



# **Australian Breastfeeding Association**

ABN 64 005 081 523

## **Financial Statements**

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

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**LEAD AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION  
UNDER SUBDIVISION 60-C OF THE  
AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT COMMISSION ACT 2012**

To the Directors of Australian Breastfeeding Association:

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the year ended 30 June 2021 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

LDAssurance  
Chartered Accountants



Stephen O'Kane  
Partner

Dated this 20<sup>th</sup> day of October 2021  
330 Collins Street, Melbourne.

## Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4(a)	5,226,102	3,855,718
Cost of sales		(132,995)	(84,103)
Gross profit		5,093,107	3,771,615
Employee expenses		(1,973,753)	(1,589,892)
Depreciation expense	8	(17,439)	(27,436)
Amortisation expense - intangible assets	9	(4,697)	(5,167)
Amortisation expense - right-of-use assets	11	(129,245)	(134,732)
Lease interest		(3,573)	(5,795)
Occupancy costs		(20,058)	(14,123)
Other expenses	4(b)	(2,240,246)	(1,615,986)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>704,096</b>	<b>378,484</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>704,096</b>	<b>378,484</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,473,590	2,812,223
Trade and other receivables	6	136,752	205,807
Inventories	7	85,745	89,412
Other assets	10	6,715	2,093
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,702,802</u>	<u>3,109,535</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	18,740	30,430
Intangible assets	9	4,236	8,933
Right-of-use assets	11	105,234	138,979
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>128,210</u>	<u>178,342</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,831,012</u>	<u>3,287,877</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	683,238	354,964
Lease liabilities	11	79,860	123,281
Employee benefits	14	302,354	239,521
Other financial liabilities	13	659,487	1,178,728
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,724,939</u>	<u>1,896,494</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	11	27,485	14,974
Employee benefits	14	18,092	20,009
Other financial liabilities	13	18,077	18,077
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>63,654</u>	<u>53,060</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1,788,593</u>	<u>1,949,554</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>2,042,419</u>	<u>1,338,323</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>2,042,419</u>	<u>1,338,323</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>2,042,419</u>	<u>1,338,323</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2021

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>	<b>1,338,323</b>	<b>1,338,323</b>
Profit for the year	704,096	704,096
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>2,042,419</b>	<b>2,042,419</b>

2020

	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2019</b>	959,839	959,839
Profit for the year	378,484	378,484
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>1,338,323</b>	<b>1,338,323</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	2021	2020
Note	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Receipts from members and customers	2,113,382	1,671,563
Grant receipts	2,993,556	3,070,775
Interest received	8,473	9,634
Payments to suppliers and employees	(4,318,312)	(3,564,124)
Interest paid	(3,573)	(5,795)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	20 <u>793,526</u>	<u>1,182,053</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	<u>(5,749)</u>	<u>(5,277)</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>(5,749)</u>	<u>(5,277)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Payment of lease liabilities	<u>(126,410)</u>	<u>(148,959)</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u>(126,410)</u>	<u>(148,959)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	661,367	1,027,817
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>2,812,223</u>	<u>1,784,406</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5 <u><u>3,473,590</u></u>	<u><u>2,812,223</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

The financial report covers Australian Breastfeeding Association as an individual entity. Australian Breastfeeding Association is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Australian Breastfeeding Association is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

### 1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Basis for consolidation

The financial statements include the financial position and performance of head office and branches from the date on which control is obtained until the date that control is lost.

Intragroup assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cashflows relating to transactions between head office and/or branches have been eliminated in full for the purpose of these financial statements.

Appropriate adjustments have been made to the Company's financial position, performance and cash flows where the accounting policies used by the branches were different from those adopted by the Company. All branches have a June financial year end.

The financial statements of the Company do not include the financial position and performance of the groups and regions of the Company. The Directors have concluded that they do not have control over the groups and regions, and as such are not required to consolidate under AASB 10.

#### (b) Revenue and other income

##### Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

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## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (b) Revenue and other income (continued)

##### Grant income

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied. The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but may include management of education events, vaccinations, presentations at symposiums.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Amounts arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received. The Company considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

##### Membership income

For membership subscription arrangements that meet the criteria to be contracts with customers, revenue is recognised when the promised goods or services transfer to the customer as a member of the Company.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the Company recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Company's promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required.

