

# **Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc**

**ABN: 34 519 216 085**

## **Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

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For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Committee's Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The committee members submit the financial report of the Association for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

### 1. General information

#### Committee members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

##### Names

Paul Lorenz	President
Joshua Himbury	Vice President
Deborah Meehan	Treasurer
Sarah Lyster	Ordinary Member
Jenna Shaw	Ordinary Member
Scott Sanderson	Ordinary Member
Adam Hosie	ASAA Representative
Zac Zaharias	Technical Directors Representative
Richard Hocking	General Manager
Suzanna Brown	Public Officer

#### Principal activities

The principal activities of the Association during the financial year were:

- To promote, develop, co-ordinate and conduct education, training, accreditation and other programs and projects related to snow sport instruction and APSI activities;
- To raise the levels and standards of instruction in snow sports;
- To provide opportunities for Members to maximise their potential by developing their skills; and
- To co-operate with and assist any organisation having objects and purposes similar to those of the APSI in any manner which may further the interests and promotion of snow sports instruction or the APSI throughout the community, government, media, corporate sector, international snow sports events and related activities.

#### Significant changes

The following significant changes in the nature of the principal activities occurred during the financial year:

The COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the way of life in Australia. This has affected the ability of the Association to continue operations as usual and has impacted on its operating results. In accordance with national guidelines, the Association implemented remote working arrangements in response to government requirements and to ensure the wellbeing and safety of all employees and visitors.

The Association has determined that there are no going concern risks arising from the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Members have determined that the Association remains in a healthy cash position and retained stable funding and fees for the 2021 financial year.

**Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc**

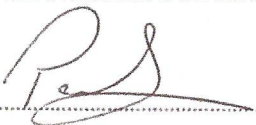
ABN: 34 519 216 085

**Committee's Report**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

**2. Operating results**

The surplus of the Association for the financial year amounted to \$ 41,369 (2019: Deficit \$ (90,558)).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee:

Committee member: 

Committee member: 

Dated 30/4/21

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Income and Expenditure Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue	4	481,145	836,889
Accommodations		(5,015)	(52,959)
Advertising and promotion		(694)	(6,501)
Audit and accounting fees		(11,121)	(12,099)
Bank charges		(4,815)	(12,445)
Board costs		(1,573)	(8,686)
Computer expenses		(3,449)	(7,039)
Course and exam expenses		(12,612)	(10,593)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(5,749)	(3,488)
Electricity and gas		(1,967)	(2,351)
Employee costs		(303,881)	(581,094)
Finance cost		(338)	-
Insurance		(8,696)	(19,043)
Interski expenses		-	(72,892)
Membership expenses		(16,460)	(11,997)
Membership fees		(1,920)	(5,069)
Office supplies		(2,826)	(4,404)
Printing and stationery		(2,953)	(5,660)
Professional fees		(10,522)	(23,933)
Mechandise and manuals		(9,336)	(40,764)
Rent expenses		(9,806)	(16,444)
Telephone		(1,675)	(2,999)
Travel and meals - locals		(10,028)	(7,856)
Uniform costs		(3,266)	(1,445)
Web hosting and design costs		(11,074)	(17,686)
<b>Surplus/ (deficit) before income tax</b>		<b>41,369</b>	<b>(90,558)</b>
Income tax expense	2(a)	-	-
<b>Surplus/ (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>41,369</b>	<b>(90,558)</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>41,369</b>	<b>(90,558)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Statement of Financial Position

As At 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	525,885	227,291
Trade and other receivables	6	9,938	12,168
Inventories	7	29,367	36,172
Other financial assets	8	-	313,516
Other assets	9	1,698	3,140
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>566,888</b>	<b>592,287</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Plant and equipment	11	958	3,185
Right of use asset	10	24,658	-
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>25,616</b>	<b>3,185</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>592,504</b>	<b>595,472</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	12	11,086	79,045
Employee benefits	14	4,676	6,828
Lease liability	10	13,912	-
Fees received in advance	13	18,940	19,176
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>48,614</b>	<b>105,049</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Lease liability	10	10,899	-
Fees received in advance	13	11,552	10,353
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>22,451</b>	<b>10,353</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>71,065</b>	<b>115,402</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>521,439</b>	<b>480,070</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained earnings		521,439	480,070
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>521,439</b>	<b>480,070</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

