

AAG

Australian
Association of
Gerontology



**FINANCIAL
REPORT
2016/17**



AAG

Australian
Association of
Gerontology

PURPOSE

- ▶ To improve the experience of ageing through

connecting
research, policy
and practice

PRINCIPLES

- ▶ **Evidence-informed** - AAG's views are based on research, practice knowledge and the experiences of older people
- ▶ **Multi-disciplinary and holistic** - AAG puts older people's lives and environments at the centre of our work by bringing together those with interests in all aspects of ageing research, education, policy and practice
- ▶ **Independent** - while acknowledging the informed contributions of different groups, AAG is not beholden to the interests of any profession, institution, service sector or interest group
- ▶ **Collaborative** - AAG brings together its members and key stakeholders to improve the experience of ageing
- ▶ **Fair** - AAG is committed to promoting equity of access and outcomes for all older people in Australia and internationally

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

ABN 62 162 569 986

Directors

H. Barrie (nee Feist)

A. Farthing

L. Flicker

D. Heath

S McGrath

C. Meyer

A. Petriwskyj

B. Squires

C. Stirling

Company Secretary

J. Beckford Saunders

Registered Address

Suite 8, 322 St Kilda Road

St Kilda, Victoria, 3182

Auditors

APL Financial Pty Ltd

Level 1, 32 Business Park Drive

Notting Hill VIC 3170

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

Your directors present this report to the members of Australian Association of Gerontology Ltd. (the company) for the year ended 30 June 2017.

DIRECTORS

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

Board Member	Date Appointed	Date of Cessation	A	B
H. Barrie (Chair from 05/11/2015)	15/03/2013	–	7	10
F. Dow (Chair until 05/11/2015)	15/03/2013	03/11/2016	3	4
A. Farthing	05/11/2015	–	10	10
L. Flicker	15/03/2013	–	9	10
D. Heath	15/02/2017	–	3	4
S. McGrath	03/11/2016	–	6	6
C. Meyer	03/11/2016	–	6	6
A. Petriwskyj	15/03/2013	–	8	10
J. Root	27/11/2013	03/11/2016	3	4
F. Schaper	15/03/2013	26/10/2016	2	4
B. Squires	15/03/2013	–	10	10
C. Stirling	15/03/2013	–	8	10

A – Number of meetings attended

B – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company's principal activities during the year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 were to improve the experience of ageing through connecting research, policy and practice.

SHORT AND LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

The objectives set out within AAG's 2013-17 Strategic Plan are:

- to identify and examine emerging issues and promote the important ones;
- to promote gerontology and support emerging gerontologists;
- to champion research in ageing; and
- to provide education to enable a higher level of debate.

STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES

The strategy for achieving these objectives are through:

- providing leadership; promoting and supporting multi-dimensional research;
- disseminating information;
- promoting and providing education;
- promoting informed debate;
- cooperating with other stakeholders; and
- supporting translation of evidence into practice

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ACTIVITIES

There have been no significant changes in activities for the year.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the year.

KEY EVENTS 2016-7

The company successfully engaged the Federal Government regarding funding from 2017/18 and has received increased grant funding for the period July 2017 - June 2020.

On 11 July 2016 the AAG Board resolved to create a public ancillary trust fund with deductible gift recipient status for monies that the company had received from a bequest from William Peter Steele Nicholson. During the course of the year the Australian Association of Gerontology Research Trust (AAG Research Trust) was formally established as a separate entity with the proceeds of the bequest allocated to it. AAG is the Trustee for the AAG Research Trust and separate financial statements for the financial year ending 30 June 2017 have been developed. From the time of establishment of the trust these funds will be restricted and only available to spend on activities that meet the specific purposes and objectives of the Trust Deed.

Pursuant to a Board decision in September 2016 funds from the RM Gibson Research Fund, currently included within investments (refer Note 6), were also transferred to the AAG Research Trust during 2016/2017.

In June 2017, AAG released its Strategic Priorities 2017-2020 which included a new purpose and principles. The priorities are underpinned by five principles and four goals, that were developed in consultation with members (including through the AAG Division committees and special interest group convenors), as well as external stakeholders.

Associate Professor Briony Dow stepped down from the Board in November 2016. The Board thanks her for her three and a half years of service and her two years as Chair (President) of AAG.

Mr Frank Schaper stepped down from the Board in October 2016. The Board thanks him for his three and a half years as Treasurer of the AAG.

Ms Josephine Root stepped down from the Board in November 2016. The Board thanks her for her three and a half years of service.

