

**Jetstar** 



**Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.**

**Financial Statements**

**ABN 69 731 039 358**

**For the Year Ended 31 March 2015**

**Jetstar** 



## **Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.**

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

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## Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Revenue - operating	2	2,201,826	2,427,759
Revenue - non-operating	2	82,303	83,329
		<u>2,284,129</u>	<u>2,511,088</u>
Administrative expenses	2	(547,623)	(515,455)
Advertising and marketing expenses		(19,735)	(44,897)
Employee Benefits Expenses		(705,525)	(720,468)
Championship expenses		(225,176)	(191,284)
Other expenses		(269,229)	(518,794)
Program and project expenses		(321,564)	(376,420)
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u><u>195,362</u></u>	<u><u>143,770</u></u>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>			
Gain on revaluation of property		-	355,000
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	355,000
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u><u>195,362</u></u>	<u><u>498,770</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

## Statement of Financial Position

At 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	758,197	1,099,416
Trade and other receivables	6	150,660	137,457
Other financial assets	7	1,954,485	1,421,468
Other assets	8	85,880	81,191
Total current assets		<u>2,949,222</u>	<u>2,739,532</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,543,019	1,523,440
Total non-current assets		<u>1,543,019</u>	<u>1,523,440</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>4,492,241</u>	<u>4,262,972</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	276,404	228,755
Provisions	11	136,727	138,925
Total current liabilities		<u>413,131</u>	<u>367,680</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	11	8,059	19,603
Total non-current liabilities		<u>8,059</u>	<u>19,603</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>421,190</u>	<u>387,283</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>4,071,051</u>	<u>3,875,689</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
<b>Capitals and reserves</b>			
Reserves	12	997,959	997,959
Retained earnings		3,073,092	2,877,730
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>4,071,051</u>	<u>3,875,689</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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### Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

2015

	Retained earnings	Asset revaluation reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 April 2014</b>	2,877,730	997,959	3,875,689
Profit for the year	195,362	-	195,362
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	195,362	-	195,362
<b>Balance at 31 March 2015</b>	3,073,092	997,959	4,071,051

2014

	Retained earnings	Asset revaluation reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 April 2013</b>	2,733,960	642,959	3,376,919
Profit for the year	143,770	-	143,770
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	355,000	355,000
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	143,770	355,000	498,770
<b>Balance at 31 March 2014</b>	2,877,730	997,959	3,875,689

For a description of reserve, refer to Note 12.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

	2015	2014
Note	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Receipts from grants	35,000	95,471
Receipts from members	1,955,553	2,341,995
Receipts from sponsorship	198,466	119,846
Interest received	82,303	81,796
Payments to suppliers	(1,288,489)	(1,656,149)
Payments to employees	(705,525)	(707,762)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>272,308</u>	<u>275,197</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(80,510)	(7,181)
Purchase of held to maturity investments	(533,017)	(58,152)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(613,527)</u>	<u>(65,333)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(341,219)	209,864
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>1,099,416</u>	<u>889,552</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5 <u><u>758,197</u></u>	<u><u>1,099,416</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies

#### 1.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, and comply with other requirements of the law.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the Association is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Committee on 4 July 2015.

#### 1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Fair value is 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Association takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of AASB 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in AASB 2 or value in use in AASB 136.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

#### 1.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

##### Contributions – Government grants / Donations

A contribution occurs when the Association receives an asset, including the right to receive cash or other forms of asset without directly giving approximately equal value to the other party to the transfer; that is, when there is a non-reciprocal transfer. Contributions would include donations and government grants. Contributions that are income exclude contributions by owners.

Income from contributions is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Association obtains control of the contribution or right to receive the contribution;
- it is probable the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Association; and
- the amount of contribution can be measured reliably.