### 2020

	Retained earnings	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>480,070</b>	<b>480,070</b>
Surplus for the year	41,369	41,369
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>521,439</b>	<b>521,439</b>

### 2019

	Retained earnings	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	570,628	570,628
(Deficit) for the year	(90,558)	(90,558)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>480,070</b>	<b>480,070</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Receipts from customers	513,086	892,487
Payments to suppliers and employees	(526,673)	(1,032,508)
Interest received	2,374	4,483
Finance costs	-	(175)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	18 <u>(11,213)</u>	<u>(135,713)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	(1,041)
Purchase of investments	-	(3,860)
Proceeds from maturity of term deposit	313,516	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>313,516</u>	<u>(4,901)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(3,709)	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities	<u>(3,709)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	298,594	(140,614)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	227,291	367,905
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5 <u><u>525,885</u></u>	<u><u>227,291</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The financial statements cover Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc as an individual entity. Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc is a not-for-profit Association incorporated in New South Wales under the *Associations Incorporation Act (NSW) 2009* and *Associations Incorporation Regulation (NSW) 2010* ('the Act').

The functional and presentation currency of Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc is Australian dollars.

### 1 Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act (NSW) 2009* and Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. 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 accrual 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.

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Income Tax

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

#### (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 Association 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 Association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

###### **Specific revenue streams**

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Association are:

###### **Subscriptions**

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the financial year.

###### **Interest income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

##### **(c) 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 payables 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.

##### **(d) Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received. 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.

##### **(e) Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are carried at cost. All assets are depreciated over their useful lives to the Association.

###### **Depreciation**

Plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Association, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(f) Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

##### **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.

##### *Classification*

On initial recognition, the Association 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)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Association 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 are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Association'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 and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(f) Financial instruments**

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

###### *Fair value through other comprehensive income*

###### Equity instruments

The Association has no investments on listed and unlisted entities.

###### *Financial assets through profit or loss*

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest income are 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 assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Association 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 Association's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

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

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

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Association in full, without recourse to the Association to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets 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 Association in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

###### *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 Association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(f) Financial instruments**

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

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 Association 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 Association 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 Association comprise trade payables.

##### **(g) 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.

##### **(h) Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Association 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 Association has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Association 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.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **(h) Leases**

###### **Right-of-use asset**

At the lease commencement, the Association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Association 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.

###### **Lease liability**

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 Association'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 Association'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.

##### **(i) Employee benefits**

###### **Short-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for the Association's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

###### **Other long-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for employees' leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Any remeasurements of other long-term employee benefit obligations due to changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in which the changes occur.

The Association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in the statement of financial position, except where the association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### (j) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Association has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Association where the standard is relevant:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material	1 January 2021	The amendments refine the definition of material in AASB 101 to clarify the definition of material and its application by improving the wording and aligning the definition across AASB Standards and other publications. The amendment also includes some supporting requirements in AASB 101 in the definition to give it more prominence and clarifies the explanation accompanying the definition of material.	Unlikely to be any impact on the reported financial position, performance or cash flows in the financial statements.
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classifications of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2022	This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The meaning of settlement of a liability is also clarified.	Minor impact expected but entities should consider the appropriate classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The Committee Members 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 - 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.

##### **Key judgments - Employee benefits**

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The company expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

##### **Key judgments - COVID-19**

The COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the way of life in Australia. This has affected the ability of the Association to continue operations as usual and has impacted on its operating results. In accordance with national guidelines, the Association implemented remote working arrangements in response to government requirements and to ensure the wellbeing and safety of all employees and visitors.

