Playgroup WA (Inc)

ABN 14 415 755 273

General Purpose Financial Report - 30 June 2020

Playgroup WA (Inc) Contents 30 June 2020

Auditor's independence report	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Boards' report	6
Boards' declaration	7
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

General information

The financial statements cover Playgroup WA (Inc) as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Playgroup WA (Inc)'s functional and presentation currency.

Playgroup WA (Inc) is a not-for-profit incorporated association, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

1 - 3 Woodville Lane, NORTH PERTH, WA 6006

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 26 September 2020.



DIRECTORS:

ROBERT CAMPBELL RCA, CA, CPA, MSW
VIRAL PATEL RCA, CA, CPA
ALASTAIR ABBOTT RCA, CA, M.FORENSIC ACCOUNTING
CHASSEY DAVIDS RCA, CA, AMIIA, BCOM

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

To the Board of Playgroup WA (Inc.)

In accordance with the requirements of section 80 of the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)*, in relation to our audit of the financial report of Playgroup WA (Inc.) for the year ended 30 June 2020, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)* in relation to the audit; and
- b) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit

Alastair Gordon Abbott, CA

Registered Company Auditor number 486826

Director

Australian Audit

Perth, Western Australia

Dated: 16 October 2020





DIRECTORS:

ROBERT CAMPBELL RCA, CA, CPA, MSW

VIRAL PATEL RCA, CA, CPA

ALASTAIR ABBOTT RCA, CA, M.FORENSIC ACCOUNTING

CHASSEY DAVIDS RCA, CA, AMIIA, BCOM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Playgroup WA (Inc.)

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Playgroup WA (Inc.) (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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 the board.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

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 ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)* and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a 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 relating to going concern and using

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS"
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND



the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has 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 the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

Alastair Abbott, CA

Registered Company Auditor number 486826

Director

Australian Audit

Perth, Western Australia

Dated: 16 October 2020

Playgroup WA (Inc) Boards' report 30 June 2020

The Board presents the report on Playgroup WA (Inc) for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

The Board have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

The net surplus of Playgroup WA (Inc) for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 amounted to \$164,904.

The principal activity of the association during the financial year was to support all young children, families and communities to enjoy, learn and grow through playgroup.

During the period, Playgroup WA (Inc) applied the accounting policies described in note 1 to these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Board Member

26 September 2020

Board Member

15 October 2020

Playgroup WA (Inc) Boards' declaration 30 June 2020

In the boards' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Associations Incorporation Act (WA) 2015 and associated regulations;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the board

Board Member

26 September 2020

Board Member

15 October 2020

Playgroup WA (Inc) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue			
Grants	3	2,245,804	2,133,440
Client contributions	4	112,782	265,897
Investment income	5	228	15,643
Other income	6	125,893	43,658
Total revenue		2,484,707	2,458,638
Expenses Employment Program Administration Property Promotional expense Depreciation and amortisation expense Total expenses	7 8 9 10	(1,806,012) (269,320) (150,147) (57,180) (30,439) (6,705) (2,319,803)	(1,791,547) (367,497) (205,687) (40,131) (62,505) (8,045) (2,475,412)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	19	164,904	(16,774)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year	:	164,904	(16,774)

Playgroup WA (Inc) Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	861,806	891,249
Trade and other receivables	12	52,353	28,609
Investments	13	260,104	263,960
Total current assets		1,174,263	1,183,818
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	1,609,305	1,606,010
Total non-current assets		1,609,305	1,606,010
Total assets		2,783,568	2,789,828
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables	15	443,939	680,746
Provision	16	60,075	-
Total current liabilities		504,014	680,746
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current provisions	17	26,003	20,435
Total non-current liabilities		26,003	20,435
Total liabilities		530,017	701,181
		330,017	701,181
Net assets	:	2,253,551	2,088,647
Equity			
Reserves	18	1,651,266	1,589,613
Retained surpluses	19	602,285	499,034
•			/
Total equity	:	2,253,551	2,088,647

Playgroup WA (Inc) Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		2,459,807 (2,480,406)	2,454,668 (2,620,235)
Net cash used in operating activities		(20,599)	(165,567)
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Interest received Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		(10,000) 1,156 (8,844)	4,941 4,941
Net cash from financing activities	,	_	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	,	(29,443) 891,249	(160,626) 1,051,875
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	861,806	891,249

