Parkinson's Victoria Limited

ABN 59 604 001 176

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

David Finkelstein	Appointed 2014
Damien Farrell	Appointed 2012/Resigned 2017
Adam Conrad	Appointed 2012/Resigned 2018
Sue Harper	Appointed 2013
Karyn Spilberg	Appointed 2014
Shane Murphy	Appointed 2015
Philip Thomas	Appointed 2016
Dylan Hardy	Appointed 2017
Celia Robinson	Appointed 2017
Jason Karametos	Appointed 2018

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

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was to raise funds for Parkinson's research, to provide education and information to people living with Parkinson's, families, and health Professionals.

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The company's short-term objectives are to:

Provide support and education to people, their families and carers of people living with Parkinson's. Create and enhance a positive understanding of Parkinson's within the community.
Raise funds for research to improve treatment of Parkinson's and ultimately a cure.

Adopt and implement an investment strategy to improve returns from funds raised for research to improve treatment of Parkinson's and ultimately a cure.

The company's long-term objectives are:

To continue to deliver services.

Parkinson's Victoria will be adequately supported by governance and leadership, integrated organisational and operational systems, financial planning and investment and by structure, positions and people

Current and future members of Parkinson's Victoria will be able to easily access timely and customised services underpinned by research and interactive technologies through direct service delivery, community and professional development services

Strategies

Parkinson's Victoria's strategy to achieve these objectives includes: Implementing a structure with specialised expertise developing a Financial Investment Policy
Growing our research funding program

Key Performance Measures

The company measures its own performance through the use of both quantitative and qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's short-term and long-term objectives are being achieved.

Information on Directors

David Finkelstein

Role	Chair
Qualifications	B.Sc., Grad. Dip. Scientific Instrumentation, M. Sc., Ph.D.
Experience	Physiologist and neurobiologist David Finklestein is the head of the Parkinson's disease Laboratory at the Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health. In this role, he uses his skills and knowledge to investigate possible new medical interventions for Parkinson's. He has led many research projects, authored over 180 research papers in peer-reviewed journals and presented his innovative work to medical researchers all over the world. David is committed to raising awareness of Parkinson's research within the broader community and increasing the profile of Parkinson's research in Australia. He assists Parkinson's Victoria to advocate for more funding from government grants for Parkinson's research and support for Parkinson's services.
Special Responsibilities	Chair of Research Committee Parkinson's Victoria representative on Parkinson's Australia Board

Adam Conrad

Role	Director (Resigned 26 February 2018)
Qualifications	B. Comm., CPA, GAICD
Experience	Adam is a GAICD, CPA Accountant with greater than 15 years' experience both in Australia and overseas working for companies such as Accenture, Deutsche Bank and ANZ. Adam is currently a Director with Customer Productivity Solutions which assists companies become more customer centric and productive. He shares his business acumen with Parkinson's Victoria as Board Member and Chair of Finance and Investment Committee. Adam's late father was diagnosed with young onset Parkinson's when he was 35 years and lived with the condition for 30 years. Adam is committed to making a difference to the lives of people living with and affected by Parkinson's and ensuring people feel well supported with help, advice and support services.
Special Responsibilities	Chair of Finance & Investment Committee

Damien Farrell

Role	Director/Company Secretary (Resigned 22 August 2017)
Qualifications	B.A., ACU, FAIM, MA/CD .
Experience	Through a distinguished career in the higher education sector, Damien has built a reputation as an innovator and founder of highly regarded adult education institutions. He has led the development of several market-leading education providers including the Workplace Training Advisory of Australia, the Australian School of Applied Management, Work and Leadership Australia and the National Leadership Institute. He has also held several private sector directorships. Damien was inspired to join the Board after witnessing the wonderful support received by his mother through her journey with Parkinson's.
Special Responsibilities	Member of Finance & Investment Committee

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Directors' Report

Sue Harper

Role	Director
Qualifications	B.A., Grad. Dip. Ontological Coaching
Experience	Sue has 20 years of management and leadership experience at Commonwealth, State Government and international levels in taxation, industry policy, employment and industrial relations. She is an executive coach and mentor to senior public sector executives in Australia and overseas and has worked with not for-profit organisations in Australia and the Asia Pacific. She currently provides Executive Coaching services for the Victorian Government. A member of Sue's family has Parkinson's and through her work with the Board, she aims to realise an increased commitment to fund national and international research and support local community based initiatives in Victoria.
Special Responsibilities	Chair of Governance Committee