Income arising from contributions is measured at the fair value of the contributions received or receivable

##### Rendering of Service

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

##### Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Association and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### 1.4 Taxation

The Association is exempted from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.5 *Property, plant and equipment*

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated at fair value, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 *Leases*

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 1.7 *Financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### 1.7.1 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

##### 1.7.1.1 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

##### 1.7.1.2 Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

##### 1.7.1.3 Held-to-maturity investments

Bills of exchange and debentures with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Association has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### 1.7.1.4 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Association's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

##### 1.7.1.5 Derecognition of financial assets

The Association derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Association neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Association recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Association retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Association continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments (cont'd)

##### 1.7.1.6 Derecognition of financial assets (cont'd)

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Association retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Association allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

#### 1.7.2 **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

##### 1.7.2.1 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

##### 1.7.2.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Association derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Association's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.8 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of long term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Association in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Authority (ATO), it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified within operating cash flows.

#### 1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Association will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.13 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In the application of the Association's accounting policies, the Committee members are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

#### Held-to-maturity financial assets

The committee members have reviewed the Association's held-to-maturity financial assets in the light of its capital maintenance and liquidity requirements and have confirmed the association's positive intention and ability to hold those assets to maturity. The carrying amount of the held-to-maturity financial assets is \$1.955 million (31 March 2014: \$1.421 million). Details of these assets are set out in note 7.

#### Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described at 1.5 above, the Association reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

#### 1.14 Comparative figures

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

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.15 Application of new and revised Accounting Standards

##### **Amendments to AASBs and the new *Interpretation* that are mandatorily effective for the current year**

In the current year, the Association has applied a number of amendments to AASBs and a new Interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2014.

AASB 2011-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project - Reduced Disclosure Requirements'

AASB 2011-2 establishes reduced disclosure requirements for entities preparing general purpose financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements in relation to the Australian additional disclosures arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project. The adoption of this amending standard does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 1031 'Materiality'

The revised AASB 1031 is an interim standard that cross-references to other Standards and the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (issued December 2013) that contain guidance on materiality. The AASB is progressively removing references to AASB 1031 in all Standards and Interpretations, and once all these references have been removed, AASB 1031 will be withdrawn. The adoption of AASB 1031 does not have any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

AASB 2012-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities'

The Association has applied the amendments to AASB 132 for the first time in the current year. The amendments to AASB 132 clarify the requirements relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realisation and settlement'.

The amendments have been applied retrospectively.

The Association has assessed whether certain of its financial assets and financial liabilities qualify for offset based on the criteria set out in the amendments and concluded that the application of the amendments does not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.15 Application of new and revised Accounting Standards (con'd)

##### **Amendments to AASBs and the new *Interpretation* that are mandatorily effective for the current year (cont'd)**

AASB 2013-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting'

The Association has applied the amendments to AASB 139 for the first time in the current year. The amendments to AASB 139 provide relief from the requirement to discontinue hedge accounting when a derivative designated as a hedging instrument is novated under certain circumstances. The amendments also clarify that any change to the fair value of the derivative designated as a hedging instrument arising from the novation should be included in the assessment and measurement of hedge effectiveness.

As the Association does not have any derivatives that are subject to novation, the application of these amendments does not have any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

AASB 2013-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities'

The Association has applied the amendments to AASB 10, AASB 12 and AASB 127 for the first time in the current year. The amendments to AASB 10 define an investment entity and require a reporting entity that meets the definition of an investment entity not to consolidate its subsidiaries but instead to measure its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in its consolidated and separate financial statements.

To qualify as an investment entity, a reporting entity is required to:

- obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing them with investment management services;
- commit to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and
- measure and evaluate performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

Consequential amendments have been made to AASB 12 and AASB 127 to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities. As the Association is not an investment entity (assessed based on the criteria set out in AASB 10 as at 1 January 2014), the application of the amendments does not have any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 1 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 1.15 Application of new and revised Accounting Standards (cont'd)

##### Amendments to AASBs and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year (cont'd)

AASB 2013-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards' – Part B: 'Materiality'

This amending standard makes amendments to particular Australian Accounting Standards to delete references to AASB 1031, at the same time it makes various editorial corrections to Australian Accounting Standards as well. The adoption of amending standard does not have any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Interpretation 21 'Levies'

The Association has applied Interpretation 21 'Levies' for the first time in the current year. Interpretation 21 addresses the issue as to when to recognise a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government. The Interpretation defines a levy, and specifies that the obligating event that gives rise to the liability is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by legislation. The Interpretation provides guidance on how different levy arrangements should be accounted for, in particular, it clarifies that neither economic compulsion nor the going concern basis of financial statements preparation implies that an entity has a present obligation to pay a levy that will be triggered by operating in a future period.

