

Parenting Research Centre Inc.

Annual Financial Report 2017

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 2017.

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	T Mousaferiadis	T Gibson (appointed 24 Nov 2016)
L Heywood	T Phillips	L Hornsey (appointed 25 Feb 2017)
A Hume	A Roberts	MJury (appointed 24 Nov 2016)
G Molyneux		

The following members retired during the financial year:

J Lawrence (retired 24 Nov 2016)
T McEvoy (retired 24 Nov 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

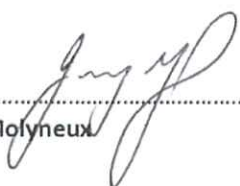
No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result

The Centre registered a deficit of \$132,390 for the 2017 financial year (2016: deficit \$273,197).

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


.....
T Mousaferiadis


.....
G Molyneux

Dated this 12th day of October 2017

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
INCOME			
Project Grants and Consultancy		10,982,551	10,502,045
Interest		149,482	234,773
Other		17,593	6,154
Total Income		11,149,626	10,742,972
EXPENSES			
Program/Service Delivery	2	5,146,887	4,783,325
Employee Benefits		5,272,411	5,211,382
Occupancy and Overheads	2	820,195	772,974
Depreciation and Amortisation	4(b)	42,523	37,054
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	2	0	211,434
Total Expenses		11,282,016	11,016,169
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	1(a)	(132,390)	(273,197)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	4,981,466	6,583,893
Trade and Other Receivables	3	617,417	260,616
Prepayments		196,018	32,845
Total Current Assets		5,794,901	6,877,354
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	78,747	94,586
Total Non-Current Assets		78,747	94,586
Total Assets		5,873,648	6,971,940
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	5	436,000	289,320
Provisions	6	481,171	444,670
Grants Received in Advance		1,312,620	2,500,543
Total Current Liabilities		2,229,791	3,234,533
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	6	174,566	135,726
Total Non-Current Liabilities		174,566	135,726
Total Liabilities		2,404,357	3,370,259
Net Assets		3,469,291	3,601,681
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		3,469,291	3,601,681
Total Equity		3,469,291	3,601,681

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 30 June 2015		3,874,878	3,874,878
Total deficit for the year		(273,197)	(273,197)
Balance at 30 June 2016		3,601,681	3,601,681
Total deficit for the year		(132,390)	(132,390)
Balance at 30 June 2017		3,469,291	3,469,291

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Grants		7,754,260	7,984,162
Interest Received		149,482	234,773
Other		987,658	1,060,722
Total Receipts		8,891,400	9,279,657
Payments			
Payments to Suppliers		(5,444,808)	(6,284,209)
Salaries and Wages		(5,022,335)	(5,090,754)
Total Payments		(10,467,143)	(11,374,963)
Net Cash Flows Used In Operating Activities	10(b)	(1,575,743)	(2,095,306)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment		(26,684)	(48,355)
Net Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities		(26,684)	(48,355)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(1,602,427)	(2,143,661)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		6,583,893	8,727,554
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the financial year	10(a)	4,981,466	6,583,893

The accompanying notes from part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

Parenting Research Centre Inc applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment (Con't)

(ii) Depreciation

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

(f) Financial Instruments (Con't)

(ii) Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

(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 2017.

(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:

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

(o) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards (Con't)

- (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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

(o) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards (Con't)

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.

(iv) AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

This Standard is applicable to transactions that do not arise from enforceable contracts with customers involving performance obligations.

The significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

- Income arising from excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets and revenue should be immediately recognised in profit or loss. For this purpose, the assets, liabilities and revenue are to be measured in accordance with other applicable Standards.
- Liabilities should be recognised for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset (received in transfer to enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that is to be controlled by the entity) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. The liabilities must be amortised to profit or loss as income when the entity satisfied its obligations under the transfer.

An entity may elect to recognise volunteer services or a class of volunteer services as an accounting policy choice if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Recognised volunteer services should be measured at fair value and any excess over the related amounts (such as contributions by owners or revenue) immediately recognised as income in profit or loss.

