2018 Financials

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Statement of financial position

Statement of changes in equity

Statement of cash flows

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
Revenue		16,173,770	16,099,891
Interest received		180,225	136,838
Other income		41,687	98,781
Total revenue	**3**	**16,395,682**	**16,335,510**
Cost of sales		24,362	29,161
Conference & professional development		2,226,522	3,421,005
Employee cost		7,380,317	7,045,140
Professional services		398,358	291,027
Public relations		92,520	125,501
Marketing expense		1,118,901	1,000,557
Information technology expense		531,164	550,516
Travel & meeting expense		716,409	801,886
Publication expense		597,962	607,147
Subscriptions		159,251	154,896
Membership renewal expense		161,956	82,111
PRF grant expense		68,316	80,918
Rent		565,959	552,011
Light & power		58,892	53,041
Insurance		35,682	35,036
Repairs & maintenance		29,448	32,112
Depreciation & amortisation expense		326,854	307,901
Finance costs		252,883	186,133
Administration expense		131,288	122,675
Other expenses		392,115	385,748
Total expenses		**15,269,159**	**15,864,522**
Surplus before income tax expense		**1,126,523**	**470,988**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	5	–	–
Surplus attributable to the members		**1,126,523**	**470,988**
Revaluation of land & buildings		344,800	–
Fair value gains/(losses) on financial assests at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax.		(43,702)	–
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members		**1,427,621**	**470,988**

The Company has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9, the compartative infromation has been prepared under AASB 139 Financial Instrusments: Recognition and Measurement.

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Financials

Statement of financial position

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
Current assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	6	8,124,769	7,976,306
Financial assets	7	3,031,120	796,044
Trade & other receivables	8	187,236	224,038
Inventories	9	43,504	45,488
Prepayments	10	502,526	348,507
Total current assets		**11,889,155**	**9,390,383**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	11	5,037,830	4,711,589
Intangible assets	12	801,328	431,212
Investment property	13	740,000	725,000
Total non-current assets		**6,579,158**	**5,867,801**
Total assets		**18,468,313**	**15,258,184**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	1,388,671	1,268,528
GST payable	15	648,925	334,474
Short-term provisions	16	1,046,823	908,335
Revenue received in advance	17	6,120,136	4,870,494
Total current liabilities		**9,204,555**	**7,381,831**
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term provisions	16	215,792	256,008
Total non-current liabilities		**215,792**	**256,008**
Total liabilities		**9,420,347**	**7,637,839**
Net assets		**9,047,966**	**7,620,345**
Equity			
Reserves		440,100	95,300
Financial assets reserve		(43,702)	–
Accumulated surplus		8,651,568	7,525,045
Total equity		**9,047,966**	**7,620,345**

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

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	Revaluation reserve	Financial assets reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
Consolidated balance at 1 January 2017		**95,300**	**–**	**7,054,057**	**7,149,357**
Comprehensive income					
Land & building revaluation		–	–	–	–
Surplus attributable to members		–	–	470,988	470,988
Balance at 31 December 2017		**95,300**		**7,525,045**	**7,620,345**
Comprehensive income					
Land & building revaluation		344,800		–	344,800
Financial assets revaluation		–	(43,702)	–	(43,702)
Surplus attributable to members		–		1,126,523	1,126,523
Total comprehensive income		**344,800**	**(43,702)**	**1,126,523**	**1,427,621**
Consolidated balance at 31 December 2018		**440,100**	**(43,702)**	**8,651,568**	**9,047,966**

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from members/customers		17,631,769	20,858,055
Payments to suppliers/employees		(14,671,429)	(19,871,678)
Interest received		145,312	113,462
Interest & other costs of finance paid		–	–
Net cash provided by operating activities		**3,105,652**	**1,099,839**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from/(payments for) maturity investments		(2,278,778)	1,419,601
Proceeds from sale of investment property		–	–
Payments for plant & equipment		(188,883)	(183,237)
Payments for intangible assets		(489,528)	(407,805)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		**(2,957,189)**	**828,559**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings		–	–
Net cash used in financing activities		**–**	**–**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		**148,463**	**1,928,398**
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		7,976,306	6,047,908
Cash at the end of the financial year		**8,124,769**	**7,976,306**

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

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Note 1—Summary of significant accounting policies

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

A. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDR) of the Australian Accounting Standard Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Company 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 these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

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.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 9 April 2019 by the directors of the Company.

