Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

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Directors' Report
30 June 2016

The directors present their report on Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

1. General information

Information on directors

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

Stuart Lewena	
Qualifications	BMed, MB BS (Hons), FRACP
Experience	Consultant Emergency Physician, Royal Children's Hospital
Special responsibilities	President
Malcolm Higgins	
Qualifications	BM BS FRACP
Experience	Staff specialist in Paediatric Emergency since 1999
Ian McCall	
Qualifications	BEc., GAICD
Experience	Partner – Deloitte. Extensive experience in consulting and strategy development
Dianne Crellin	
Qualifications	BN, Cert Emerg, PGDPaed, MN, NP, FCENA
Experience	Nurse Practitioner, Royal Children's Hospital
Jennifer Medcalf	
Qualifications	MB ChB, FACEM
Experience	Emergency Physician, RFDS WA
Alan O'Connor	
Qualifications	MB, BCh, BaO, FACEM, FCEM, FRACMA
Experience	Emergency Physician in Calvary Wakefield and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals, Adelaide
Jason Paul Acworth	
Qualifications	MB BS (Hons), FRACP
Experience	Paediatric Emergency Physician, Lady Cilento Children's Hospital, Brisbane (Appointed on 18 February 2016)

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

Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company secretary at the end of the financial year:

Phillip Davies (LLM, BA (Hons), LLB (Hons)) has been the company secretary since 2011.

1. General information (continued)

Review of operations

The profit of the Company amounted to $ 368,623 (2015: $255,581). The Board has implemented measures to ensure the financial position of the Company is sustainable and in line with its short and long term objectives.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia during the financial year was to provide educational courses on the management of acutely ill and injured children.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Short and long term objectives

The Company's short and long term objectives are to promote excellence in emergency care of ill and injured children through the provision of high quality contemporary education programs for health care professionals. These objectives include the continued delivery of the APLS and PLS.

The Company's longer term objectives also include the development of additional courses and resources as and when required to promote excellence in emergency care of ill and injured children.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

The strategies to achieve these abjectives include continuing focus on the delivery of high quality courses and prudent financial management to facilitate ongoing investment in existing and future courses and educational materials and activities.

The deliveries of these courses links directly to the company's objective of promoting excellence in emergency care of ill and injured children.

Performance measures

The company measures its performance based on the number of courses held during the year and the enrolments in same. The feedback of course participants is also a measure of the company's performance as is the number of members.

Additionally, the company sets financial budgets and measures its performance against those budgets. These budgets are designed to maximise the quality of courses and the company's ability to achieve its wider objectives in a cost effective manner. The budgets are also designed to take account of future operating requirements in order to ensure that the company is able to make necessary investments in replacement and acquisition of fixed assets, investment in development of course materials and any other activity benefiting the membershipand promoting the long term objectives.

The number of courses helf during the year were:

	2016 Actual	2016 Benchmark	2015 Actual	2015 Benchmark
Course held				
APLS 3 day course	66	68	62	64
PLS 1 day course	73	81	82	87

Directors' Report
30 June 2016

1. General information (continued)

Members guarantee

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each members and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to $ 1 each, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 30 June 2016 the collective liability of members was $ 320 (2015: $ 320).

2. Other items

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 5 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Stuart Lewena	5	5
Malcolm Higgins	5	5
Ian McCall	5	3
Dianne Crellin	5	5
Jennifer Medcalf	5	5
Alan O'Connor	5	5
Jason Paul Acworth	1	1

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

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

Director: .... Stuart Lewena

Director: .... Malcolm Higgins

Dated this .... day of 2016

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

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Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2016, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

[Enter place of signing]

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue			
Training courses	4	**3,641,842**	3,451,602
Interest income	4	**48,908**	44,775
Sundry income	4	**62,236**	80,901
		3,752,986	3,577,278
Expenses			
Bank charges		**(28,600)**	(33,566)
Board meeting expenses		**(9,158)**	(6,768)
Development expenses		**(26,413)**	(48,441)
Training course expenses		**(1,550,130)**	(1,525,706)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	**(200,024)**	(166,854)
Office expenses		**(202,496)**	(180,421)
Office lease expense		**(314,899)**	(300,677)
Other expenses		**(10,119)**	(6,655)
Payroll expenses	5	**(854,945)**	(885,587)
Professional fee expenses		**(8,622)**	(8,530)
Publication expenses		**(178,957)**	(158,492)
		(3,384,363)	(3,321,697)
Surplus for the year		**368,623**	255,581
Total comprehensive income for the year		**368,623**	255,581