The Board has welcomed the addition of Dr Claudia Meyer and Ms Susan McGrath as Board members from November 2016, and Mr David Heath as Board member and Treasurer from February 2017.

OPERATING RESULT

The company recorded a surplus of \$10,566 for the year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (2016: \$1,649)

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

The company does not recommend or pay dividends.

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 \$2 toward meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2017, the total amount members are liable to contribute is \$2,358 (2016: \$2,050).

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with s60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* for the year ended 30 June 2017 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

On behalf of the directors:



Helen Barrie

25 October, 2017



David Heath

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 30 June 2017

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
		\$	\$
Revenue			
Memberships		111,568	107,182
Grants		447,640	412,360
Events		355,278	334,496
Donations		20	365
Other		22,787	33,078
Total Income		937,293	887,481
Expenditure			
Employee benefits	3(b)	361,187	395,867
Event expenditure		341,061	243,373
Depreciation & Amortisation	3(a)	12,266	6,509
Audit		5,464	8,627
Other	3(c)	206,749	231,456
Total Expenditure		926,727	885,832
Surplus (Deficit) for the year		10,566	1,649
Total comprehensive Surplus for the year		10,566	1,649

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	4	320,084	739,670
Financial Assets (Term Deposits)	6	583,402	566,727
Trade & other receivables	5	76,164	106,556
Prepayments		87,646	60,232
Total current assets		1,067,296	1,473,185
Non-current assets			
Plant & equipment	7	22,086	24,193
Intangible Assets	8	1,997	7,150
Total non-current assets		24,083	31,343
Total Assets		1,091,379	1,504,528
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade & other payables	9	88,534	100,846
Income in Advance	10	188,163	156,621
Employee benefits	11(a)	29,693	20,237
Total current liabilities		306,390	277,704
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	11(b)	2,859	1,266
Total non-current liabilities		2,859	1,266
Total liabilities		309,250	278,970
Net assets		782,129	1,225,558
FUNDS			
Retained earnings		782,129	1,225,558
Total funds		782,129	1,225,558

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS for the year ended 30 June 2017

	<i>Total Funds</i>
	\$
	<hr/>
July 2015 – June 2016	
Balance at 1 July 2015	1,223,909
Surplus attributable to members	<u>1,649</u>
Balance at 30 June 2016	<u>1,225,558</u>
July 2016 – June 2017	
Balance at 1 July 2016	1,225,558
Surplus attributable to members	10,566
Less transfer of RM Gibson Trust to the AAG Research Trust	<u>(453,995)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u>782,129</u>

The statement of changes in funds is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts for Membership		161,079	142,629
Receipts for Conference		364,979	343,390
Receipts of Grants		476,300	530,700
Other Receipts		79,577	82,875
Payments to suppliers & employees		(1,025,846)	(1,105,873)
Net cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities		56,089	(6,169)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property plant & equipment		(5,005)	(27,164)
Transfer of RM Gibson Trust to the AAG Research Trust		(453,995)	-
Net cash flows generated from (used in) investing activities		(459,000)	(27,164)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (including Term Deposits)		1,306,397	1,339,730
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(402,911)	(33,333)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (including Term Deposits)	4	903,486	1,306,397

The statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements cover the Australian Association of Gerontology Ltd as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Australian Association of Gerontology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 26th October 2017 by the directors of the company.

Note 1 Significant accounting policies

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

New, revised or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been adopted early.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Accounting Policies

A) Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Australian Association of Gerontology Limited receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in profit or loss.

The company levies annual subscription fees on members. When subscriptions are paid in advance of the commencement of the year to which they apply, they are treated as income in advance until the period to which it relates commences.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

B) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment

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

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

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

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	33 ¹ / ₃ %
Furniture	10%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

C) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Term Deposits are classified separately on the balance sheet but included in opening and closing cash in the cash flow statement.

D) Trade and Other Receivables

Debtors are carried at amounts receivable and comprise amounts due for services provided under grant or other contractual arrangement. Normal terms of settlement vary from 7 to 90 days. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as Current assets, all other receivables are classified as Non-current assets. The collection of debts is assessed on an ongoing basis and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts. Debts, which are known to be un-collectable, are written off.

E) Financial Assets

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. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

F) Intangibles - Website

Website is initially recognised at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Website has an estimated useful life of three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

G) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116).

Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Impairment testing is performed annually for intangible assets with indefinite lives.

H) Trade and Other Payables

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

I) Employee Benefits

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.

