services that we are currently funded to provide, but also remain focused on ensuring our core service objectives remain firmly embedded, with the identification, establishment and implementation of any new and innovative services that respond to and meet the contemporary needs of our peoples and Communities.

ASG will continue to be strategic, alert to political direction and contemporary change whilst keeping strong partnerships and affiliations with Communities, stakeholders, ASG funders and governments. The Directors of the Board and our ASG team continue to work to meet the aim and objectives of ASG thus ensure the delivery of our programs and services are in line with the cultural aspirations of our peoples and Communities to whom we serve.

Many thanks to our committed Directors of the Board and staffing team at ASG for their great work and support. We truly have a deadly Board and team at ASG. Our Communities are in good hands. Acknowledgement to our funders and our supporters, our members we thank, and to the wonderful people who make donations to ASG. We sincerely thank you for your ongoing support.

*Nukkan Ya!*

#### VISION STATEMENT

We strive to promote health, well-being and equality for the whole community. We are an advocate for change

#### MISSION

We have a holistic approach in service delivery to our clients and community

#### VALUES

Respect  
Cultural Diversity  
Dedication  
Transparency  
Integrity

## 2017 - 2020 STRATEGIC PLAN

### STRATEGIC GOAL 1: PROVIDE QUALITY SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITY

- Advocate the needs of the community
- Promote and encourage a healthier lifestyle and resilience
- Continued engagement with client directed support
- Provide holistic and a unique healing service delivery
- Engage in consultation and feedback
- Provide evidence based best practice services

### STRATEGIC GOAL 2: PROVIDE EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS, STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES TO SUPPORT EMPLOYEES AND PROGRAMS

- Recruit, retain and develop Aboriginal staff
- Ensure commitment and accountability to diversity and resilience
- Ensure ethical standards in daily practice
- Provide training and professional development opportunities in line with negotiated performance and training plans
- Efficient use of resources for maximum benefit and outcomes
- Develop and maintain risk reduction processes
- Review and evaluate existing programs to further enhance them

### STRATEGIC GOAL 3: NEGOTIATE AND COLLABORATE WITH STAKEHOLDERS TO MAXIMISE RESOURCES AND ACHIEVE POSITIVE OUTCOMES

- Work effectively with strategic partners formally and informally to ensure client outcomes
- Establish and further enhance networks
- Identify and engage with newly emerging services
- Participate in meetings and forums with relevance to key stakeholders that benefit client outcomes

### STRATEGIC GOAL 4: COMPLY WITH CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION

- Maintain and sustain accreditation and continuous improvement
- Provide evidence based service delivery against contracts
- Continue to advocate for system change to meet the needs of our client cohort
- Ensure contractual obligations are met

### STRATEGIC GOAL 5: DEVELOP A GROWTH STRATEGY TO ENHANCE EXISTING SERVICE RESPONSE

- Collaborate in achieving growth strategies
- Review and analyse existing services
- Identify growth opportunities
- Design workshops to formalize Growth Strategies



# LAKALINJERI TUMBETIN WAAL

Lakalinjeri Tumbetin Waal (LTW) is a non-medical 'dry' rehabilitation centre located on a farm at Monarto. Our vision is to enhance our client's opportunity to transition back into the community more successfully offering new directions and pathways of support.

Our 12 – 24 week residential program for each individual client includes a comprehensive case plan, with regular case conferences and assistance from external agencies. . We also ensure that we provide our clients with support once they exit the rehabilitation centre.

By providing transitional housing and programs such as career advice counselling, training and assistance in obtaining ongoing independent accommodation for clients who have graduated but do not want to return to their old environment, we can ensure we are providing a supported pathway as they endeavour to make positive change.

## PROGRAMS FOR CLIENTS AT LTW

- RELATIONSHIPS AUSTRALIA**  
Providing drug and alcohol, grief and gambling counselling once a week and financial counselling fortnightly to our clients on site at Lakalinjeri Tumbetin Waal (LTW).
- MOORUNDI MEDICAL CLINIC**  
Providing a service of a GP to our clients once a week at LTW.
- PSYCHOLOGIST**  
Providing a service to our clients at LTW on a weekly basis.
- TAFE ABORIGINAL ACCESS**  
Providing a woodwork course at LTW 2 days a week where clients construct a variety of items that they build with the woodwork lecture.
- MURRAY MALLEE MENTAL HEALTH**  
Mental health checks
- NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS**  
Programs with clients in a group environment.
- ABORIGINAL FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICE**  
Fortnightly Gambling and Social & Emotional Wellbeing
- MOORUNDI ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONTROLLED HEALTH SERVICE**  
Health assessments
- RELAPSE PREVENTION**  
Learn the skills to live a life of happiness, safety and sobriety
- SMART RECOVERY**  
Education and practical skills for clients
- MINDFULNESS**  
Range of techniques for clients
- SPIRITUAL MEN'S GROUP**  
Provide cultural support and encouragement.
- ABORIGINAL FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES**  
Seasons of Healing Program
- DIETICIAN**  
Promote healthy living



# LEILA RANKINE - HOUSE OF HOPE

## SERVICE PROVISION:

Leila Rankine House of Hope (LRHOH) is an established non-clinical Alcohol and Other Drugs rehabilitation center as part of the Aboriginal Sobriety Group Inc. solely for Aboriginal Women. It is a 12 -24 week residential program which includes a "safe place", comprehensive case plans with regular case reviews to assist with a number of social determinants affecting their recovery whilst in the rehabilitation program.