B. New accounting standards and interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended accounting standards that have mandatory application dates for current and future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt AASB 15 and AASB 16. The following summarises those new accounting standards for the current period and future periods outlining future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

The Australian Physiotherapy Association has adopted AASB 9 Financial Instruments for the first time in the current year with a date of initial adoption of 1 January 2018.

The key changes to the accounting policy and the impact on these financial statements from applying AASB 9 are described below.

Classification of financial assets

The financial assets have been reclassified into one of the following categories on adoption of AASB 9 based on primarily the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics:

- measured at amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments (FVOCI - equity).

Measurement of equity instruments

Equity instruments are no longer subject to impairment testing and therefore all movements on equity instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are taken to the relevant reserve.

Impairment of financial assets

The incurred loss model from AASB 139 has been replaced with an expected credit loss model in AASB 9 for assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and fair value through other comprehensive income. This has resulted in the earlier recognition of credit loss (bad debt provisions).

Transition adjustments

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below illustrates the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities under AASB 9 and AASB 139 at the date of initial application

	Classification under AASB 139	Classification under AASB 9	Carrying amount under AASB 139	Reclassification	Remeasurements	Carrying amount under AASB 9
Financial assets						
Held to maturity investments	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	–			–
Held in managed fund	Fair value	FVOCI-equity	796,044			796,044
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	7,976,306			7,976,306
Trade & other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	210,270			210,270
			8,982,620			**8,982,620**
Financial Liabilities						
Trade & other payables	Other financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities	1,268,528			1,268,528
			1,268,528			**1,268,528**

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 for not for profit reporting entities. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers.

For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied.

Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgements made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer.

The group will adopt this standard from 1 January 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the group.

Financials

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases.

Subject to exceptions, a 'right of use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right of use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs.

Straight line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs).

For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

The group will adopt this standard from 1 January 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the group.

C. Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). A statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards cannot be made due to Australian Physiotherapy Association applying the not-for-profit sector specific requirements contained in the AIFRS and RDR.

D. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to Australian Physiotherapy Association and that it can be reliably measured.

Member fees and subscriptions

The subscription year runs from 1 January to 31 December. Subscriptions are payable annually in advance. Only those membership fees and subscription payments that are attributable to the current financial year are recognised as revenue. Fees and subscription payments that relate to future periods are shown in the *Statement of financial position* as subscriptions and fees in advance under the heading of *Revenue received in advance.*

Interest

Recognised as interest accrued, taking into account the yield on the financial asset.

Income from investments

Revenue is recognised in the period in which it is earned.

Other income

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

E. Income tax

In assessing its income tax liability, Australian Physiotherapy Association applies the principles of mutuality to its revenues and expenses.

Revenue in the form of member receipts represents mutual income and is not subject to income tax. Expenses associated with such mutual activities are not tax deductible for income tax purposes. All other receipts and payments of Australian Physiotherapy Association are assessable.

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income). Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at the end of the reporting period.

Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Tax consolidation

Australian Physiotherapy Association and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax Consolidated Group under tax consolidation legislation. Each entity in the Group recognises its own current and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Such taxes are measured using the 'stand-alone taxpayer' approach to allocation. Current tax liabilities (assets) and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits in the subsidiaries are immediately transferred to the head entity. The Group notified the Australian Taxation Office that it had formed an Income tax consolidated group to apply from 1 January 2003.

F. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the Company would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined on the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

G. Receivables

The terms of trade are 30 days from invoice date. Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less any allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

H. Payables

Trade creditors represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

I. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided, and are recognised for the amount expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised.

Long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are 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 any vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows attributable to employee benefits.

J. Property, plant and equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings including that classified as investment property are shown at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic but at least triennial valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

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

Financials

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity unless those increases offset previous revaluation decrements taken to the profit or loss.

Investment property

Changes in the value of investment property are recorded in profit or loss.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the economic entity commencing from when the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of fixed assets	Depreciation method	Depreciation rate
Buildings	Straight line	2%
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	16%
Plant & equipment	Straight line	10–20%
Office furniture & equipment	Straight line	10–25%
Artworks	Straight line	2.5%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

K. Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

L. Derivative financial instruments

Australian Physiotherapy Association does not enter into any derivative contracts.