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented in accordance with AASB108 (subject to certain practical expedients); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. For this purpose, a completed contract is a contract or

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

(o) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards (Con't)

transaction for which the entity has recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004 Contributions.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 1058 may have an impact on the company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

NOTE 2: EXPENSES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Program/Service Delivery		
Service Delivery	4,075,133	3,517,095
Consultancy and Other	1,071,754	1,266,230
Total Program/Service Delivery	5,146,887	4,783,325
Occupancy and Overheads		
Occupancy	298,075	294,643
Communication and I.T.	191,920	207,467
Other Overheads	330,200	270,864
Total Occupancy and Overheads	820,195	772,974
Community and Stakeholder Engagement	-	211,434

NOTE 3: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current Receivables		
Trade	555,591	175,826
Deposits	51,651	50,760
Other	10,175	34,030
Total Trade and Other Receivables	617,417	260,616

NOTE 4: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Furniture and Fittings:		
At cost	369,989	371,483
Less: accumulated depreciation	(353,669)	(345,593)
	16,320	25,890
I.T. Communication Equipment:		
At cost	278,820	302,894
Less: accumulated depreciation	(216,393)	(234,198)
	62,427	68,696
Office Equipment & Aids:		
At cost	21,082	21,082
Less: accumulated depreciation	(21,082)	(21,082)
	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	78,747	94,586

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

NOTE 4(a): Movements in carrying amount

	Furniture and Fittings		I.T. Communication		Office Equipment & Aids		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	25,890	12,677	68,696	70,502	-	106	94,586	83,285
Additions	-	21,407	26,684	26,948	-	-	26,684	48,355
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(9,570)	(8,194)	(32,953)	(28,754)	-	(106)	(42,523)	(37,054)
Closing balance	16,320	25,890	62,427	68,696	-	-	78,747	94,586

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Furniture and Fittings	9,570	8,194
I.T. Communication Equipment	32,953	28,754
Office Equipment & Aids	-	106
	42,523	37,054

NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current Payables		
Trade Creditors and Accruals	436,000	289,320
Total Current Payables	436,000	289,320

NOTE 6: PROVISIONS

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current		
Employee Benefits	481,171	444,670
Total Current Provisions	481,171	444,670
Non-current		
Employee Benefits	143,223	104,383
Other	31,343	31,343
Total Non-Current Provisions	174,566	135,726

	Employee benefits	Other	Total Provisions
Opening Provisions, July 2016	549,053	31,343	580,396
Additions	436,004	-	436,004
Provisions Used	(360,663)	-	(360,663)
Closing Provisions, June 2017	624,394	31,343	655,737

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

NOTE 7: LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Non-Cancellable Operating Leases Payable		
Contracted but not recognised as liabilities		
- Not longer than 1 year	176,872	166,040
- Longer than 1 year but not longer than 5 years	450,505	70,034
- Longer than 5 years	-	-
Total Leases Payable	627,377	236,074
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

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,981,466	6,583,893
Trade and Other Receivables	617,417	260,616
Total Financial Assets	5,598,883	6,844,509
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	436,000	289,320
Total Financial	436,000	289,320

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

NOTE 10: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2017 \$	2016 \$
(a) Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	4,981,466	6,583,893
Balance as per Cash Flow Statement	4,981,466	6,583,893
(b) Reconciliation of Net Result for the Period to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Result for the Reporting Period	(132,390)	(273,197)
Non-Cash Movements:		
Depreciation and Amortisation of Non-Current Assets	42,523	37,054
Movements in Assets and Liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Receivables	(379,765)	5,228
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(140,209)	5,962
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Payables	146,681	(560,277)
Increase in Provisions	75,340	19,799
Decrease in Grants in Advance	(1,187,923)	(1,329,875)
Net Cash Flow Used In Operating Activities	(1,575,743)	(2,095,306)

NOTE 11: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash at Bank and In Hand	981,466	1,083,893
Short-Term Bank Deposits	4,000,000	5,500,000
	4,981,466	6,583,893

The effective interest rate on short term bank deposits was 2.30% (2016 – 2.45%) with an average maturity of 60 to 90 days.

NOTE 12: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION

Total remuneration paid to key management

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Short-Term Employee Benefits	583,430	681,587
Post-Employment Benefits	58,020	61,460
	641,450	743,047

NOTE 13: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Remuneration of Auditors for:		
Auditing Financial Report for Parenting Research Centre	16,500	16,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2017

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

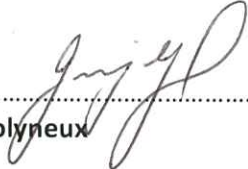
Statement by Board of Management

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 2017 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


.....
G Molyneux

Dated this 12th day of October 2017

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Parenting Research Centre Inc. ("the Entity") 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 equity 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 statement by board of management.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Entity is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Entity'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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

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 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 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.

We 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 Entity's internal control.

We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

We conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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.

ShineWing Australia

ShineWing Australia
Chartered Accountants

M Schofield

Matthew Schofield
Partner

Melbourne, 18 October 2017



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