Leila Rankine House of Hope provides Aboriginal women with a "Holistic Approach" to the recovery processes aiding Alcohol and other Drug rehabilitation. We provide Aboriginal women with the opportunity to develop skills to deal with the underlying issues such trauma, grief and loss through very carefully chosen programs. These programs will assist women in their recovery and transition back into their community's including new directions and pathways of support.

LRHOH has weaved Aboriginal Culture throughout their programs recognizing that Aboriginal culture plays a vital role in rehabilitation processes. LRHOH has been developed as a mirror image of LTW with the differences of gender roles and responsibilities as identified by Aboriginal women themselves.

Staff and clients work closely together to ensure the best possible outcomes.

Our 12 – 24 week residential program for each individual client includes a comprehensive case plan, with regular case reviews with added assistance from local and regional service providers.

The Program Manager takes the opportunity to utilise local sources of information, cultural knowledge from Aboriginal Elders, local, regional and metro networks.



## LEILA RANKINE HOUSE OF HOPE VISION:

*"A journey of empowerment, walking side by side with Aboriginal women on their path to recovery reclaiming their lives for themselves and their families".*





# RIVERLAND SERVICES

The past year has been challenging especially with the onset of COVID19, yet we continued to consult and listen to community and provided services which permeated gaps to avoid duplication of other services. We collaborated with many cooperative organisations – this is what makes us unique.

## OUR PROGRAMS

- Aboriginal Mental Health
- Mobile Assistance Patrol (MAP)
- Social & Emotional Wellbeing
- Substance Misuse Support
- Psychology Service

### THE ABORIGINAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

contributed to the conveyance of culturally appropriate targeted programs and supports and promoted positive Mental Health and Social and Emotional Wellbeing for Aboriginal community members. This included support access to high quality culturally appropriate health services, Bi-monthly Ngangkari (Traditional Healers) clinics, Psychology & Community Education. A stepped care approach promoted person centred care which targeted the needs of the individual.

### OUR MOBILE ASSISTANCE PATROL (MAP)

provided transport to Riverland community members under the influence of alcohol, other substances or situational crisis from public places to places of care, safety and support. The MAP Program aimed to reduce harm arising from the use of alcohol and other substances, to improve the safety and well-being of individuals who have been affected by the misuse of alcohol and other substances and maximise the wellbeing of individuals affected by drugs and alcohol.

**SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL WELLBEING** assisted Aboriginal people who presented with complex need's often alcohol and other drug issues, social, emotional and general wellbeing. A focus was around trauma associated with early childhood forced removal, institutionalisation and separation from family and culture.

**SUBSTANCE MISUSE SUPPORT** improved the health status of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people through the delivery of effective, holistic, culturally appropriate and safe drug and alcohol interventions. This was achieved by providing a range of substance misuse services to meet the needs of community and to improve client access to drug and alcohol treatment and if ready, residential rehabilitation at our centre based at Monarto.

**PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE** – Kym Schellen is a Registered Psychologist who can consult with individuals, families and children from the ages 8 and up. Kym practices out of the Riverland site on a fortnightly basis and bulk bills assuring no cost to the community member.

We took over the lease of the **GLOSSOP PROPERTY**. Our aim is to provide an Aboriginal interpretive centre that will educate persons of all ages, backgrounds, physical abilities and cultures and inspire them to explore and discover Aboriginal culture in a creative, safe environment, where learning is fun.

**DIGITAL MUSIC PRODUCTION & SONG WRITING** was a popular program which developed basic music production skills, recorded live instruments and vocals, programed virtual instruments, arranged and develop songs and collaborated in a group.



## OTHER PROGRAMS

**RIVERLAND ABORIGINAL MEN'S SUPPORT GROUP** was established in 2004. The group meets on a fortnightly basis to address the social & emotional well-being needs of Riverland Aboriginal men aged 16 years and over.

**MOORUNDIE MIMINI'S GROUP** meets once a fortnight and provides a culturally supportive environment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women to come together to yarn, to participate in cultural activities, discuss issues impacting the local Riverland Aboriginal Community and for women to support women. It is a place of healing with a strong focus on women, family, wellbeing, career and culture.

**MOORUNDIE RUWE NINKAWI'S GROUP** is a group of Riverland mothers with young Aboriginal or Torre Strait Islander children who expressed a need to have a space where they could come together with their children and yarn, share ideas, experiences and grow together in a culturally safe environment. Through these yarns a common theme of self-esteem kept coming up. So in conjunction with Riverland Cross Fit and Live Better Physiotherapy a program was developed to both increase physical and mental health well-being for these group of women.



## NETWORKING

We continued our strong networking with organisations such as:

AC Care, Life without Barriers, RASA, Riverland Community Mental Health, Aboriginal Health, DASSA, Berri Correctional Services, Carers SA, Rhythmic Drumming Riverland, FURCS, Riverland Domestic Violence Service, OARS, Headspace, Focus One, Berri/Barmera Council, Uniting Communities, Aboriginal Community Connect, AFSS, Nunkuwarrin Yunti.