M. 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. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis except for the GST component of investing and financial activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

N. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of econmic 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. Comparative figures

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

When the Group applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

P. Inventories

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

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

Q. Financial instruments

For comparative year

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the equivalent to the date that the Group commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie, trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value.
In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

a. the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
b. less principal repayments;
c. plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and
d. less any reduction for impairment.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense 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 premiums 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 in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other loans and receivables are classified as non-current assets.)

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be realised within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as current assets.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Fees payable on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

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 entity 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 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.

For current year

Financial instruments are recognised initially 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).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification
On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost
Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income
Equity instruments
The Company has a managed fund investments in listed and unlisted entities.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes.

These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI.

Impairment of financial assets
Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- contract assets.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables and contract assets
Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and contract asset and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost
Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

R. Intangible assets

Software

Software is recorded at cost. Software has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. It has an estimated useful life of between one and three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.
The amortisation rates for each class of intangible assets are:

Class of intangible assets	Amortisation method	Amortisation rate
Membership database	Straight line	20%
Membership website	Straight line	33.3%
Computer software	Straight line	25%

S. Cash and cash equivalents

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

T. 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 Company.

Key judgements—doubtful debts provision

The directors assess the recoverability of all accounts receivable at the end of the reporting period. All amounts that are identified at the end of the reporting period as unlikely to be recovered are included in the provision for impairment of receivables.

Key judgements—long service leave

The calculation of the provision for long service leave requires judgements to be made in relation to the probability of providing and or paying employees long service leave entitlements in future periods. These judgements are made based on historical information available and past experiences within the Company.

Key estimates—fair value assessments of land and buildings and investment property

The estimation of the fair values of investment properties are done at each reporting date using observable data on recent transactions and rental yields for similar properties. Real estate investments do not have quoted prices and when appropriate the directors use professional appraisals performed by independent, professionally qualified property valuers to base their estimates.

Key judgements—non-recognition of tax losses

As at 31 December 2015 the directors reviewed the quantum of tax losses accruing to its non-member based activities, which are subject to income tax and concluded that, owing to a review of the specific deductibility criteria set out in relation to non-member expenses, that it was unlikely that the Group will generate future assessable income that would utilise those losses. As a consequence, all deferred tax assets previously recorded in respect of these losses, including any temporary deductible difference positions, were written down to nil.

For the year ended 31 December 2018 this treatment continued. Refer to Notes 5 and 14.

U. Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

V. Fair value measurement

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

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

W. Principles of consolidation

These are the financial statements of Australian Physiotherapy Association (the 'Company', the 'Association' or 'APA') and its controlled entities as described in Note 20 (collectively, the 'Group' or the 'consolidated group').
A controlled entity is any entity over which the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with that entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over that entity. All controlled entities have a reporting date of 31 December and accounting policies that are harmonised with that of the Company.

All transactions and balances within the Group are eliminated on consolidation, including any unrealised gains or losses arising on transactions between Group entities. During the year there were no changes in the composition of entities that consolidated into the Group.

Note 2–Parent information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Statement of financial position

	2018 $	2017 $
Assets		
Current assets	10,507,505	8,184,690
Total assets	**17,086,663**	**14,052,491**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	9,035,574	7,241,772
Total liabilities	**9,251,366**	**7,497,780**
Equity		
Accumulated surplus	7,395,197	6,459,411
Total equity	**7,835,297**	**6,554,711**

Statement of comprehensive income

Total surplus attributable to the members	**935,786**	**397,429**
Total comprehensive income	**935,786**	**397,429**

Guarantees
Australian Physiotherapy Association has not entered into any guarantees, in the current or previous financial year, in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries or controlled entities.

Contingent liabilities
A bank guarantee is held in relation to the leased premises located in New South Wales and Queensland. The value of the bank guarantee is $218,200 and will be released upon termination of the lease agreement.

Contractual commitments
As at 31 December 2018 the APA had arranged via its broker, BMS Risk Solutions Pty Ltd, for the purchase of a master professional idemnity insurance policy for its members for the 2019 financial year.