Interpretation 21 has been applied retrospectively. The application of this Interpretation does not have any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The following amending standards establishes reduced disclosure requirements for entities preparing general purpose financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements in relation to disclosure of interests in other entities, employee benefits, recoverable amount and fair value measurements. The adoption of these amending standards has resulted in significantly reduced disclosures in the financial statements.

- AASB 2011-11 'Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements'
- AASB 2012-1 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Fair Value Measurement – Reduced Disclosure Requirements'
- AASB 2012-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements'
- AASB 2012-11 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Other Amendments'
- AASB 2013-6 'Amendments to AASB 136 arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements'

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

	2015	2014
Note	\$	\$
<b>2 Revenue and other income</b>		
Operating activities		
- Centre numbers & age patches	6,828	10,145
- Championships - ALAC	19,973	16,211
- Championships - NSW	94,346	95,299
- Coaching camps and clinics	78,732	67,758
- Conference fees	15,677	16,173
- Grants	35,000	107,500
- Insurance	8,454	7,954
- Projects and programs income	237,517	445,694
- Registration fees	1,505,882	1,539,560
- Sponsorship	198,466	119,846
- Other revenue	951	1,619
Total revenue	<u>2,201,826</u>	<u>2,427,759</u>
Interest revenue	<u>82,303</u>	<u>83,329</u>
The following is an analysis of investment income by category of asset.		
Loans and receivables (including cash and bank balances)	<u>82,303</u>	<u>83,329</u>
Total interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss	<u>82,303</u>	<u>83,329</u>
<b>3 Profit for the year</b>		
Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	60,931	79,033
Employee benefits expense	705,525	720,468
<b>4 Key management personnel compensation</b>		
The aggregate compensation made to Committee members and other members of key management personnel of the Association is set out below:		
Compensation to Committee members and other members of key management personnel of the Association	<u>131,351</u>	<u>129,952</u>

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

	2015	2014
Note	\$	\$
<b>5 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and bank balances	758,197	120,749
Short-term bank deposits	-	978,667
	<u>758,197</u>	<u>1,099,416</u>
15		
Reconciliation of cash		
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>758,197</u>	<u>1,099,416</u>
<b>6 Trade and other receivable</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Members receivables	82,904	70,958
Interest receivable	45,593	30,755
GST receivable	22,163	35,744
	<u>150,660</u>	<u>137,457</u>
15		
<b>7 Financial assets</b>		
Held-to-maturity financial assets	<u>1,954,485</u>	<u>1,421,468</u>
7(a)		
(a) Held-to-maturity investments comprise:		
CBA term deposit	-	890,695
ING term deposit	1,954,485	530,773
	<u>1,954,485</u>	<u>1,421,468</u>
15		
<b>8 Other current assets</b>		
Prepayments	<u>85,880</u>	<u>81,191</u>

## Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

#### 9 Property, plant and equipment

##### Carrying amounts of:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Freehold land	1,000,000	1,000,000
Buildings	370,000	370,000
Plant and equipment	173,019	153,440
	<u>1,543,019</u>	<u>1,523,440</u>

##### Movement in carrying amounts

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

	Land and building	Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of year	1,370,000	59,869	64,784	28,787	1,523,440
Additions	-	2,240	51,994	26,276	80,510
Depreciation expense	-	(12,443)	(22,648)	(25,840)	(60,931)
Carrying amount at 31 March 2015	<u>1,370,000</u>	<u>49,666</u>	<u>94,130</u>	<u>29,223</u>	<u>1,543,019</u>

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation.