## SUBSTANCE MISUSE TEAM

Substance Misuse Team (SMT) is a Drug and Alcohol program and is a core component of ASG and is there to improve the health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through the delivery of effective, holistic and culturally appropriate drug and alcohol interventions.

SMT provide a culturally appropriate, holistic and unique service delivery response that promotes and supports a broader social and emotional wellbeing framework into intensive casework and community support. The team also provide and promote AOD education and awareness to a broad range of stakeholders including clients, Government and Non-Government organisations.

The broadness of the client group and complexity of client issues ensures that service delivery is rarely constant rather it continuously grows and evolves to meet the changing needs of clients and community. SMT staff support clients across a broad range of arena's including legal, financial, housing, family, health, and loss and grief, all of which impacts client's daily health and wellbeing.

The ongoing achievement of positive client outcomes is testimony to the dedication, commitment and skills of SMT staff working on the ground. Once again well done team. The SMT team are to be congratulated on another great year of hard work which has produced great outcomes for clients, Community, service providers, and ASG as an Organisation.

Staff at SMT has well established relationships and partnerships with other services to work effectively with strategic partners to ensure client outcomes, and to provide an extensive referral program, and thanks to the following services which worked closely with ASG this year and were instrumental in supporting our clients through their difficult journey of healing and sobriety

## WESTERN ADELAIDE ABORIGINAL SPECIFIC HOMELESSNESS SERVICE

Western Adelaide Aboriginal Specific Homelessness Service (WAASHS) offers supported Housing and crisis accommodation for individuals, couples, and families who are experiencing homelessness, at risk of homelessness, who need long term housing access or requires supportive 12 month accommodation.

Located at Woodville Gardens we have two crisis accommodation facilities which provide up to six women and children with accommodation and in the other accommodation provides up to eight beds for single males over eighteen years old.

WAASHS has also ten supportive housing properties in the Western areas of Adelaide. These ten properties are supported by a Caseworker who provides case management for 12 months to secure long term housing either with private rentals, community housing or South Australian Housing Authority. The past year we have housed all ten tenants into SAHA properties and community housing. Housing options are becoming problematic with limited options and extended waiting times for clients that have complex needs and also requiring extra support.

WAASHS has been supporting a pilot program in the Eastern area of Adelaide for Anangu ladies who came to Annie Koolmatrie House (AKH) and had limited options or no options of housing due to their complex needs. With Collaborating with SAHA and other key stakeholders SAHA

leased a beautiful three bedroom home to the ladies for a 12 months lease. During this time the ladies are the happiest they have been in a long time. Attending their dialysis appointments three days a week, their paintings, basket weaving and attending church weekly. Before they came to ASG the ladies where homeless, their health was at risk and they all lacked the correct supports. This has been a great success story with one of the ladies being successful for long term Housing through Housing Choices SA. ASG would like to thank Housing Choices SA and SAHA for their support for the ladies with fantastic outcomes.

Our Crisis Accommodation (CLH and AKH) housing options for our particular client group has always been problematic and with the limited housing options available this is becoming more difficult. However WAASHS has developed very respectable working partnerships with a number of Community Housing Services who have been outstanding with offering Long term housing this year.

Due to the high demand of clients and their complexities this year in our crisis accommodations we have been collaborating with our other ASG programs, who our clients have had direct access to. We would like to acknowledge the Substance Misuse Team (SMT) who have been assisting our clients with their AOD issues in their new program with their Relapse Prevention Group.





## MOBILE ASSISTANCE PATROL

Mobile Assistance Patrol (MAP) continues to have a high demand for transporting individuals who are vulnerable, under the influence of alcohol and other drugs, and at risk of harm or being involved in anti-social behaviour minimising the contact with the justice system. Lowering rates of incarceration of clients encountering SAPOL with-in the Adelaide CBD, in which MAP works closely with SAPOL to prevent clients being incarcerated or having contact with the justice system.

The high rates of indigenous people arriving from the APY lands, Alice Springs, Far West Coast & other communities due to health reasons, family issues, escaping the cashless card, alcohol restrictions. Mobile Assistance Patrol assists many services to the highest quality standard, with experienced staff to provide the culturally appropriate service for both indigenous and non-indigenous clients.

**Mobile Assistance Patrol continue to empower the needs of the community by working closely with:**

- SAPOL
- SA Health services
- Royal Adelaide Hospital & Women's and Children's Hospital
- DASSA
- Non metro Police sites
- Other similar organisations/ services in providing a safe transport alternative.
- Women's and Children's Hospital
- Other similar community services particularly located in inner Adelaide City.

*Thankyou!*

Mobile Assistance Patrol would like to thank these services for working with Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation which ensures the highest quality of service is provide to the community allowing the best outcomes for individuals and the community as a whole. With the exciting news of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Inc. has secured the funding for Mobile Assistance Patrol the next 3 years with the continuing funding over the following years. We look forward to continuing our partnerships strengthening and continuous improvement of our service with-in the community.