The Association has determined that there are no going concern risks arising from the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Members have determined that the Association remains in a healthy cash position and retained stable funding and fees for the 2021 financial year.



# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

### 4 Revenue and Other Income

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue		
- Fees - Course and Exam	177,864	584,344
- Membership Fees	88,093	155,699
- Operating grants	18,000	-
- Sales - Manuals	15,689	55,032
- Sales - Merchandise	2,744	6,227
- Interest Received	934	5,923
- ASAA Income	-	17,633
- Sponsorship and Interski Income	-	5,202
	<u>303,324</u>	<u>830,060</u>
Other income		
- Government funding - Cashflow boost	100,000	-
- Government funding - Jobkeeper	72,900	-
- Other income	4,921	6,829
	<u>177,821</u>	<u>6,829</u>
<b>Total revenue and other income</b>	<u><u>481,145</u></u>	<u><u>836,889</u></u>

### 5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Bank balances	209,934	226,895
Cash on hand	195	396
Short-term deposits	315,756	-
	<u>525,885</u>	<u>227,291</u>

#### Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>525,885</u>	<u>227,291</u>
<b>Balance as per statement of cash flows</b>	<u><u>525,885</u></u>	<u><u>227,291</u></u>

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

### 6 Trade and Other Receivables

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	767	9,200
GST receivable	9,171	2,968
	<u>9,938</u>	<u>12,168</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

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Stock on hand	29,367	36,172
	<u>29,367</u>	<u>36,172</u>

### 8 Other Financial Assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Term Deposit	-	313,516
	<u>-</u>	<u>313,516</u>

### 9 Other Assets

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	1,698	1,700
Accrued income	-	1,440
	<u>1,698</u>	<u>3,140</u>

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

### 10 Leases

The Association has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and related Interpretations.

#### Right-of-use assets

	Office \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	28,181	28,181
Depreciation charge	<u>(3,523)</u>	<u>(3,523)</u>
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<u><b>24,658</b></u>	<u><b>24,658</b></u>

#### 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 \$	Total lease liabilities \$
<b>2020</b>			
Lease liabilities	13,912	10,899	24,811

### 11 Plant and equipment

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Plant and equipment		
At cost	11,118	33,434
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(10,159)</u>	<u>(30,249)</u>
	<u><b>959</b></u>	<u><b>3,185</b></u>

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

### 11 Plant and equipment

#### (a) Movements in carrying amounts of plant and equipment

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

	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	3,185	3,185
Depreciation expense	(2,226)	(2,226)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>959</b>

	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended 31 December 2019</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	5,632	5,632
Additions	1,041	1,041
Depreciation expense	(3,488)	(3,488)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>3,185</b>

### 12 Trade and Other Payables

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>CURRENT</b>		
Trade payables	522	56,601
Deposits	-	2,764
Accrued expenses	5,819	13,173
Other payables	4,745	6,507
	<b>11,086</b>	<b>79,045</b>

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.

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

### 13 Fees received in advance

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Membership fees received in advance	18,940	19,176
	<u>18,940</u>	<u>19,176</u>
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT		
Membership fees received in advance	11,552	10,353
	<u>11,552</u>	<u>10,353</u>

The Association has initially applied AASB 15 using the cumulative effect method and has not restated comparatives. The comparatives have been prepared using AASB 111, AASB 118 and related interpretations.

### 14 Employee Benefits

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Annual leave provisions	4,676	6,828
	<u>4,676</u>	<u>6,828</u>

# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

### 15 Financial Risk Management

The Association is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Association's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Association is exposed to are described below:

#### Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk - interest rate risk

#### Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instrument used by the Association are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Trade and other payables
- Lease liabilities

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Held at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	525,885	227,291
Trade and other receivables	6	9,938	12,168
Other financial assets	8	-	313,516
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>535,823</b>	<b>552,975</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities at fair value			
Trade and other payables	12	522	56,601
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>522</b>	<b>56,601</b>

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **15 Financial Risk Management**

##### **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the Association's management of working capital. It is the risk that the Association will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Association's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Association maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30-day periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

The Association manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash-outflows due in day-to-day business.

Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day period are identified monthly.

At the reporting date, these reports indicate that the Association expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances and will not need to draw down any of the financing facilities.

##### **Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Association.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

##### *Trade receivables*

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

The Association has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Association's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Association review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information and industry information. Credit limits are established for each customer and the utilisation of credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management. Customers who subsequently fail to meet their credit terms are required to make purchases on a prepayment basis until creditworthiness can be re-established.

The Committee of Management receive monthly reports summarising the turnover, trade receivables balance and aging profile of each of the key customers individually and the Association's other customers analysed by industry sector as well as a list of customers currently transacting on a prepayment basis or who have balances in excess of their credit limits.

The Association's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which the customers operate.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

**15 Financial Risk Management**

**Credit risk**

The Association has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

The following table details the Association's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the Association and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there is objective evidence indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Association.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

	<b>Gross amount</b>	<b>Past due and impaired</b>	<b>Within initial trade terms</b>
	\$	\$	\$
<b>2020</b>			
Trade receivables	<b>767</b>	-	<b>767</b>
	<b>767</b>	-	<b>767</b>
<b>2019</b>			
Trade receivables	9,200	-	9,200
	9,200	-	9,200

The Association does not hold any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

The other classes of receivables do not contain impaired assets.

**Interest rate risk**

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The association is exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments. The financial instruments that expose the association to interest rate risk are limited to cash and cash equivalents.



# Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

ABN: 34 519 216 085

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

### 16 Auditors' Remuneration

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor of the association, Hardwickes Chartered Accountants, for:		
- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	4,150	4,050
	<u>4,150</u>	<u>4,050</u>

### 17 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Committee of Management, the Association did not have any contingencies at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019:None).

### 18 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	41,369	(90,558)
Cash flows excluded from surplus attributable to operating activities		
- Finance costs on lease	338	-
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	5,749	3,488
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	3,609	22,317
- decrease/(increase) in prepayments	2	(1,120)
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	6,805	(28,285)
- (decrease)/increase in income in advance	962	(43,415)
- (decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(67,895)	35,314
- (decrease)/increase in employee benefits	(2,152)	(33,454)
Cashflow from operations	<u>(11,213)</u>	<u>(135,713)</u>

## **Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc**

ABN: 34 519 216 085

### **Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

#### **19 Events after the end of the Reporting Period**

The COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the way of life in Australia. This has affected the ability of the Association to continue operations as usual and has impacted on its operating results. In accordance with national guidelines, the Association implemented remote working arrangements in response to government requirements and to ensure the wellbeing and safety of all employees and visitors.

The Association has determined that there are no going concern risks arising from the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Members have determined that the Association remains in a healthy cash position and retained stable funding and fees for the 2021 financial year.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Association in future financial years.

#### **20 Association Details**

The registered office of the Association is:  
Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc  
Unit 3/ 1 Penders Court  
Jindabyne NSW 2627

**Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc**

ABN: 34 519 216 085

**Statement by Members of the Committee**

In the opinion of the committee the financial report as set out on pages 3-24:

1. Present fairly the financial position of Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc as at 31 December 2020 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors 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 committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:

Committee member



Committee member



Dated

30/4/21

## Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

# Independent Audit Report to the members of Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the income and expenditure statement, 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 members of the committee.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with the Associations Incorporation Act (NSW) 2009 and Associations Incorporation Regulation (NSW) 2010.

### 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 Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of 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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (NSW) 2009 and Associations Incorporation Regulation (NSW) 2010, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Association'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 intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association'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.



## Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

### Independent Audit Report to the members of Australian Professional Snowsport Instructors Inc

As part of an audit in accordance with the 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 Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- 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 Association'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 reporter, 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 Association 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 management 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.

*Hardwickes*

Hardwickes  
Chartered Accountants

*R Johnson*

Robert Johnson FCA  
Partner

Canberra

30 April 2021