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from the Company at their standalone selling price, The Association accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

##### Donations

Donations collected, including cash and goods for resale, are recognised as revenue when the Company gains control of the asset. Donations to the building appeal are recognised as revenue on receipt.

#### (c) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(d) Goods and services tax (GST)**

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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

**(e) Volunteer services**

No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

**(f) Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

**(g) Property, plant and equipment**

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

**Depreciation**

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

<b>Fixed asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation rate</b>
Plant and Equipment	20-25%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	20%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

**(h) Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

##### **(h) Financial instruments (continued)**

###### **Financial assets**

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

###### *Amortised cost*

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment. Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

###### *Impairment of financial assets*

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

##### **(h) Financial instruments (continued)**

###### **Financial assets (continued)**

###### *Trade receivables*

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

###### *Other financial assets measured at amortised cost*

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

###### **Financial liabilities**

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

##### **(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

##### **(j) Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

##### *Exceptions to lease accounting*

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

##### **(k) Employee benefits**

Provision is made for the Company'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 wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period 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 satisfy vesting requirements.

##### **(l) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards**

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2021, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

#### **3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

##### **Key estimates - employee benefits**

As described in the accounting policies, employee benefits are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

##### **Key estimates - receivables**

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### 4 Result for the Year

#### (a) Revenue and other income

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<b>Revenue</b>		
Grant income	3,250,453	2,003,827
Membership subscription	429,882	456,782
Workshops and seminars	366,549	385,872
ABA training	28,269	111,294
Endorsement, sponsorship & advertising	64,373	142,171
Donations	119,671	112,138
Breastfeeding friendly workplaces	150,786	130,726
Equipment hire	46,751	56,223
Sale of goods	97,415	129,783
Government assistance	627,950	291,277
Other revenue	35,530	25,991
	<u>5,217,629</u>	<u>3,846,084</u>
<b>Other income</b>		
Interest income	8,473	9,634
	<u>8,473</u>	<u>9,634</u>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<u><u>5,226,102</u></u>	<u><u>3,855,718</u></u>

#### (b) Other expenses

Training ABA volunteers	(197,242)	(339,474)
Membership expenses	(39,909)	(49,321)
Membership offers & promotion	(73,092)	(32,645)
Website project	(441,246)	-
Mum2Mum app	(183,877)	-
Workshop and seminar expenses	(236,316)	(346,424)
National Breastfeeding Helpline	(613,669)	(503,494)
BFW expenses	(2,438)	(2,610)
Other funded project expenses	(20,321)	(64,051)
Office administration	(274,039)	(110,598)
Information technology	(97,273)	(80,915)
Other expenses	(60,824)	(86,454)
	<u>(2,240,246)</u>	<u>(1,615,986)</u>

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### 5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	93	93
Bank balances	1,426,763	2,373,267
Short-term deposits	2,046,734	438,863
	<u>3,473,590</u>	<u>2,812,223</u>

### 6 Trade and other receivables

CURRENT		
Trade receivables	44,697	35,878
GST receivable	34,750	-
Other receivables	57,305	169,929
<b>Total current trade and other receivables</b>	<u>136,752</u>	<u>205,807</u>

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

### 7 Inventories

CURRENT		
At cost:		
Books, manuals and publications	85,745	89,412

### 8 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment		
At cost	153,789	153,789
Accumulated depreciation	(151,077)	(143,050)
Total plant and equipment	<u>2,712</u>	<u>10,739</u>
<b>Furniture, fixtures and fittings</b>		
At cost	318,109	312,359
Accumulated depreciation	(302,081)	(292,668)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	<u>16,028</u>	<u>19,691</u>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<u>18,740</u>	<u>30,430</u>

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### 8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Plant and Equipment \$	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>			
Balance at the beginning of year	10,739	19,691	30,430
Additions	-	5,749	5,749
Depreciation expense	(8,027)	(9,412)	(17,439)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>16,028</b>	<b>18,740</b>

### 9 Intangible Assets

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<b>Software database</b>		
Cost	312,062	312,062
Accumulated amortisation	(307,826)	(303,129)
	<b>4,236</b>	<b>8,933</b>

#### Movements in carrying amounts of intangible assets

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of Intangible assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Software database \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,933	8,933
Amortisation	(4,697)	(4,697)
<b>Closing value at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>4,236</b>

### 10 Other Assets

	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	6,715	2,093

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### 11 Leases

The Company leases office buildings for their corporate offices and other activities, the leases are generally between 3 - 5 years and some of the leases include a renewal option to allow the Company to renew for up to twice the non-cancellable lease term.