## NUNKUWARRIN YUNTI AND ASG OPEN DAY



## WOMENS WELLNESS DAY





GRADUATIONS AT LEILA RANKINE HOUSE OF HOPE AT MONARTO

ASG DOUBLE GRADUATION EVENT WITH NITV





# ANNUAL REPORT 2019/2020

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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**ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP  
INDIGENOUS CORPORATION**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Grant revenue	2	5,477,582	6,218,644
Other revenues	2	181,096	87,829
Employee benefits expenses		(4,348,513)	(5,071,740)
Goods and Services expenses		(931,111)	(1,149,357)
Finance expenses		(7,481)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7,8	(239,525)	(100,491)
Fair value losses on revaluation of leasehold improvements		(111,052)	-
<b>Current year surplus (deficit) before income tax</b>		20,996	(15,115)
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Net Current year surplus (deficit)</b>		20,996	(15,115)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		20,996	(15,115)
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity</b>		20,996	(15,115)

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

**ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP  
INDIGENOUS CORPORATION**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,275,672	904,575
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	45,577	483,105
Other current assets	6	15,337	17,309
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		1,336,586	1,404,989
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,078,331	1,231,894
Right of use assets	8	78,760	-
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		1,157,091	1,231,894
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		2,493,677	2,636,883
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	296,442	418,793
Contract liabilities		262,487	326,663
Lease liabilities		58,556	-
Employee provisions	10	272,722	287,061
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		890,207	1,032,517
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Employee provisions	10	78,263	118,563
Lease liabilities		18,408	-
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		96,671	118,563
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		986,878	1,151,080
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		1,506,799	1,485,803
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained surplus		1,444,278	1,438,282
Asset replacement reserve	11	62,521	47,521
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		1,506,799	1,485,803

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

**ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP  
INDIGENOUS CORPORATION**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Retained Surplus	Asset Replacement Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2018</b>	1,468,397	32,521	1,500,918
<b>Comprehensive income</b>			
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	(15,115)	-	(15,115)
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year</b>	<b>(15,115)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(15,115)</b>
Transfer to Reserve	(15,000)	15,000	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>1,438,282</b>	<b>47,521</b>	<b>1,485,803</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2019</b>	1,438,282	47,521	1,485,803
<b>Comprehensive income</b>			
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	20,996	-	20,996
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year</b>	<b>20,996</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,996</b>
Transfer to Reserve	(15,000)	15,000	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>1,444,278</b>	<b>62,521</b>	<b>1,506,799</b>

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

**ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP  
INDIGENOUS CORPORATION**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash receipts from funding bodies and customers		6,074,880	5,984,754
Cash payments to employees and suppliers		(5,499,067)	(6,075,815)
Lease interest paid		(7,481)	-
Interest received		1,573	2,393
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>569,905</b>	<b>(88,668)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for plant and equipment		(56,159)	(209,978)
Receipts from disposal of plant and equipment		-	37,727
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(56,159)</b>	<b>(172,251)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Repayment of Lease liabilities		(142,649)	-
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>(142,649)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD</b>		<b>371,097</b>	<b>(260,919)</b>
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		904,575	1,165,494
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,275,672</b>	<b>904,575</b>

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Basis of Preparation**

Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006. The corporation is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Accounting Policies**

**(a) Income Tax**

The Corporation is not subject to income tax and therefore no income tax expense or income tax payable is shown in the financial statements.

**(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities**

The corporation measures some of its assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

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

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

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

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

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

**(c) Property, Plant and Equipment**

**Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(e) for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the corporation includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

**Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Buildings	2.5%
Leasehold Improvements	10% - 33.3%
Motor Vehicles	19%
Plant and Equipment	10% - 37.5%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

**(d) Financial Instruments**

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of AASB 9 are initially classified as into one of these 3 groups on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows re limited to payments of principal or principal plus interest:

- 1) Amortised cost
- 2) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); or
- 3) Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI")

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any transaction costs, or in the case of assets classified as FVTPL, Subsequently:

- (i) assets classified as amortised cost are measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment assessments. Realised gains and losses on these assets recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired;
- (ii) assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value and any net change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss; and
- (iii) assets classified as FVOCI are measured at fair value and any net change in fair value is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. Gains or losses on these assets realised on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

**(e) Impairment**

Financial asset impairment is assessed at the end of each financial period using the expected credit loss (ECL) model, except for assets classified as FVTPL. It is calculated by deducting from the contractual cash flows due to the entity the cash flows that the corporation expects to receive, discounted at a rate that approximates the effective interest rate at inception.

The corporation considers a financial asset is in default when internal or external information indicates that the outstanding contractual amounts are unlikely to be received. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

**(f) Leases**

At inception of a contract, the corporation assesses whether a lease exists—i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then there is no identified asset.
- The corporation has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use
- The corporation has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision-making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

The corporation has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components and has accounted for all leases as a single component.

At the lease commencement, the corporation recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the corporation believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives.