The APA is committed to a payment of $3,480,331 to BMS Risk Solutions Pty Ltd in February 2019 for the insurance premium, statutory charges and associated brokerage fees.

As at 31 December 2018 Australian Physiotherapy Association had not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Note 3–Revenue

	2018 $	2017 $
Revenue from operating activities		
Members' subscriptions	10,145.240	8,966,400
Advertising income	786,222	821,190
Sales of merchandise	48,229	54,836
Commissions, sponsorships & endorsements	676,927	514,146
Professional development & conferences	4,015,794	5,179,367
Donations received	247,276	122,888
Interest from financial institutions	180,225	136,838
Rent	26,687	51,448
Investment property revaluation	15,000	25,000
Investment revaluation	–	22,333
Sundry	254,082	441,064
Total revenue	**16,395,682**	**16,335,510**

Financials

Note 4–Surplus before income tax expenses

Surplus before income tax expense has been determined after:	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
(a) Expenses:		
Cost of sales of merchandise	24,362	29,161
Professional development & conferences	2,226,522	3,421,005
Employee benefits	7,254,125	6,818,781
Auditor's remuneration		
— audit of financial report	26,550	29,196
Depreciation on non-current assets		
— buildings, plant & equipment	207,442	244,537
Amortisation on intangible assets		
— course development	84,026	41,349
— software	35,386	22,015
Bad and doubtful debts		
— trade debtors	28,933	–
Borrowing costs		
— financial institutions	–	–
Rental expense on operating leases		
— minimum lease payments	435,528	428,986
(b) Revenue and net gains:		
Net gain on disposal of non current assets		
— investment property	–	–

Note 5–Taxation

(a) The components of income tax expense/(benefit) comprise:		
Income tax expense/(benefit)	(78,997)	(86,926)
Write back of deferred tax asset	78,997	86,926
	–	–
(b) The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax		
at 27.5% (2017: 30%)	309,794	141,297
Add tax effect of permanent differences:		
— member expenses	4,403,103	3,921,570
— exempt loss from other members of consolidated group	-	(9,699)
	4,403,103	**3,911,871**
Less tax effect of permanent differences:		
— member income	(4,751,816)	(4,166,992)
— exempt profit/(loss) from other members of consolidated group	(44,203)	–
	(4,796,019)	**(4,166,992)**
Add tax effect of over provision in prior years	–	–
Add tax effect of property revaluation	4,125	7,500
Subtotal	**(78.997)**	**(86,926)**
Write back of deferred tax asset	78,997	86,926
Income tax attributable to entity	**–**	**–**

Unused tax losses are not recognised in the financial reports as it was unlikely that the Group will generate future assessable income that would utilise those losses.

Note 6–Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
Cash on hand	3,868	3,868
Cash at bank	8,120,901	7,972,438
	8,124,769	**7,976,306**

Note 7–Financial assets

Held to maturity investments—at amortised cost	2,251,830	–
Held in managed fund—at fair value	779,290	796,044
	3,031,120	**796,044**
Held to maturity investments comprise:		
Fixed interest term deposits	2,251,830	–

Note 8–Trade and other receivables

Trade debtors	168,968	215,270
Less provision for impairment of receivables	33,933	5,000
	135,035	**210,270**
Other debtors	52,201	13,768
	187,236	**224,038**
Reconciliation of the provision for impairment of receivables		
Opening balance	5,000	5,000
Charge for the year	28,933	–
Written off	–	–
Closing balance	**33,933**	**5,000**

Note 9–Inventories

Stock of merchandise at cost	43,504	45,488

Note 10–Prepayments

Current		
Prepayments	502,526	348,507
Prepaid members' insurance premium	–	–
	502,526	**348,507**

The APA entered into a new insurance arrangement with BMS Risk Solutions Pty Ltd for 2019. The new arrangement provided a fixed premium amount payable in 2019 (refer to Note 22) as opposed to a variable premium based on member subscriptions.