The Company has elected to measure the right of use asset arising from the concessionary leases at cost which is based on the associated lease liability.

#### Right-of-use assets

	Buildings \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	138,979	138,979
Amortisation charge	(129,245)	(129,245)
Additions to right-of-use assets	128,283	128,283
Reductions in right-of-use assets due to changes in lease liability	(32,783)	(32,783)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>105,234</b>	<b>105,234</b>

	Buildings \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended 30 June 2020</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	273,711	273,711
Amortisation charge	(134,732)	(134,732)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>138,979</b>	<b>138,979</b>

#### Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total undiscounted lease liabilities \$	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position \$
<b>2021</b>					
Lease liabilities	81,721	27,485	-	109,206	107,345
<b>2020</b>					
Lease liabilities	125,886	15,031	-	140,917	138,255

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

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## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### 12 Trade and Other Payables

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	552,067	152,400
GST payable	-	107,858
Other payables and accruals	77,090	45,327
PAYG payable	33,156	34,132
Superannuation payable	20,925	15,247
	<u>683,238</u>	<u>354,964</u>

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

### 13 Other Financial Liabilities

CURRENT		
Deferred government grants	224,814	806,756
Deferred membership income	255,888	225,028
Other income received in advance	178,785	146,944
<b>Total</b>	<u>659,487</u>	<u>1,178,728</u>

NON-CURRENT		
Deferred membership income	<u>18,077</u>	<u>18,077</u>

### 14 Employee Benefits

Current liabilities		
Long service leave	109,972	99,190
Annual and time in lieu leave	192,382	140,331
	<u>302,354</u>	<u>239,521</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	<u>18,092</u>	<u>20,009</u>

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### 15 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$ 20 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2021 the number of members was 1,276 (2020: 1,508).

### 16 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The total remuneration, including termination payments, paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$ 524,064 (2020: \$ 495,234).

### 17 Auditors' Remuneration

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor LDAssurance, for:		
- auditing and assistance with the preparation of the financial statements	<u>26,000</u>	<u>26,000</u>

### 18 Contingencies

#### Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees in respect of the Association's premises rental agreement, secured by a term deposit

<u>23,683</u>	<u>23,345</u>
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### 19 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

## Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### 20 Cash Flow Information

##### Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	704,096	378,484
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation & amortisation	151,381	167,335
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	69,055	41,688
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	(4,622)	23,322
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	3,667	(22,076)
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	(519,241)	513,860
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	328,274	47,820
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	60,916	31,620
Cashflows from operations	<u>793,526</u>	<u>1,182,053</u>

##### Borrowing facilities

The following facilities were available at the end of the reporting period:

##### Credit Card

Total Facilities	10,000	10,000
Used at reporting date	(1,077)	(623)
Unused at reporting date	<u>8,923</u>	<u>9,377</u>

#### 21 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

Australian Breastfeeding Association  
Suite 2  
Level 3, 150 Albert Street  
South Melbourne Vic 3205

# Australian Breastfeeding Association

ABN 64 005 081 523

## Directors' Declaration

The Directors of the Company declare that:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013*.

Margaret Grae

Karin Gillinso

President .....

Treasurer .....

Dated: 19 October 2021

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN BREASTFEEDING ASSOCIATION**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Report**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Australian Breastfeeding Association ('the Company'), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the Company.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Australian Breastfeeding Association has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission Regulation 2013*.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described as in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ('the Code') that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

#### **Responsibility of the Directors for the Financial Report**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Standard and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 the Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 the financial report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

LDAssurance  
Chartered Accountants



Stephen O'Kane – Partner  
Dated this 20<sup>th</sup> day of October 2021  
330 Collins Street, Melbourne.