The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy. The right-of-use asset is assessed for impairment indicators at each reporting date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the rate used is 4.85%.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the corporation's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The corporation has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the corporation recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

***In the comparative reporting period, the following accounting policies applied for leases:***

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the corporation, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the corporation will obtain ownership of the asset or ownership over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

**(g) Employee Provisions**

**Short-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for the corporation's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The corporation's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

**Other long-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The corporation's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

**(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

**(i) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors**

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

**(j) Revenue and Other Income**

The corporation has elected to adopt AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities this period with a date of initial application of 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method which means the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 1004 Contributions and related interpretations.

AASB 15 requires revenue to be recognised when control of a promised good or service is passed to the customer at an amount which reflects the expected consideration.

The customer for these contracts is the fund provider.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price
5. Recognise revenue

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability. This is the case for application fees for new members, which are recognised as income over the expected term of membership.

None of the revenue streams of the corporation have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Contract assets arise when work has been performed on a particular program and goods or services have been transferred to the customer but the invoicing milestone has not been reached and the rights to the consideration are not unconditional. If the rights to the consideration are unconditional then a receivable is recognised. No impairment losses were recognised in relation to these assets during the year (2019: \$nil).

Contract liabilities generally represent the unspent grants or other fees received on the condition that specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually provided, or the conditions usually fulfilled within 12 months of receipt of the grant / fees. Where the amount received is in respect of services to be provided over a period that exceeds 12 months after the reporting date or the conditions will only be satisfied more than 12 months after the reporting date, the liability is presented as non-current. Where the monies are received for the corporation to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment which will be controlled by the corporation then the funds are recognised as a contract liability and amortised to revenue as and when the obligation is satisfied.

**Grant income**

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at their fair value when the asset is received. These assets are generally cash but maybe property which has been donated or sold to the corporation at significantly below its fair value.

Once the asset has been recognised, the corporation recognises any related liability amounts (e.g. provisions, financial liabilities).

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any difference between the recorded asset and liability

**Capital grants**

Capital grants received under an enforceable agreement to enable the corporation to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be controlled by the corporation (once complete) are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project as there is no profit margin.

For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the corporation.

**Interest income**

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

***In the comparative reporting period, the following accounting policies applied for revenue and other income:***

Grants are treated according to the specifications of the grant funding agreements. Grant income and expenses are recognised as specified by the grant funding agreements.

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Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.  
Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.  
Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.  
All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(k) **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.  
Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(l) **Comparative Figures**

When required by Accounting Standards or for improved presentation of the financial report, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(m) **Accounts Payable and Other Payables**

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

(n) **Provisions**

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

(o) **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the corporation.

**Key estimates**

(i) *Useful lives of property, plant & equipment*

As described in Note 1(c), the corporation reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

**Key Judgements**

(i) *Performance obligations under AASB15 and AASB 1058*

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised

(ii) *Lease term and Option to Extend under AASB16*

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the corporation will make. The corporation determines the likelihood to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the corporation.

(iii) *Employee Benefits*

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the corporation expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the corporation believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

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(p) **New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods**

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the corporation. The committee has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. Their assessment of the pronouncements that are relevant to the corporation but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

(i) *AASB 16: Leases*

The corporation has elected to adopt AASB 16 Leases using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method from 1 July 2019 and therefore the comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2019 has not been restated and has been prepared in accordance with AASB 117 Leases and associated Accounting Interpretations.

Under AASB 117, the corporation assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the lessee or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except where an exemption election is used). The leases identified by the corporation (including building leases, motor vehicle leases and certain office equipment) have been recognised as a right of use asset with a corresponding lease liability on the balance sheet.

The corporation has elected to use the exception to lease accounting for leases of low value assets (for this entity this is most of the office equipment leases) and the lease expense relating to these leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight line basis. The corporation has also elected to record concessionary leases at cost rather than fair value.

The corporation has elected to use the following practical expedients permitted to be used on transition to applying AASB 16

- contracts which had previously been assessed as not containing leases under AASB 117 and associated Accounting Interpretations were not re-assessed on transition to AASB 16
- lease liabilities have been discounted using the corporation's incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019;
- right of use assets at 1 July 2020 have been measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments;
- a single discount rate was applied to all leases with similar characteristics;
- hindsight was used when determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;
- for leases which were classified as finance leases under AASB 117, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 July 2019 are the same value as the leased asset and liability on 30 June 2019.

The adoption of AASB 16 at 1 July 2019 resulted in recognition of additional right of use assets of \$219,613, additional lease liabilities of \$219,613, and no adjustment in retained earnings at that date.

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to operating lease liabilities at transition at 1 July 2019 was 4.85%

The lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to finance lease liabilities at transition is the implicit rate of the finance lease.

**Reconciliation of lease liabilities on adoption of AASB 16 at 1 July 2019:**

Operating lease commitments disclosed at 30 June 2019	115,808
Commitments reclassified as short-term leases	-
Commitments reclassified as low value assets	-
Effect of discount at the incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019	1,288
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019	114,520

(ii) *Employee Benefits*

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the corporation expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the corporation believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

(q) **New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods**

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the corporation. The board has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. Their assessment of the pronouncements that are relevant to the corporation but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:



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AASB 16: Leases

A core change under AASB 16: Leases is that most leases will be recognised on the balance sheet by lessees, as the new Standard does not differentiate between operating and finance leases.

