

Parenting Research Centre Inc.

Annual Financial Report 2016

Board of Management Report

The Board of Management presents the financial report of the Parenting Research Centre Inc for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Board Members

The Board of Management has a cyclic membership provision. Board members throughout the year end and at the date of this report are:

J Alush	G Molyneux
L Heywood	T Mousferiadis
J Lawrence	A Roberts
T McEvoy	T Phillips (appointed March 2016)
	A Hume (appointed July 2016)

The following member resigned during the financial year:

A Killen (resigned February 2016)

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Centre has been the conduct of parenting research and the development and dissemination of parenting programs and resources.

Significant Changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result

The Centre registered a deficit of \$273,197 for the 2016 financial year (2015: surplus \$262,833).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Board.


T Mousaferiadis


L Heywood

Dated this 6th day of October 2016

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
INCOME			
Project Grants and Consultancy		10,502,045	13,341,721
Interest		234,773	271,174
Other		6,154	75,865
Total Income		10,742,972	13,688,760
EXPENSES			
Program/Service Delivery	2	4,783,325	7,378,239
Employee Benefits		5,211,382	5,121,122
Occupancy and Overheads	2	772,974	868,472
Depreciation and Amortisation	4(b)	37,054	58,094
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	2	211,434	-
Total Expenses		11,016,169	13,425,927
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	1(a)	(273,197)	262,833

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	6,583,893	8,727,554
Trade and Other Receivables	3	260,616	231,814
Prepayments		32,845	72,837
Total Current Assets		6,877,354	9,032,205
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	94,586	83,285
Total Non-Current Assets		94,586	83,285
Total Assets		6,971,940	9,115,490
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	5	289,320	849,597
Provisions	6	444,670	444,171
Grants Received in Advance		2,500,543	3,830,418
Total Current Liabilities		3,234,533	5,124,186
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	6	135,726	116,426
Total Non-Current Liabilities		135,726	116,426
Total Liabilities		3,370,259	5,240,612
Net Assets		3,601,681	3,874,878
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		3,601,681	3,874,878
Total Equity		3,601,681	3,874,878

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 30 June 2014		3,612,045	3,612,045
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		262,833	262,833
Balance at 30 June 2015		3,874,878	3,874,878
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(273,197)	(273,197)
Balance at 30 June 2016		3,601,681	3,601,681

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Grants		7,984,162	13,508,144
Interest Received		234,773	271,174
Other		1,060,722	809,053
Total Receipts		9,279,657	14,588,371
Payments			
Payments to Suppliers		(6,284,209)	(8,371,188)
Salaries and Wages		(5,090,754)	(4,943,542)
Total Payments		(11,374,963)	(13,314,730)
Net Cash Flows From/(Used In) Operating Activities	10(b)	(2,095,306)	1,273,641
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment		(48,355)	(62,994)
Net Cash Flows From/(Used In) Investing Activities		(48,355)	(62,994)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(2,143,661)	1,210,647
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		8,727,554	7,516,907
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the financial year	10(a)	6,583,893	8,727,554

The accompanying notes from part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2016

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

Parenting Research Centre Inc has elected to adopt the Australian Accounting Standard - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements. Accordingly, the entity has also adopted AASB 2011-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and AASB 2012-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements in respect of AASB 2010-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets and AASB 2011-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 and the Australia Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012. The Centre is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the same day as the Board of Management Report.

Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Centre has received endorsement from the Australian Taxation Office as an income tax exempt charity under Subdivision 50-B of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1977. The tax effect accounting has not been applied as a result.

(b) Income Recognition

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Centre and the income can be reliably measured. Amounts disclosed as revenue are, where applicable, net of returns, allowance and duties and taxes.

Grant Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Centre obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Centre 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 Centre 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.

Interest Revenue

Interest is recognised on a time proportionate basis and that takes into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, deposits at call and term deposits which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Term deposits with maturity greater than three months, trade receivables, loans and other receivables are recorded at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment.

(d) Impairment of Assets

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

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

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

(i) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Centre to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

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

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

(ii) Depreciation

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

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Furniture and Fittings	16% - 20%
I.T. Communication Equipment	10% - 33%
Office Equipment and Aids	20%

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(f) Financial Instruments

(i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

(ii) Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

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

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

The Centre does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

Loans and Receivables

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

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

Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Fair Value

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

(iv) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Centre assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(v) Derecognition

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

(g) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Centre's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Centre 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.