Playgroup WA (Inc) Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2020

	ETTS funding reserve	Capital reserve \$	Revaluation surplus reserve \$	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	-	633,018	956,595	515,808	2,105,421
Deficit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year		- -	-	(16,774)	(16,774)
Total comprehensive income for the year				(16,774)	(16,774)
Balance at 30 June 2019		633,018	956,595	499,034	2,088,647
			Revaluation		
	ETTS funding reserve \$	Capital reserve \$	surplus reserve \$	Retained profits \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2019	reserve	reserve	surplus reserve	profits	Total equity \$ 2,088,647
Balance at 1 July 2019 Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	reserve	reserve \$	surplus reserve \$	profits \$	\$
Surplus for the year	reserve	reserve \$	surplus reserve \$	profits \$ 499,034	\$ 2,088,647
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	reserve	reserve \$	surplus reserve \$	profits \$ 499,034 164,904	\$ 2,088,647 164,904

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The association has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the association.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the association:

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The association has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2019. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period. The net effects of the application of this standard on the financial statements ending 30 June 2020 was an increase in membership in advance and a reduction of membership income amounting to \$60,075.

AASB 16 Leases

The association has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The adoption of this Accounting Standard and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Association

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

The association has adopted AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 'Contributions' in respect to income recognition requirements for not-for-profit entities. The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 is dependent upon whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation at the time of receipt. Income under the standard is recognised where: an asset is received in a transaction, such as by way of grant, bequest or donation; there has either been no consideration transferred, or the consideration paid is significantly less than the asset's fair value; and where the intention is to principally enable the entity to further its objectives. For transfers of financial assets to the entity which enable it to acquire or construct a recognisable nonfinancial asset, the entity must recognise a liability amounting to the excess of the fair value of the transfer received over any related amounts recognised. Related amounts recognised may relate to contributions by owners, AASB 15 revenue or contract liability recognised, lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9, or provisions in accordance with AASB 137. The liability is brought to account as income over the period in which the entity satisfies its performance obligation. If the transaction does not enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income immediately. Where the fair value of volunteer services received can be measured, a private sector not-for-profit entity can elect to recognise the value of those services as an asset where asset recognition criteria are met or otherwise recognise the value as an expense. The net effects of the application of this standard on the financial statements ending 30 June 2020 was an increase in Grant income amounting to \$61,653. ETTS funding reserve is showing the amount of the income postponed to future years due to application of this standard (note 18).

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), Western Australian legislation the Associations Incorporation Act 2015 and associated regulations, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

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

Revenue recognition

The association recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the incorporated association is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the incorporated association: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Interest revenue

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

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made, which is generally at the time of receipt.

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the incorporated association satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

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

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

Income tax

As the association is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The association has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Playgroup WA recognises the imputation credits that arise from the receipt of dividends throughout the financial year, and dividends that are receivable at the reporting date.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the association has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Investments

Investments includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the association has the positive intention and ability to hold the financial asset to maturity. This category excludes financial assets that are held for an undefined period. Investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method adjusted for any principal repayments. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the association's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. In August 2018, land and buildings were revalued by an external valuer. The values per the valuation have been included in the statement of financial position, with the adjustment amount recorded through other comprehensive income. The land and Buildings consist of two strata property Lots 4 and 5 at 1-3 Woodville Lane, North Perth. Management review the value of the properties for any impairments, and conduct a valuation, every three years, hence there is no depreciation calculated for properties.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Motor Vehicles2-5 yearsWebsite and database improvements3-5 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the association. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the association prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Comparative Figures

In previous financial years the Asgard Capital Management and Perpetual Cash Management funds had been presented as part of 'cash and cash equivalents' in the statement of cash flows. For the year ending 30 June 2018 the Asgard Capital Management and Perpetual Cash Management funds have presented as an investment in the statement of cash flows. As required by the accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

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

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the 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 receivable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the association for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020. The association has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the association based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the association operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the association unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Employee benefits provision

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

Note 3. Grants

	2020 \$	2019 \$
	*	*
Department of Local Government and Communities	608,395	551,431
Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet	574,752	541,039
Playgroup Australia Ltd	737,215	711,103
Ngala Community Services, Swan Alliance	112,759	83,707
Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries	-	40,000
Mental Health Commission	179,534	176,997
Catholic Education Office of WA	-	3,634
Lotterywest	30,675	25,029
Auspicing for PG's	2,474	500
	2,245,804	2,133,440

Lotterywest grants to Playgroups

From 2019 financial year \$400,000 of funds were received for the disbursement of grants to Community playgroups across WA to purchase equipment, educational resources, portable furniture, toys and associated items plus \$60,000 towards the administration of these grants.

As at 30/6/2020 there remains \$31,931 which comprises of \$27,635 to be disbursed for grants and \$4,296 for administration. Following the submission of an Evaluation/Progress Report for 2019-20 a further \$30,000 will be available for the Year 3 (2020-21) administration.