An asset and a financial liability are recognised in accordance with this new Standard. There are, however, two exceptions allowed. These are short-term and low-value leases.

AASB 16 will be applied by the corporation from its mandatory adoption date of 1 January 2019. The simplified transition approach will be the corporation's chosen approach, and thus the comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption will not be restated. While the right-of-use assets for property leases will be measured on transition as if new rules had always been applied, all other right-of-use assets will be measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption (after adjustments for any prepaid or accrued lease expenses).

(r) COVID-19

At the time of signing the financials there are government restrictions following the outbreak of COVID-19. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements as at 30 June 2020. The ongoing effect of the restrictions and the true financial implications (if any) are still unclear at this time, however the association will continue to evaluate its impact on the financial position and operating results of the association. The committee is confident that the association will be able to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 2: TOTAL REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
State & federal grant revenue	5,265,503	5,947,222
Rental income	212,079	271,422
Total Grant Revenue	5,477,582	6,218,644
Other revenue:		
Interest	1,573	2,393
Profit on sale of non-current assets	-	12,273
Other	179,523	73,163
Total Other Revenue	181,096	87,829
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>5,658,678</b>	<b>6,306,473</b>

NOTE 3: GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENSES

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Advertising, sponsorships, functions & promotions	6,483	14,319
Administration & data processing charges	43,838	42,913
Audit & accounting fees	19,987	15,633
Bank & centrepay fees	2,705	2,344
Board sitting fees	13,250	-
Cleaning & rubbish removal	18,393	19,315
Computer & IT costs	27,362	23,491
Consulting & legal Fees	41,124	92,130
Donations	7,523	450
Electricity & gas	62,103	58,593
Food & catering - clients	79,006	110,137
Gymnasium	21	490
Insurance	92,491	91,424
Meeting expenses	9,926	5,327
Minor equipment & consumables	4,788	15,819
Motor vehicle expenses	112,230	289,122
Office, Staff Amenities & sundry expenses	2,945	3,142
Postage & courier	1,035	1,284
Printing & stationery	35,523	40,447
Provisions for doubtful debts	19,753	(5,365)
Program expenses	181,223	132,203
Rates & taxes	20,231	24,259
Rent	25,207	27,132
Repairs & maintenance	50,078	61,146
Telephone	23,934	31,933
Training, recruitment & development	27,887	49,673
Travel allowances & fares	2,065	1,996
	<b>931,111</b>	<b>1,149,357</b>

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NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT ASSETS

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash at bank	1,275,170	903,311
Cash on hand	502	1,264
	<b>1,275,672</b>	<b>904,575</b>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	1,275,672	904,575
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NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Accounts receivable and other debtors	69,217	486,992
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	23,640	3,887
	<b>45,577</b>	<b>483,105</b>

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

Accounts receivable and other debtors - total current	45,577	483,105
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NOTE 6 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Prepayments	15,337	17,309
	<b>15,337</b>	<b>17,309</b>

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Land & buildings - at valuation	744,318	721,053
Buildings at cost	210,000	210,000
	<b>954,318</b>	<b>931,053</b>
Less: Accumulated Amortisation	64,620	46,520
	<b>889,698</b>	<b>884,533</b>
Plant and equipment at cost	271,309	271,309
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	231,314	215,211
	<b>39,995</b>	<b>56,098</b>
Motor Vehicle at cost	380,878	380,878
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	272,484	242,959
	<b>108,394</b>	<b>137,919</b>
Leasehold improvements at cost	195,067	273,226
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	154,823	119,882
	<b>40,244</b>	<b>153,344</b>
<b>Total Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>1,078,331</b>	<b>1,231,894</b>



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**Movements in carrying amounts**

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

	Land & Buildings \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	884,533	153,344	56,098	137,919	1,231,894
Additions	23,265	32,894	-	-	56,159
Disposals at book value	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	(111,052)	-	-	(111,052)
Depreciation expense	(18,100)	(34,942)	(16,103)	(29,525)	(98,670)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>889,698</b>	<b>40,244</b>	<b>39,995</b>	<b>108,394</b>	<b>1,078,331</b>

**Asset Revaluation - Land & buildings**

On 6 October 2016 the freehold land & buildings held by the Corporation was valued by an independent valuer. The fair value of the freehold land and building was determined to be \$610,000. The fair value of the freehold land & buildings decreased by \$410,326.

The revaluation decrease was debited directly against the income statement.

**NOTE 8 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS**

**2020  
\$**      **2019  
\$**

The Association's lease portfolio includes motor vehicles.

i) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet

Leased Motor Vehicles	219,614	-
Less Accumulated Depreciation	140,854	-
<b>Total Right of Use Assets</b>	<b>78,760</b>	<b>-</b>

**Movements in carrying amounts**

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

	Leased Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	-	-
Recognised on Initial application of AASB 16 (previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117)	114,520	114,520
Opening balance transferred from Property plant and equipment on initial application of AASB 16	-	-
Additions	105,094	105,094.00
Amortisation expense	(140,854)	(140,854)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>78,760</b>	<b>78,760</b>

ii) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	140,854	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7,481	-
Short-term leases expense	25,207	-

**NOTE 9 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

**2020  
\$**      **2019  
\$**

**Current**

**Unsecured liabilities:**

Accounts payable	85,841	55,030
Accrued expenses & clearing accounts	210,601	363,763
	<b>296,442</b>	<b>418,793</b>

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**Accounts payable and other payables:**

- total current	296,442	418,793
- total non-current	-	-

Less Accrued expenses & clearing accounts

	296,442	418,793
	210,601	363,763

Financial liabilities as accounts payable & other payables

	85,841	55,030
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*Collateral Pledged*

No collateral has been pledged for any of the accounts payable and other payable balances.