(i) Leases

A lease is a right to use an asset for an agreed period of time in exchange for payment. Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Leases of property, plant and equipment are classified as finance infrastructure leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payment, each determined at the inception of the lease. The lease asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the term of the lease. Minimum lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability, and the interest expense calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease, and charged directly to the operating statement. Contingent rentals associated with finance leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments, including any contingent rentals, are recognised as an expense in the operating statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the benefits derived from the use of the leased asset.

Lease Incentive

All incentives for the agreement of a new or renewed operating lease shall be recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the lease asset, irrespective of the incentive's nature or form or the timing of payments.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefits of incentives are recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

The cost of the leasehold improvements is capitalised as an asset and depreciated over the remaining term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

(j) Commitments

Commitments include those operating, capital and other outsourcing commitments arising from non-cancellable contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value inclusive of GST payable.

(k) Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

(l) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flow.

(m) Comparative figures

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

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The board of management evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Centre.

Key Estimate — Impairment

The Centre assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Centre that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates. No impairment has been recognised in respect of plant and equipment for the year ended 30 June 2016.

(o) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the current year, the Centre has adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The adoption of these Standards has not had a significant impact on the financial statements of the Centre.

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Centre, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Centre when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

- i. AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated amending standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting outlined below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the Centre on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of the Standard, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

Although the Board of Management anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Centre's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- ii. AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers and associated amending standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 as further amended by AASB 2015-8).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers. The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented as per AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (subject to certain practical expedients in AASB 15); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. There are also enhanced disclosure requirements regarding revenue.

Although the Board of Management anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the Centre's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

iii. AASB 16: Leases (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

When effective, this standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to leases in AASB 117 and related Interpretations. AASB 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that eliminates the requirement for leases to be classified as operating or finance leases.

The main changes introduced by the new standard include:

- Recognition of a right-to-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low value assets);
- Depreciation of right-to-use assets in-line with AASB 116 Property, plant and equipment in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- By applying a practical expedient, a lessee is permitted to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account all components as a lease; and
- Additional disclosure requirements.

The transitional provisions of this standard allows a lessee to either retrospectively apply the standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error; or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

Although the Board of Management anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 may have an impact on the Centre's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

NOTE 2: EXPENSES

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Program/Service Delivery		
Service Delivery	3,517,095	5,580,150
Consultancy and Other	1,266,230	1,798,089
Total Program/Service Delivery	4,783,325	7,378,239
Occupancy and Overheads		
Occupancy	294,643	338,583
Communication and I.T.	207,467	253,004
Other Overheads	270,864	276,885
Total Occupancy and Overheads	772,974	868,472
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	211,434	-

The Board of Management has agreed for the Centre to utilise past reserves to further enhance the Centre's collaboration with the community and it's stakeholders. One such initiatives was the study of Perceptions of Parenting in Australia undertaken by the Centre during the year.

NOTE 3: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current Receivables		
Trade	175,826	181,054
Deposits	50,760	50,760
Other	34,030	-
Total Trade and Other Receivables	260,616	231,814

NOTE 4: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Furniture and Fittings:		
At cost	371,483	350,078
Less: accumulated depreciation	(345,593)	(337,401)
	25,890	12,677
I.T. Communication Equipment:		
At cost	302,894	275,946
Less: accumulated depreciation	(234,198)	(205,444)
	68,696	70,502
Office Equipment & Aids:		
At cost	21,082	21,082
Less: accumulated depreciation	(21,082)	(20,976)
	-	106
Net Carrying Amount	94,586	83,285

NOTE 4(a): Movements in carrying amount

	Furniture and Fittings		I.T. Communication Equipment		Office Equipment & Aids		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	12,677	42,046	70,502	35,627	106	711	83,285	78,384
Additions	21,407	-	26,948	62,994	-	-	48,355	62,994
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(8,194)	(29,369)	(28,754)	(28,119)	(106)	(605)	(37,054)	(58,093)
Closing balance	25,890	12,677	68,696	70,502	-	106	94,586	83,285

NOTE 4(b): Aggregate depreciation recognised as an expense during the year

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Furniture and Fittings	8,194	29,369
I.T. Communication Equipment	28,754	28,119
Office Equipment & Aids	106	605
	37,054	58,093

NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current Payables		
Trade Creditors and Accruals	289,320	759,508
Other	-	90,089
Total Current Payables	289,320	849,597