Note 4. Client contributions

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Memberships	112,782	265,897

Note 5. Investment income

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Interest Earnings /(loss) on investments	1,156 (928)	4,941 10,702
	228	15,643
Note 6. Other income		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Covid-19 Government Stimulus Others	100,000 25,893	43,658
	125,893	43,658
Note 7. Program		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Workshop and program materials and consumables Workshop and program expenses	34,159 1,566	31,151 4,367
Venue hire Auspicing for PG expenses	61,311 2,474	15,811 500
Subcontracts	169,810	315,668
	269,320	367,497
Note 8. Administration		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
General insurance	44,557	43,097
Telephone and internet Printing, postage and stationery	48,474 13,546	42,718 25,549
Audit fees	9,000	8,804
Computer and office equipment repairs and maintenance	15,578	9,694
Subscriptions and memberships	3,267	3,415
AGM and board expenses Bank charges	3,984	5,159
Software licencing	2,856	1,116
Consultancy	7,294	5,276 23,275
Loss from cyberscam	-	30,427
Other	1,591	7,157
	150,147	205,687

Playgroup WA have strengthened internal controls following a one off loss resulting from a cyber- attack and fraud relating to one of our suppliers.

Note 9. Property

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Rates and taxes	10,134	9,917
Electricity	5,241	6,236
Rented premises	21,218	7,402
Cleaning	9,753	7,646
Strata fees	5,022	5,022
Repairs and maintenance - building	4,688	2,433
Other	1,124	1,475
	57,180	40,131
Note 10. Promotional expense		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Publication costs	Ξ	1,258
Promotional materials	_	20,623
Promotional events	24,807	36,908
Promotional advertising	5,632	3,716
	30,439	62,505
Note 11. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	944	3,305
Cash at bank	828,930	749,835
Cash at bank - restricted	31,932	138,109
		130,103
	861,806	891,249
Refer to Note 3 for cash at bank - restricted.		
Note 12. Current assets - trade and other receivables		
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	2,099	1,200
Prepayments	2,099	23,586
Other receivables	26,891	3,823
	20,031	3,023
	52,353	28,609

Note 13. Current assets - Investments

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Asgard capital management Perpetual cash management fund	140,913 119,191	145,415 118,545
	260,104	263,960
Note 14. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Land and buildings	1,600,000	1,600,000
Motor vehicles - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	10,000 (5,000) 5,000	- - -
Website and database improvements Less: Accumulated depreciation	68,454 (64,149) 4,305	68,454 (62,444) 6,010
	1,609,305	1,606,010
Note 15. Current liabilities - Payables		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Creditors Employee benefits Unspent grants Other payables	15,835 288,973 137,129 2,002	17,490 243,944 345,628 73,684
	443,939	680,746
Note 16. Current liabilities - provision		= -
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income in advance - membership fees	60,075	
Note 17. Non-current liabilities - Non-current provisions		
	2020 \$	2019 \$
Long service leave	26,003	20,435

Note 18. Equity - reserves

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revaluation surplus reserve	956,595	956,595
Capital reserve	633,018	633,018
ETTS funding reserve	61,653	-
	1,651,266	1,589,613

Revaluation surplus reserve

This is a non cash asset revaluation reserve of land and buildings at 1-3 Woodville Lane, NORTH PERTH, WA 6006.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve is an internally restricted reserve for the purpose of holding a reasonable amount of funds available for capital expenditure on office relocation or refurbishment as required.

ETTS funding reserve

Payment received from the Department of Education and allocated for use next year.

Note 19. Equity - retained surpluses

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year Surplus/(deficit) for the year Transfer to reserves	499,034 164,904 (61,653)	515,808 (16,774)
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	602,285	499,034

Note 20. Related party information

Members of the board

The members of the Board who served for the whole of the financial year, unless otherwise indicated, are as follows:

Leanne Gordon	President
Elizabeth Cavalli	Member
Tracey Dembo (resigned in Apr 20)	Member
Mel Guppy	Member
Shirley Kai	Member
Emma Tamplin	Member
Sandy Davidson (appointed in Dec 19)	Member

Remuneration of the Board

The members of the Board do not receive nor are entitled to any remuneration or superannuation contribution, apart from those directors mentioned above.

Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions requiring disclosure during the financial year.

Loans to/from related parties

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

Note 21. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the association:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Audit services - Audit of the financial statements	9,000	9,000

Note 22. Events after the reporting period

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while it has been financially positive for the incorporated association up to 30 June 2020, it is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the incorporated association's operations, the results of those operations, or the incorporated association's state of affairs in future financial years.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the association's operations, the results of those operations, or the association's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 23. Segment information

Playgroup WA (Inc) operates predominantly in one business and geographic segment, being in to support all young children, families and communities to enjoy, learn and grow through playgroup.