**NOTE 10 - EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS**

**2020  
\$**      **2019  
\$**

**Current**

Provision for annual leave entitlements	118,083	150,120
Provision for long service leave entitlements	154,639	136,941
	<b>272,722</b>	<b>287,061</b>

**Non-current**

Provision for long service leave entitlements	78,263	118,563
	<b>78,263</b>	<b>118,563</b>

Provisions include amounts accrued for annual leave. Based on past experience, the corporation expects the full amount of the annual leave balance to be settled within the next 12 months. Further these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlements.

**NOTE 11 - RESERVES**

**Asset replacement reserve**

The asset replacement reserve represents funds set aside for future replacement of motor vehicles.

**NOTE 12 - LEASE LIABILITIES**

**2020  
\$**      **2019  
\$**

**Operating Lease Commitments**

Motor Vehicles	-	115,808
Total Operating Lease Commitments	-	115,808

Operating Lease Commitments are payable:

- not later than 1 year	-	63,802
- later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	52,006

Total Operating Lease Commitments

	-	115,808
--	---	---------

Operating Lease commitments are shown at GST inclusive values.

**NOTE 13 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

**2020  
\$**      **2019  
\$**

**Board of Management**

The Board received sitting fees from the Corporation in their capacity as members. No other entity that the board members are associated with has received funds other than through dealings with the Corporation in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Board Sitting Fees	13,250	-
--------------------	--------	---

**Key Management Personnel Compensation**

Short Term Benefit	164,983	124,484
Post Employment Benefit	8,555	9,973
Total Compensation	<b>173,538</b>	<b>134,457</b>

ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP  
INDIGENOUS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 14 - AUDITOR REMUNERATION	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Auditor Remuneration</b>		
Audit services	18,666	15,000
Non-audit services	440	440
	<u>19,106</u>	<u>15,440</u>

NOTE 15: CASH FLOW INFORMATION	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with surplus after income tax</b>		
Surplus (deficit) after income tax	20,996	(15,115)
Non-cash flows in profit		
- depreciation and amortisation	239,525	100,491
- (profit)/loss on sale of non-current assets	-	(12,272)
- fair value loss on revaluation of non-current assets	111,052	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	417,774	(281,598)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	1,971	(928)
- increase/(decrease) in provision for doubtful debts	19,753	(5,366)
- increase/(decrease) in payables and other liabilities	(186,527)	86,578
- increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(54,639)	39,542
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<u>569,905</u>	<u>(88,668)</u>

**NOTE 16 - ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY**

The Corporation is dependent on funding from the State and Federal Government to maintain its operations.

**NOTE 17 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020.

**NOTE 18 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Corporation's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts payable and receivable. The corporation does not have any derivative financial instruments as at 30 June 2020.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB139: Financial Instrument: Recognition and measurement are detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<i>Current</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,275,672	904,575
Accounts receivable and other debtors	45,577	483,105
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>1,321,249</u>	<u>1,387,680</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<i>Current</i>		
Financial liabilities at amortised costs		
- accounts payable and other payables	296,442	418,793
- lease liabilities	58,556	-
	<u>354,998</u>	<u>418,793</u>
<i>Non-Current</i>		
- lease liabilities	18,408	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>373,406</u>	<u>418,793</u>

The board monitors the corporation's transactions and reviews the effectiveness of controls relating to credit risk, financial risk, and interest rate risk.

The board members' overall risk management strategy seeks to ensure that the corporation meets its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects of cash flow shortfalls.

ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP  
INDIGENOUS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The main risks the corporation is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the corporation is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the board's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risks from the previous period.

**a. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the corporation might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The corporation manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities; and
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions.

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

**b. Credit risk**

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

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and removal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposure against such limits, and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties) ensuring, to the extent possible, that members and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the board has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

*Credit risk exposures*

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the balance sheet.

The corporation has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties

**c. Market risk**

**Interest rate risk**

The corporation is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

**Fair value estimation**

The carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate fair values.

		2020		2019	
	Footnote	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Carrying Value \$
<b>Financial assets</b>					
<i>Current</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	1,275,672	1,275,672	904,575	904,575
Accounts receivable and other debtors	(i)	45,577	45,577	483,105	483,105
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<u>1,321,249</u>	<u>1,321,249</u>	<u>1,387,680</u>	<u>1,387,680</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
<i>Current</i>					
- accounts payable and other payables	(i)	296,442	296,442	418,793	418,793
- lease liabilities		58,556	-	-	-
		<u>354,998</u>	<u>296,442</u>	<u>418,793</u>	<u>418,793</u>
<i>Non-Current</i>					
- lease liabilities		18,408	-	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<u>296,442</u>	<u>296,442</u>	<u>418,793</u>	<u>418,793</u>

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

(i) Cash on hand, accounts receivable and other debtors, and accounts payable and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. Accounts payable and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.

**ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP  
INDIGENOUS CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**NOTE 19 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

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

- Land and buildings

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

**(a) Fair Value Hierarchy**

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information according to the relevant level in the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that a significant input can be categorised into. The levels are outlined below:

• *Level 1:* quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

• *Level 2:* inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

• *Level 3:* unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

*Valuation techniques*

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

- **Market approach:** uses prices and other relevant information generated by Market transactions involving identical or similar assets or liabilities.

- **Income approach:** converts estimated future cash flows or Income and expenses into a single current (i.e. discounted) value.

- **Cost approach:** reflects the current replacement Cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

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

The following table provides the fair value of the corporation's assets measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition, categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Recurring fair value measurements:					
Land at independent valuation	7	-	225,000	-	225,000
Buildings at independent valuation	7	-	372,547	-	372,547
<b>Total assets recognised at fair value</b>		-	<b>597,547</b>	-	<b>597,547</b>

**NOTE 20 - CORPORATION DETAILS**

The principal place of business for the Corporation is :

Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation  
182-190 Wakefield Street, Adelaide SA 5000

**NOTE 21 - EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

There have been no material events after the reporting date that have not been recognised in the financial report.

**ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP  
INDIGENOUS CORPORATION**

**STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS**


The board of directors declare that, in the board's opinion:


The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 17, are in accordance with the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ) Act 2006* and:

- a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ) Regulation 2017; and
- b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

There are reasonable grounds to believe that Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

  
.....  
Director

  
.....  
Director

Dated this 23 day of October 2020



ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP INDIGENOUS CORPORATION

AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 AUSTRALIAN  
CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 AND THE  
CORPORATIONS (ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER) ACT 2006  
(CATSI ACT)

To the board of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



T A Basso - Director  
Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd  
Chartered Accountants  
286 Flinders Street, Adelaide  
Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of October 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP INDIGENOUS CORPORATION

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation ("the 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 statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the statement by the board of directors.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation is in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 including:

- giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards—Reduced Disclosure Requirements and 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 entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards—Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is 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 management either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the 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 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.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ABORIGINAL SOBRIETY GROUP INDIGENOUS CORPORATION

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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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



**Trevor Basso - Director**  
**Basso Newman Audit Pty Ltd**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**286 Flinders Street, Adelaide**  
**Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of October 2020**

**basso  
newman**  
**audit**  
chartered  
accountants

THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT TO ASG.

thankyou!

## A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO:

- ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
- ABORIGINAL FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES
- ABORIGINAL LEGAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT SOUTH AUSTRALIA
- AC CARE
- ADELAIDE CITY COUNCIL
- CENTRECARE
- CENTRELINK
- COUNTRY HEALTH SA PRIMARY HEALTH NETWORK
- DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
- DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
- NATIONAL INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS AGENCY
- DRUG AND ALCOHOL SERVICES SA
- HOUSING SA
- LIFE WITHOUT BARRIERS
- MOORUNDI
- MURRAY MALLEE MENTAL HEALTH
- NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS
- NUNKUWARRIN YUNTI INC.
- PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
- RELATIONSHIPS AUSTRALIA
- RIVERLAND ABORIGINAL MENS SUPPORT GROUP
- SOUTH AUSTRALIANN POLICE
- SA HEALTH
- TAFE SA
- VOLUNTEERS

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AHCSA</b>	Aboriginal Health Council of South Australia
<b>AKH</b>	Annie Koolmatrie House
<b>APHCAP</b>	Aboriginal Primary Health Care Access Program
<b>ASG</b>	Aboriginal Sobriety Group Indigenous Corporation
<b>BTH</b>	Bringing Them Home
<b>CLH</b>	Cyril Lindsay House
<b>COAG</b>	Council of Australian Governments
<b>CHSPHN</b>	Country Health SA Primary Health Network
<b>DASSA</b>	Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia
<b>DCS</b>	Department of Correctional Services
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Human Services
<b>LRHOH</b>	Leila Rankine – Leila Rankine - House of Hope
<b>LTW</b>	Lakalinjeri Tumbetin Waal
<b>MAP</b>	Mobile Assistance Patrol
<b>NACCHO</b>	National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation
<b>NIAA</b>	National Indigenous Australians Agency
<b>NAIDOC</b>	National Aboriginal Islander Day Observance Committee
<b>SAPOL</b>	South Australian Police
<b>SMT</b>	Substance Misuse Team



**Aboriginal  
Sobriety  
Group**

INDIGENOUS CORPORATION  
ICN 8376

## WE WELCOME MEMBERSHIPS

PHONE (08) 8223 4204    EMAIL [reception@asg.org.au](mailto:reception@asg.org.au)

OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE TO DOWNLOAD OUR  
MEMBERSHIP FORM AND TO READ OUR RULE BOOK

[asg.org.au/memberships](http://asg.org.au/memberships)





# Aboriginal Sobriety Group

INDIGENOUS CORPORATION  
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