Buildings	2.50%
Plant and equipment	10 - 33.33%

The freehold land and buildings are stated at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.



# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 10 Trade and other payables

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Trade payables		84,604	131,703
Grants/income in advance	10(a)	31,622	26,992
GST payable		22,032	16,318
Other payables		138,146	53,742
		<u>276,404</u>	<u>228,755</u>

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade payable and other payables

Trade and other payables			
Current		276,404	228,755
Non-current		-	-
		<u>276,404</u>	<u>228,755</u>
Less Grants/income in advance		(31,622)	(26,992)
Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables	15	<u>244,782</u>	<u>201,763</u>

#### *Collateral pledged*

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

### 11 Provisions

Employee benefits	(a)	144,786	138,528
Other provisions (see below)	(b)	-	20,000
		<u>144,786</u>	<u>158,528</u>
Current		136,727	138,925
Non-current		8,059	19,603
		<u>144,786</u>	<u>158,528</u>

# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 11 Provisions continued

	Repairs & maintenance (b)	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance at 1 April 2014	20,000	20,000
Less reversal	(20,000)	-
Balance at 31 March 2015	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000</u>

- (a) The provision for employee benefits represents annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued and compensation claims made by employees.
- (b) The provision for repairs & maintenance represents the committee members' best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required for all the building related work repairs and maintenance. The estimate may vary as a result of new materials and labour costs.

### 12 Reserves

	2015	2014
Note	\$	\$
<b>Balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>997,959</b>	642,959
Increase arising on revaluation of properties	-	355,000
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b><u>997,959</u></b>	<u>997,959</u>

The asset revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of land and buildings. When revalued land or buildings are sold, the portion of the properties revaluation reserve that relates to that asset is transferred directly to retained earnings. Items of other comprehensive income included in the properties revaluation reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

### 13 Operating lease commitments

#### Leasing arrangements

Operating leases have been taken out for the phone system and photocopier with lease terms of between 4 - 5 years.

#### Payments recognised as an expense

Lease payments recognised as expense	<u>25,452</u>	<u>26,303</u>
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# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 13 Operating lease commitments continued

#### Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements  
Payable – minimum lease payments:

	2015	2014
Note	\$	\$
- not later than one year	24,080	24,080
- later than one year	12,227	36,308
	<u>36,308</u>	<u>60,388</u>

### 14 Contingencies

#### **Contingent liabilities**

Little Athletics New South Wales Inc. had no contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

In the prior year financial year the Association undertook a review of its land and building for potential major repairs and maintenance as a result of the age of the building and for the purpose of its Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) obligations. It was then found that there was evidence of deterioration to various areas of the property which will require major repairs and maintenance to ensure that the Association meets its OHS obligations to its employees and to avoid any lawsuit as a result of injury to any of its employees.

#### **Contingent liabilities**

Estimated costs repairs and maintenance	-	<u>50,000</u>
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# Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### 15 Financial instruments

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

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

#### Categories of financial instruments

		2015	2014
		\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	758,197	1,099,416
Loans and receivables	6	150,660	137,457
Held-to-maturity investments	7	1,954,485	1,421,468
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<u>2,863,342</u>	<u>2,658,341</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>			
Trade and other payables	10(a)	244,782	201,763
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<u>244,782</u>	<u>201,763</u>

#### Fair values

(i) Fair value of held-to-maturity investments are based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

### 16 Mortgages, charges or other securities

The Association does not have any mortgages, charges or other securities affecting the property of the Association.

### 17 Association details

The registered office of the Association is:

Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

90 - 92 Harris Street

Harris Park NSW 2150

## Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

### Statement by the Members of the Committee

In the Committee's opinion:

- (a) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (b) the attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the association.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee

On behalf of the Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Neil Sandall".

Neil Sandall  
President

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Dickson".

Greg Dickson  
Resources Director

Dated: 4 July 2015

## **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Little Athletics New South Wales Inc ("the association"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015, the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the statement by the members of the committee of the association, as set out on pages 1 to 23

### *Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Report*

The committee of the association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, and the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* and for such internal control as the committee 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.