NOTE 6: PROVISIONS

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Current		
Employee Benefits	444,670	444,171
Total Current Provisions	444,670	444,171
Non-current		
Employee Benefits	104,383	85,083
Other	31,343	31,343
Total Non-Current Provisions	135,726	116,426

	Employee benefits	Other	Total Employee Benefits
Opening Provisions, July 2015	529,254	31,343	560,597
Additions	450,345	-	450,345
Provisions Used	(399,203)	-	(399,203)
Closing Provisions, June 2016	580,396	31,343	611,739

NOTE 7: LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Non-Cancellable Operating Leases Payable		
Contracted but not recognised as liabilities		
- Not longer than 1 year	166,040	161,205
- Longer than 1 year but not longer than 5 years	70,034	236,074
- Longer than 5 years	-	-
Total Leases Payable	236,074	397,279
Contracted for and recognised as current liabilities		
- Unused lease incentive	\$31,343	\$31,343

Operating leases relate to lease of office premises with terms between 3 to 6 years with rent payable monthly in advance. Lease incentives are apportioned over the term of the lease and are recorded under non-current liabilities.

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Centre's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, term deposits, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,583,893	8,727,554
Trade and Other Receivables	260,616	231,814
Total Financial Assets	6,844,509	8,959,368
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	289,320	849,597
Total Financial	289,320	849,597

NOTE 9: CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

All known contingent assets and/or liabilities, if any, have been provided or otherwise disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 10: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	6,583,893	8,727,554
Balance as per Cash Flow Statement	6,583,893	8,727,554
(b) Reconciliation of Net Result for the Period to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Result for the Reporting Period	(273,197)	262,833
Non-Cash Movements:		
Depreciation and Amortisation of Non-Current Assets	37,054	58,093
Movements in Assets and Liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Receivables	5,228	161,911
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	5,962	(9,099)
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Payables	(560,277)	(134,625)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	19,799	25,450
Increase/(Decrease) in Grants in Advance	(1,329,875)	909,078
Net Cash Flow From/(Used In) Operating Activities	(2,095,306)	1,273,641

NOTE 11: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash at Bank and In Hand	1,083,893	1,727,554
Short-Term Bank Deposits	5,500,000	7,000,000
	6,583,893	8,727,554

The effective interest rate on short term bank deposits was 2.45% (2015 – 2.95%) with an average maturity of 60 to 90 days.

NOTE 12: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION

Total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Centre during the year are as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Short-Term Employee Benefits	681,587	765,447
Post-Employment Benefits	61,460	75,012
	743,047	840,459

NOTE 13: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Remuneration of Auditors for:		
Auditing Financial Report for Parenting Research Centre	16,000	15,000

NOTE 14: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Management control the capital of the entity to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its programs and that returns from investments are maximised. The audit committee ensures that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

NOTE 15: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Centre is one of three consortium entities maintaining the service delivery of the Raising Children Network ("RCN"). The CEO, a member of the Board of Management and a staff member are representing the Centre on the board of RCN. RCN's Statement of Financial Position has no significant impact on the Centre's financials.

NOTE 16: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events which have occurred after the reporting date and prior to the authorisation of the report.

NOTE 17: OTHER DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the Parenting Research Centre is:

Level 5, 232 Victoria Parade
East Melbourne
VIC 3002

Statement by Board of Management


In the opinion of the Board of Management, the Financial Report of the Parenting Research Centre Inc. as set out herewith:

1. Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Parenting Research Centre Inc as at 30 June 2016 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2013 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2013, mandatory professional reporting requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standard Board.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Parenting Research Centre Inc will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Management and is signed for and on behalf of the Board of Management by:



.....
T Mousaferiadis



.....
L Heywood

Dated this 6th day of October 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF PARENTING RESEARCH CENTRE INC

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Parenting Research Centre Inc (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors 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, the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* and the financial requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The Directors' responsibility also includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that 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 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.

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 judgment, 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 association'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 Association'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.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* and the financial requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Opinion

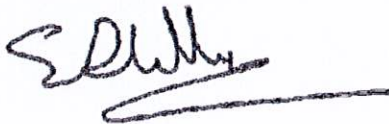
In our opinion:

The financial report of Parenting Research Centre Inc is in accordance with *the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* and *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, *the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* and the financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*

ShineWing Australia

ShineWing Australia
Chartered Accountants



Scott Phillips
Partner

Melbourne, 6 October 2016