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Statement of Financial Position
30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**545,627**	674,091
Trade and other receivables	7	**33,139**	49,551
Inventories	8	**110,368**	117,257
Other financial assets	9	**1,725,388**	1,285,367
Other assets	10	**154,915**	194,896
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**2,569,437**	2,321,162
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	9	**2**	2
Property, plant and equipment	11	**607,819**	640,718
Intangible assets	12	**61,201**	96,869
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**669,022**	737,589
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,238,459**	3,058,751
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	**213,750**	288,541
Lease incentive liability	14	**54,312**	54,312
Short-term provisions	15	**39,479**	30,583
Income received in advance		**950,601**	1,019,308
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,258,142**	1,392,744
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease incentive liability	14	**49,787**	104,100
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**49,787**	104,100
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,307,929**	1,496,844
NET ASSETS		**1,930,530**	1,561,907
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		**1,930,530**	1,561,907
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,930,530**	1,561,907

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

2016

	Retained Surplus $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2015	**1,561,907**	**1,561,907**
Surplus attributable to members of the parent entity	**368,623**	**368,623**
Balance at 30 June 2016	**1,930,530**	**1,930,530**

2015

	Retained Surplus $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2014	1,306,326	1,306,326
Surplus attributable to members of the parent entity	255,581	255,581
Balance at 30 June 2015	1,561,907	1,561,907

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		**3,654,463**	3,597,128
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(3,255,539)**	(3,178,919)
Interest received		**46,228**	47,837
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	**445,152**	466,046
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(133,595)**	(172,221)
Purchase of intangible assets		**-**	(25,985)
Investment in term deposits		**(440,021)**	(212,307)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(573,616)**	(410,513)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**(128,464)**	55,533
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**674,091**	618,558
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	**545,627**	674,091

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The financial report covers Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia as an individual entity. Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia is a not-for-for profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 23 September 2016.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these 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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(b) Leases

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

(c) Revenue and other income

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received unless they are designated for a specific purpose, where they are carried forward as prepaid income on the statement of financial position.

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

Revenue from 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 (GST).

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

(f) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the company 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 the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments 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.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 2(i) for details of impairment).

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 company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a diminishing value or straight line basis over their useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	20%
Office Equipment	40%
Computer Equipment	40%
Leasehold improvements	20% -33%
Medical Equipment	30% - 40%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(h) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expenses over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Significant receivables are considered for impairment on an individual asset basis when they are past due at the reporting date or when objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets:

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the entity to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition or
- which are derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

Assets included within this category are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company's management to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets or which have been designated in this category. The Company's available-for-sale financial assets comprise unlisted securities.

All available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are only recognised in profit or loss when they are sold or when the investment is impaired.

In the case of impairment or sale, any gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit or loss.

Losses recognised in the prior period statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income resulting from the impairment of debt securities are reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if the subsequent increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables (including lease incentive liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the company no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

(j) Intangible Assets

Software

Software has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. It has an estimated useful life of five years.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, term deposits that can be broken prior to maturity with a nominal break fee and bank overdrafts.

(l) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on government bonds, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 9 Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards	1 January 2018	The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified requirements for hedge accounting. The key changes that may affect the company on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to the hedging of non-financial items. Should the company elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.	Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the company's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 16 Leases	1 January 2019	When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117: Leases and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases. The main changes introduced by the new Standard include: - recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets); - depreciation of right-to-use assets in line with AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components; - variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date; - by applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and - additional disclosure requirements. The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.	Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - provisions

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

4 Revenue and Other Income

	2016	2015
	$	$
Training courses		
- day courses	**291,790**	337,690
- standard courses	**3,350,052**	3,113,912
	3,641,842	3,451,602
Interest income		
- other interest received	**48,908**	44,775
Other income		
- venue hire	**37,598**	58,962
- royalty income	**10,475**	14,295
- miscellaneous income	**14,163**	7,644
	62,236	80,901
Total Revenue	**3,752,986**	3,577,278

5 Result for the Year

The result for the year was derived after charging the following items:

Audit fees		
- Auditing the financial report	**8,359**	7,975

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Other expenses:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**200,024**	166,854
Payroll expenses	**854,945**	885,587

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	**545,627**	674,091

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	**545,627**	674,091

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

7 Trade and Other Receivables

	2016	2015
	$	$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	**30,459**	47,344
Other receivables	**2,680**	2,207
	33,139	49,551

Current trade receivables are generally on 30- day terms. These receivables are assessed for recoverability and a provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. These amounts have been included in other expense items.

The Company does not hold any collateral over any receivables balances.