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period.

Long Service Leave

The provision for long service leave represents the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made resulting from employees' service provided up to reporting date. Liabilities for long service leave, which are not expected to be settled within twelve months are classified as non current. Related on-costs have been included in the liability.

Annual Leave

The annual leave provision represents the company's liability to pay resulting from employees' service provided up to reporting date. The provision has been calculated on wage and salary rates, which closely match the expected date of payment and includes related on-costs.

Superannuation Funds

Contributions made to employee superannuation funds by the company are charged against income as they are incurred. Any amounts incurred but not paid at balance date are classified as a liability.

J) Income in Advance

The liability for income in advance relates to un-utilised grant funds and other contractual amounts received on the condition that specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually delivered or the conditions are normally fulfilled within 12 months of the receipt of the grant. Where the amount received is in respect of services to be provided over a period that exceeds 12 months after the reporting date, or the conditions will only be fulfilled more than 12 months from reporting date, the liability is discounted and classified as non-current.

K) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO.

L) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised, as the entity is a charitable institution and is exempt from income tax under Div. 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

M) 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 twelve 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 twelve 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 twelve months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

N) Economic Dependence

Australian Association of Gerontology Limited is dependent on the Federal Department of Health and Ageing for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the Departments will not continue to support Australian Association of Gerontology Limited for the term of the current grant (until June 2020).

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deferral of grant revenue

When grant revenue is received whereby the Group incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is initially recognised in the consolidated Statement of Financial Position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

3. EXPENSES	2017	2016
	\$	\$
(A) DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION		
Office Equipment	7,113	4,509
Website	5,153	2,000
Total depreciation and amortisation	12,266	6,509
(B) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
Wages & salaries	306,777	345,728
Superannuation expense	29,012	33,666
Workers compensation insurance	4,861	3,917
Other employee benefit expense	8,553	1,408
Movements in employee benefits provisions	11,984	11,148
Total employee benefit expense	361,187	395,867
(C) OTHER EXPENSES		
Contractors	39,860	42,975
Occupancy	60,847	58,980
Board & Executive	51,367	52,580
Grants, Awards & Sponsorships	16,775	28,169
Other	37,900	48,752
Total Other Expenditure	206,749	231,456
4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	320,084	739,670
Term Deposits	583,402	566,727
	903,486	1,306,397

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily deposit rates.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Trade receivables		52,937	72,581
Less: Provision for impairment of Receivables	5(A)	-	-
Net trade receivables		52,937	72,581
Accrued income		13,845	7,376
Deposits paid		7,640	24,857
Un-transferred Divisional Assets		1,742	1,742
		76,164	106,556

5 (A) PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES

Past experience indicates that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables. Examination at 30 June 2017 indicates that no specific receivables require provision for impairment. (2016 \$Nil).

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS - Term Deposits	2017 \$	2016 \$
Term Deposits - General	583,402	111,825
Term Deposits - RM Gibson Trust	-	454,902
	583,402	566,727

7 PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Cost

	Office equipment \$	Artwork \$	Total \$
30 June 2016	27,465	6,616	34,081
Additions	5,005	-	5,005
Disposals	-	-	-
30 June 2017	31,470	6,616	39,086

Depreciation

30 June 2016	9,888	-	9,888
Charged	7,113	-	7,113
Disposals	-	-	-
30 June 2017	17,001	-	17,001

Carrying Amount

30 June 2016	17,577	6,616	24,193
30 June 2017	15,469	6,616	22,085

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Computer Software (Website & Conference Software)	\$
Cost	
30 June 2016	46,400
Additions	-
30 June 2017	46,600
Amortisation	
30 June 2016	39,450
Charged	5,153
30 June 2017	44,603
Carrying Amount	
30 June 2016	7,150
30 June 2017	1,997

9 TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Trade Payables	41,563	44,603
Payroll liabilities	24,717	23,018
Other accruals	22,254	33,225
Total Trade payables and accrued expenses	<u>88,534</u>	<u>100,846</u>

The company's exposure to liquidity risks related to trade payables and other payables is negligible.