Financials

Note 11–Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
Land & buildings at independent valuation in 2018	4,250,000	4,000,000
Less accumulated depreciation	–	(47,400)
	4,250,000	3,952,600
Total land & buildings	**4,250,000**	**3,952,600**
Plant & equipment at cost	422,435	403,002
Less accumulated depreciation	(196,794)	(118,738)
	225,641	284,264
Office furniture & equipment at cost	1,781,742	1,627,647
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,227,716)	(1,161,390)
	554,026	466,257
Artwork at cost	13,167	13,167
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,004)	(4,699)
	8,163	8,468
Total equipment	**787,830**	**758,989**
Total property, plant & equipment	**5,037,830**	**4,711,589**

(a) Valuation of land and buildings

The value of land and buildings is based on valuation assessed by Charter Keck Cramer as per their report dated 14 December 2018.

(b) Movements in carrying amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

Land & buildings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,952,600	4,000,000
Additions	–	–
Disposals	–	–
Depreciation expense	(47,400)	(47,400)
Revaluation	344,800	–
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**4,250,000**	**3,952,600**
Equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the year	758,989	772,889
Additions	188,883	183,237
Disposals	–	–
Depreciation expense	(160,042)	(197,137)
Revaluation	–	–
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**787,830**	**758,989**
Total		
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,711,589	4,772,889
Additions	188,883	183,237
Disposals	–	–
Depreciation expense	(207,442)	(244,537)
Revaluation	344,800	–
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**5,037,830**	**4,711,589**

Note 12–Intangible assets

	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
Computer software at cost	75,649	75,649
Less accumulated amortisation	(69,279)	(58,587)
	6,370	17,062
CRM at cost	672,475	303,203
Less accumulated amortisation	(18,424)	–
	654,051	303,203
Financial system at cost	31,350	31,350
Less accumulated amortisation	(9,065)	(2,795)
	22,285	28,555
Course development at cost	263,332	143,076
Less accumulated amortisation	(144,710)	(60,684)
	118,622	82,392
Total intangible assets	**801,328**	**431,212**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Opening balance	431,212	86,771
Additions	489,528	407,805
Disposals	–	–
Reclassification	–	–
Amortisation charge	(119,412)	(63,364)
Closing balance	**801,328**	**431,212**

Note 13–Investment property

Properties at independent valuation in 2018	**740,000**	**725,000**

The value of investment property is based on valuation assessed by Charter Keck Cramer as at 13 December 2018.

Note 14–Trade and other payables

Trade creditors	1,169,790	1,100,562
Other creditors & accruals	218,881	167,966
	1,388,671	**1,268,528**

All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing unsecured and payable at their maturity which is within 60 day terms.

Note 15–GST payable

	648,925	**334,474**

Note 16–Provisions

	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
Current		
Annual leave	387,671	384,751
Long service leave	659,152	523,584
	1,046,823	**908,335**
Non-current		
Long service leave	114,676	161,992
Make-good	101,116	94,016
	215,792	**256,008**
Total number of employees at year end was	77	69
Reconciliation of the movement in provisions		
Opening balance	1,164,343	1,052,582
Provision accrued	553,318	520,900
Amounts used	(455,046)	(409,139)
Closing balance	**1,262,615**	**1,164,343**

Note 17–Revenue received in advance

Current		
Members' subscriptions in advance	5,635,693	4,519,835
Course fees in advance	436,242	316,232
Commissions & endorsements in advance	48,201	34,427
	6,120,136	**4,870,494**

Members, subscriptions in advance has been recognised to the extent of the monies received before 31 December 2018. It does not reflect income due to be received from remaining instalments, where a member has elected to pay by instalments, across 2019.

Note 18–Related party transactions

During the year, no related party transaction was recorded.

Honorariums paid to the directors are disclosed in Note 20 as key management personnel compensation.

Note 19–Controlled entities

Name	Principal activity	Place of incorporation	% Owned	% Owned
Parent entity				
Australian Physiotherapy Association		Australia	–	–
Controlled entities:				
Physiotherapy Australia Pty Ltd	Dormant	Australia	100	100

The shares in the above companies are held by members of the Board of Directors on behalf of Australian Physiotherapy Association.

Note 20—Key management personnel compensation

	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
Total	**$528,528**	**$462,834**

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.
Key management personnel compensation includes remuneration of the CEO and reimbursements and honoraria paid to directors.

Note 21–Contingent assets and liabilities

A bank guarantee is held in relation to the leased premises located in New South Wales and Queensland. The value of the bank guarantee is $218,200 and will be released upon termination of the lease agreement.