8 Inventories

	2016	2015
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Course consumables	**87,722**	83,379
Manuals	**22,646**	33,878
	110,368	117,257

9 Financial assets

	2016	2015
CURRENT		
Term deposits	**1,725,388**	1,285,367
NON-CURRENT		
Shares in unlisted companies	**2**	2

10 Other Assets

	2016	2015
CURRENT		
Prepayments	**154,915**	144,532
GST refundable	**-**	50,364
	154,915	194,896

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

11 Property, plant and equipment

	2016	2015
	$	$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	**160,445**	164,973
Accumulated depreciation	**(110,984)**	(102,025)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	**49,461**	62,948
Office equipment		
At cost	**14,914**	14,914
Accumulated depreciation	**(12,974)**	(11,682)
Total office equipment	**1,940**	3,232
Computer equipment		
At cost	**87,748**	74,153
Accumulated depreciation	**(60,947)**	(44,912)
Total computer equipment	**26,801**	29,241
Lease improvements		
At cost	**452,086**	452,086
Accumulated depreciation	**(181,898)**	(144,239)
Total lease improvements	**270,188**	307,847
Medical equipment		
At cost	**697,272**	594,836
Accumulated depreciation	**(437,843)**	(357,386)
Total medical equipment	**259,429**	237,450
Total plant and equipment	**607,819**	640,718
Total property, plant and equipment	**607,819**	640,718

11 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Lease Improvements	Medical Equipment	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2016						
Balance at the beginning of year	**62,948**	**3,232**	**29,241**	**307,847**	**237,450**	**640,718**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**13,595**	**-**	**120,000**	**133,595**
Disposals	**(897)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,241)**	**(2,138)**
Depreciation expense	**(12,590)**	**(1,292)**	**(16,035)**	**(37,659)**	**(96,780)**	**(164,356)**
Balance at the end of the year	**49,461**	**1,940**	**26,801**	**270,188**	**259,429**	**607,819**
Year ended 30 June 2015						
Balance at the beginning of year	80,356	3,550	13,317	345,506	158,778	601,507
Additions	-	2,339	26,303	-	143,579	172,221
Disposals	(1,337)	(485)	-	-	-	(1,822)
Depreciation expense	(16,071)	(2,172)	(10,379)	(37,659)	(64,907)	(131,188)
Balance at the end of the year	62,948	3,232	29,241	307,847	237,450	640,718

12 Intangible Assets

	2016	2015
	$	$
Development Costs		
Cost	**178,340**	178,340
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**(117,139)**	(81,471)
Total Development Costs	**61,201**	96,869
Total Intangibles	**61,201**	96,869

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

12 Intangible Assets (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts of intangible assets

	Development Costs $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2016		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**96,869**	**96,869**
Amortisation	**(35,668)**	**(35,668)**
Closing value at 30 June 2016	**61,201**	**61,201**
Year ended 30 June 2015		
Balance at the beginning of the year	106,551	106,551
Additions	25,985	25,985
Amortisation	(35,667)	(35,667)
Closing value at 30 June 2015	96,869	96,869

13 Trade and Other Payables

	2016 $	2015 $
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	**224,478**	244,167
Employee benefits	**(47,691)**	12,717
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	**36,963**	31,657
	213,750	288,541

14 Lease Incentive Liability

Unsecured liabilities:		
Current	**54,312**	54,312
Non-current	**49,787**	104,100
	104,099	158,411

The company received a lease incentive during the 2011 financial year in connection with the fit-out of the premises located at Level 5, 505 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

The lease incentive has been accounted for in accordance with UIG Interpretation 115: Operating Leases - Incentives. Under UIG Interpretation 115, the lease incentive is to be recognised as a reduction in rent expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

15 Employee Provisions

	2016	2015
	$	$
CURRENT		
Annual leave	**39,479**	30,583

Employee provisions represent amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service.

Based on past experience, the company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements have have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

16 Capital and Leasing Commitments

Operating Leases

	2016	2015
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- not later than one year	**318,319**	318,319
- between one year and five years	**246,389**	564,708
	564,708	883,027

The property lease is a non-cancellable operating lease contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements with a six year eleven month term with an option for an additional five year term.

No capital commitments exists in regards to the operating lease commitments at year-end. Increase in lease commitments may occur in line with CPI.

17 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia during the year are as follows:

	2016	2015
Short-term benefits	**210,000**	210,000
Long-term benefits	**-**	-
	210,000	210,000

18 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable and leases.