10 INCOME IN ADVANCE

	Conference \$	Grants \$	Other \$	Total \$
Balance at 30 June 2015	82,478	-	50,165	132,643
Receipts	69,713	427,000	74,935	571,648
Transferred to Income	(82,478)	(412,360)	(52,832)	(547,670)
Balance at 30 June 2016	69,713	14,640	72,268	156,621
Receipts	82,503	433,000	102,039	617,542
Transferred to Income	(69,713)	(447,640)	(68,646)	(585,999)
Balance at 30 June 2017	82,503	-	105,661	188,164

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	2017 \$	2016 \$
(A) CURRENT		
Annual leave	29,693	20,237
Total current provisions	29,693	20,237
(B) NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	2,859	1,266
Total non-current provisions	2,859	1,266

The entire annual leave balance has been classified as a current liability since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of these liabilities for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. The company expects that 50% of the annual leave liability and 100% of the long service liability will be paid after 12 months following the end of the reporting period.

In accordance with AASB119 Employee Benefits employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are short term and have not been discounted when calculating leave liabilities. Leave provisions classified as non-current have been discounted when calculating the leave liability.

12. CAPITAL & LEASING COMMITMENTS

(A) FINANCE LEASES

The company has not entered into any finance leases.

(B) OPERATING LEASES

The company leases land and buildings from P & M Campbell ATF Peter Campbell Superannuation Fund. The current lease runs until 15th October 2017, with a two year option to extend. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee upon entering into these leases. Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at the reporting date are:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Within one year	23,721	29,150
After one year but not more than five years	-	8,577
More than five years	-	-
Total commitments under operating leases	23,721	37,727

(C) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

At reporting date the company has not entered into contracts for capital expenditure which have not been provided for in the financial statements.

13. CONTINGENT ASSETS & LIABILITIES

The company had no contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016.

14. COMMITMENTS

The company had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION

Any person(s) 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 is considered key management personnel. All directors act in an honorary capacity and receive no compensation for their services.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Short-term employee benefits	131,040	131,060
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Total compensation	131,040	131,060

16. OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel

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

Transactions with related parties

AAG Limited is the Trustee for the AAG Research Trust. During the course of the year the AAG transferred the balance (\$453,995) of the previously existing RM Gibson Trust to the AAG Research Trust. Periodically, AAG also makes purchases on behalf of the AAG Research Trust and subsequently seeks reimbursement.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

At 30 June 2017 the AAG Research Trusts owed \$9,000 to AAG Limited..

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Expense reimbursements

Where directors incur expenditure in carrying out company business they are reimbursed for costs incurred in accordance with Board directions and on the same basis as the company's employees: on production of invoices in support of the expenditure.

17. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2017 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's financial statements as at 30 June 2017.

18. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company and principal place of business is: Suite 8, 322 St Kilda Road, St Kilda, Victoria, 3182.

19. SEGMENT REPORTING

The company promotes gerontological research and the dissemination of relevant information. This General Purpose Financial Report therefore relates only to such operations.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Australian Association of Gerontology Limited, the directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 2 to 17, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012 and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the period ended on that date.

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.

On behalf of the directors



Helen Ruth Barrie
25 October 2017



David Heath

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF GERONTOLOGY LIMITED ABN: 62 162 569 986
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF GERONTOLOGY LIMITED

www.aplfinancial.com.au

Tel: 03 9021 7080

Fax: 03 9558 9903

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Association of Gerontology Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

- a. the accompanying financial report of Australian Association of Gerontology Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2017. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, 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 Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial report, the 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 or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF GERONTOLOGY LIMITED ABN: 62 162 569 986
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF GERONTOLOGY LIMITED

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 the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

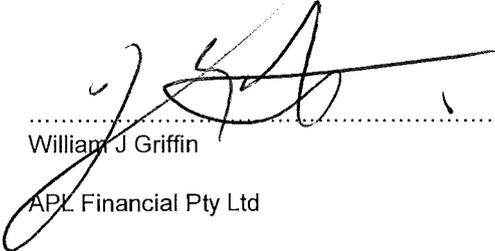
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the 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.

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Auditor's name and signature:


William J Griffin

Name of firm:

APL Financial Pty Ltd

Address:

Level 1, 32 Business Park Drive
Notting Hill Vic 3168

Dated this

25th

day of

October

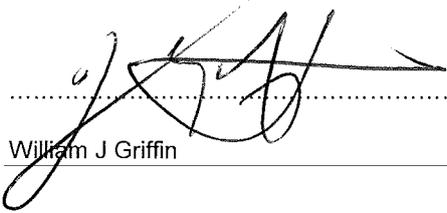
2017

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF GERONTOLOGY LIMITED**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm Apl Financial Pty Ltd

Name of Partner 
William J Griffin

Date 25/10/2017

Address Level 1, 32 Business Park Drive

Notting Hill Vic 3168