The company had no other contingent assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

Note 22–Contractual commitments

As at 31 December 2018 the APA had arranged via its broker, BMS Risk Solutions Pty Ltd, for the purchase of a master professional idemnity insurance policy for its members for the 2019 financial year.

The APA is committed to a payment of $3,480,331 to BMS Risk Solutions Pty Ltd in February 2019 for the insurance premium, statutory charges and associated brokerage fees.

Note 23–Financial risk management

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as per notes 6—Cash and cash equivalents, 7—Financial assets, 8—Trade and other receivables and 14—Trade and other payables.

Note 24–Capital and leasing commitments

Operational leases

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the accounts. Payable:	Consolidated 2018 $	Consolidated 2017 $
— not longer than 1 year	455,351	457,900
— longer than 1 year but not longer than 5 years	822,563	952,117
— longer than 5 years	–	–
	1,277,914	**1,410,017**

Property address	Terms	Expiry date
Suite 1, 4 Sarich Way, Bentley, WA	5.4 years	31 August 2023
Freeway Office Park, Building 6C, 2728 Logan Road, Eight Miles Plain, QLD	6.4 years	30 November 2019
Unit 8, 15 Fullarton Road, Kent Town, SA	5 years	30 June 2022
Unit 203 & 204, 32 Delhi Road, North Ryde, NSW	5 years	14 June 2021

Financials

Note 25–Events after the reporting period

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.

Note 26–Company details

The registered office of the Company is:

Australian Physiotherapy Association
Level 1, 1175 Toorak Road
Camberwell, Vic 3124
ABN 89 004 265 150

Directors' declaration

The directors of the Australian Physiotherapy Association declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 25 to 44, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Association and the Consolidated Group;

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Phil Calvert
National President

Darren Rivett
Director

9 April 2019

MOORE STEPHENS

Moore Stephens Audit (Vic)

Level 18, 530 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

T +61 (0)3 9608 0100
F +61 (0)3 9608 0192
E victoria@moorestephens.com.au

www.moorestephens.com.au

Independent auditor's report

To the members of the Australian Physiotherapy Association and controlled entities

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Australian Physiotherapy Association and controlled entities (the Group), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of the Group is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
   i. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2018 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and
   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's financial report for the year ended 31 December 2018, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australia Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company's or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 Company's internal control;

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors;

- conclude on the appropriateness of director'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 Company'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 Company's to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Moore Stephens Audit (Vic)
ABN 16 847 721 257

George S Dakis
Partner
Audit & Assurance Services

Melbourne, Australia

9 April 2019

Financials

The Physiotherapy Research Foundation

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 $	2017 $
Income statement			
Income			
Donations	1	277,276	152,888
Interest		4,729	4,585
Managed fund distributions		34,913	23,376
Sundry		13,238	3,295
Total income		**330,156**	**184,144**
Expenditure			
Grants		70,666	86,368
Public relations		12,590	–
Administration		56,163	46,550
Total expenditure		**139,419**	**132,918**
Operating surplus/(deficit)		**190,737**	**51,226**
Investment revaluation		(43,702)	22,333
Total operating surplus/(deficit)		**147,035**	**73,559**

Balance sheet

	Notes	2018 $	2017 $
Current assets			
Cash at bank		416,433	227,151
Financial assets	2	965,217	977.374
GST receivable		1,028	725
Other assets		–	1,168
Total assets		**1,382,678**	**1,206,418**
Current liabilities			
Payables		170,009	140,784
Total liabilities		**170,009**	**140,784**
Net assets		**1,212,669**	**1,065,634**
Equity			
Financial assets reserve		(43,702)	–
Accumulated surplus		1,256,371	1,065,634
Total equity		**1,212,669**	**1,065,634**

Notes to accounts

		2018	2017
1	**Donations**		
	APA members	70,017	69,360
	Australian Physiotherapy Association	30,000	30,000
	Other	177,259	53,528
		277,276	**152,888**
2	**Other assets at 31 December 2018 include:**		
	Term deposit—National Australia Bank	185,927	181,330
	Managed fund—Mason Stevens Pty Ltd	779,290	796,044
		965,217	**977,374**

The financial statements of the Physiotherapy Research Foundation were consolidated into the financial statements of Australian Physiotherapy Association and controlled entities.

Notes

Financials

Notes

The APA strategic plan for 2018 and beyond