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

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**545,627**	674,091
Term deposits	9	**1,725,388**	1,285,367
Loans and receivables	7	**33,139**	49,551
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
- at cost			
- unlisted investments	9	**2**	2
Total financial assets		**2,304,156**	2,009,011
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Trade and other payables	13	**213,750**	288,541
- Lease incentive liability	14	**104,099**	158,412
Total financial liabilities		**317,849**	446,953

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Company's overall risk management plan seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk - interest rate risk and price risk

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

18 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company manages its liquidity needs through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

At the reporting date, these reports indicate that the Company expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances and will not need to draw down any of the financing facilities.

The Company's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Not later than 1 month		1 to 3 months		3 months to 1 year		1 to 5 years	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Trade & other payables	**-**	-	**-**	-	**213,750**	288,541	**-**	-
Lease incentive liability	**-**	-	**-**	-	**54,312**	54,312	**49,787**	104,100
Total	**-**	-	**-**	-	**268,062**	342,853	**49,787**	104,100

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

18 Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The class of assets described as 'trade and other receivables' is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Company.

The following table details the Company's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the Company and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there is objective evidence indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

			Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				
	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	< 30	31-60	61-90	> 90	Within initial trade terms
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2016							
Trade and term receivables	**30,459**	**-**	**7,144**	**15,330**	**1,735**	**6,250**	**-**
Other receivables	**2,680**	**-**	**2,680**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**33,139**	**-**	**9,824**	**15,330**	**1,735**	**6,250**	**-**
2015							
Trade and term receivables	47,344	-	20,670	11,710	2,210	12,754	-
Other receivables	2,207	-	2,207	-	-	-	-
Total	49,551	-	22,877	11,710	2,210	12,754	-

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

The other classes of receivables do not contain impaired assets.

Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as funds are borrowed at floating and fixed rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Longer-term borrowings are therefore usually at fixed rates. At the reporting date, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its bank borrowings, which are subject to variable interest rates.

18 Financial Risk Management (continued)

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the net result for the year and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +0.50% and -0.50% (2015: +0.50%/-0.50%), with effect from the beginning of the year. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions and economist reports.

The calculations are based on the financial instruments held at each reporting date. All other variables are held constant.

	2016		**2015**	
	+0.50%	**-0.50%**	**+0.50%**	**-0.50%**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Net results	**9,653**	**(9,653)**	9,128	(9,128)
Equity	**9,653**	**(9,653)**	9,128	(9,128)

(ii) Other price risk

The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

The price risk for the unlisted securities held by the Company is immaterial in terms of the possible impact on profit or loss or total equity. It has therefore not been included in the sensitivity analysis.

19 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets

Fair value estimation

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

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

19 Fair Value Measurement (continued)

	2016 Net Carrying Value $	2016 Net Fair value $	2015 Net Carrying Value $	2015 Net Fair value $
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**545,627**	**545,627**	674,091	697,091
Trade and other receivables	**33,139**	**33,139**	49,551	49,551
Term deposits	**1,725,388**	**1,725,388**	1,285,367	1,285,367
Available-for-sale financial assets:				
at cost				
- unlisted investments	**2**	**2**	2	2
Total financial assets	**2,304,156**	**2,304,156**	2,009,011	2,032,011
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**213,750**	**213,750**	288,541	288,541
Lease incentive liability	**104,099**	**104,099**	158,412	158,412
Total financial liabilities	**317,849**	**317,849**	446,953	446,953

20 Operating Segments

Segment information

The company operates in a not-for-profit capacity as a public educational institution to educate people in the medical profession. Courses are conducted in all capital cities and various regional areas in Australia.

21 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $ 1 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2016 the number of members was 320 (2015: 320).

22 Auditors' Remuneration

	2016 $	2015 $
Remuneration of the auditor of the company, Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd, for:		
- auditing the financial statements	**8,359**	7,975

23 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2016 (30 June 2015:None).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2016

24 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Surplus for the year	**368,623**	255,581
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation and amortisation	**200,024**	166,854
- loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**2,138**	1,822
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**16,412**	(82,787)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	**39,981**	24,904
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	**6,889**	(47,096)
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	**(68,707)**	150,474
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(74,791)**	44,291
- increase/(decrease) in lease incentive liability	**(54,313)**	(54,312)
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	**8,896**	6,315
Cashflow from operating activities	**445,152**	466,046

25 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 23 September 2016 by the Board of Directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

26 Company Details

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

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia
Level 5, 505 Little Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:

   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulation 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity.

2. In the directors' 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.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director .... Stuart Lewena

Director .... Malcolm Higgins

Dated this .... day of 2016

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Independent Audit Report to the members of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

[Enter place of signing]

Dated this..............................day of..............................2016