### *Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We have 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 whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

# Deloitte.

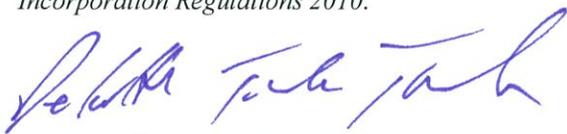
## *Auditor's Independence Declaration*

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of Australian professional accounting bodies.

## *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial report of Little Athletics New South Wales Inc. is in accordance with the requirements of the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 31 March 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, and the *Associations Incorporation Regulations 2010*.



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



Stewart Thompson  
Partner  
Chartered Accountants  
Parramatta

Dated: 4 July 2015

## Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### Unaudited Profit and Loss Account

	2015	2014	Budget
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Income</b>			
Centre numbers and age patches	6,828	10,145	9,000
Championships - ALAC	19,973	16,211	18,000
Championships - NSW	94,346	95,299	130,000
Coaching camps and clinics	78,732	67,758	65,000
Conference fees	15,677	16,173	16,000
Grants	35,000	107,500	35,000
Insurance	8,454	7,954	8,000
Interest income	82,303	83,329	80,000
Other revenue	951	1,619	2,000
Projects and programs income	237,517	445,694	228,000
Registration fees	1,505,882	1,539,560	1,509,545
Sponsorship	198,466	119,846	125,000
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>2,284,129</b>	<b>2,511,088</b>	<b>2,225,545</b>
<b>Less: Expenses</b>			
(Profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	(4,545)	-	-
Advertising	19,218	38,550	16,000
ALA levy	299,275	206,711	299,265
Auditors remuneration	18,900	18,420	20,000
Bank charges	1,891	2,471	2,700
Centre grant scheme	63,128	83,747	72,000
Championship expenses	225,176	191,284	245,000
Coaching camps	33,496	39,786	35,000
Computer programs	1,920	720	5,000
Computer requisitions	14,607	15,515	18,000
Conference and meeting expenses	78,248	66,978	70,000
Consulting and professional fees	-	4,500	-
Depreciation	60,932	79,033	72,500
Doubtful debts provision	-	500	-
Electricity & gas	3,297	3,143	4,000
Equipment	10,219	14,107	7,000
Foreign exchange losses	-	(1,705)	-
Freight and cartage	3,436	3,582	4,000
Fringe benefits tax	4,203	5,547	6,000
Insurance	161,440	211,850	161,442



## Little Athletics New South Wales Inc.

ABN 69 731 039 358

For the Year Ended 31 March 2015

### Unaudited Profit and Loss Account

Leasing charges	25,452	26,303	28,000
Leave entitlement provision	6,259	8,024	12,000
Motor vehicle expenses	31,816	32,833	35,500
Numbers and patched	37,169	36,852	38,000
Office expenses	34,406	59,126	56,000
Officials	11,363	5,224	10,000
On-line bookings	117	1,066	1,000
On-line events	7,942	9,058	11,000
Online registrations	39,228	31,802	35,000
Painting and maintenance provision	-	10,000	-
Postage	11,240	11,430	12,000
Printing and stationery	46,692	16,647	47,000
Project expenses	35,442	86,646	55,000
Promotions/marketing	517	6,347	5,000
Rates and taxes	10,414	9,829	11,000
Repairs and maintenance	8,300	3,644	5,000
Salaries	636,648	644,484	678,088
Security	577	577	1,000
Staff training and recruitment	544	5,444	6,000
Sticker books	15,547	16,328	17,000
Subscriptions	2,986	3,476	3,500
Superannuation contribution	57,873	56,968	64,418
Telephone and fax	27,211	36,696	42,420
Travel	8,560	202,513	22,000
Uniforms	34,588	58,268	29,000
Workers compensation	3,120	2,994	4,000
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>2,088,852</b>	<b>2,367,318</b>	<b>2,266,833</b>
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>195,362</b>	<b>143,770</b>	<b>(41,288)</b>