Karyn Spilberg

Role	Director
Qualifications	B Ed., Grad. Dip. Computer Education, Grad. Dip. English as a Second Language
Experience	Karyn was diagnosed with Parkinson's more than 14 years ago. Since diagnosis she has immersed herself in the national and international Parkinson's community to learn more about the condition and better understand the needs of the Parkinson's community. Along her journey, she has made significant contributions to the Parkinson's community. She is a regular blogger, sharing her knowledge and experience online; she founded Young@ Park, a support group for people living with early onset Parkinson's; raised thousands of dollars through fundraising activities to support services and research; acted as a media ambassador for Parkinson's raising awareness through numerous media interviews and appearances; attended national and international conferences and is an active advocate for the Parkinson's community (Karyn has been appointed as an Ambassador to the WPC, to be held in Kyoto in 2019); and is the 2013 winner of the Sir Zelman Cowen Award. She brings a great deal of passion and experience to the Board. Karyn is a highly qualified educator by profession, with more than 25 years' experience in the education sector. Having qualified with a Diploma a/Teaching from Melbourne University, Karyn continued her professional development, completing a Bachelor of Education, a Graduate Diploma in Computer Science and a Graduate Diploma in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL).
Special Responsibilities	Member of Research Committee

Shane Murphy

Role	Director
Qualifications	Bach Applied Computing Utas, Assoc Dip Elect Eng, Cert Elec Eng (Power Elctronics), A grade Electrician
Experience	A former electrician, project manager, lecturer and teacher, Shane was diagnosed with Parkinson's at 44 years of age. Since Shane's diagnosis in 2003, he has been an ambassador for Parkinson's Victoria, sharing his lived experience of Young Onset Parkinson's in the media and broader community. Shane is actively involved in research. He has professional experience as a lecturer at the Australian Maritime College and more recently in high school teaching, and was a Board Member for the Design and Technical Teacher's Association. Shane is committed to ensuring the needs of people living with Parkinson's - in particular those diagnosed at an early age - are represented Parkinson's Victoria's work and that research remains a priority.
Special Responsibilities	Member of Governance Committee

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Directors' Report

Philip Thomas

Role Director

Qualifications (M. ComLaw, B.Bus, Grad. Dip. CSP. ASA, FCSA, FCIS, F.Fin, MAICD,)

Experience Philip is the Principal of Oakland Group Pty Ltd, a Governance and Compliance practice, assisting a wide variety of companies from ASX listed entities to the not for profit sector. Having worked in a variety of Accounting and Financial Services firms in Australia and Asia, Philip has developed a keen interest in the area of business management and boardroom governance. He is a frequent guest speaker to industry on development, control and assessment practices including governance procedures for management and Boards. This area includes training in aspects and support for directors on practical governance and business solutions. He is currently a director of four Companies including one other not for profit.

Special Responsibilities Member of Governance Committee
Parkinson's Victoria representative on Parkinson's Australia Board

Dylan Hardy

Role Director

Qualifications B.A (Bachelor Arts)

Experience Dylan brings local and international commercial experience and skills encompassing customer driven service leadership, operational excellence, sales and marketing development to the Board. Dylan has spent time on the board of a not-for-profit in the United States (Central Ohio Diabetes Association) and worked as a member on various committees. Diagnosed with Parkinson's aged 32, Dylan is able to bring his unique perspective of living with Young Onset Parkinson's in regional Victoria. Within the local community, Dylan focuses on issues involving; local healthcare, chronic disease management, mental health for young people and, focuses on the role parents, caregivers and significant others' have in patient care.

Special Responsibilities Member of Finance and Investment Committee

Celia Robinson

Role Director

Qualifications M.Pub&IntLaw, B.Bus (Local Government)

Experience Celia has been working in the public sector for over 20 years during which time she has developed considerable skills and expertise in the areas of public policy, governance and community engagement. Celia comes with financial management experience and has interests in advocacy and partnership development.

Special Responsibilities Member of Finance and Investment Committee

Jason Karametos

Role Director (appointed 30th April 2018)

Qualifications B Com/LLB (Hons), LLM

Experience Jason is a PwC Partner leading the national industries corporate tax team and has over 18 years experience advising Australian and multinational public companies on broad corporate tax and international tax issues.
Having worked in professional services firms in Australia and abroad, Jason has developed strong international networks and expertise in navigating complex global regulations and risk.
Jason's late father had Parkinson's and through his work with the Board he aims to raise awareness of Parkinson's within the broader community and be an advocate for increase funding for community services and research.
Jason is also an Australian Lawyer of the Supreme Court of Victoria and is currently also a board member and chair of finance for an Independent School in Melbourne.

Special Responsibilities Chair of Finance and Investment Committee

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Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 8 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

Directors Meetings

Name	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
David Finkelstein	8	8
Damien Farrell (resigned 22 August 2017)	1	0
Adam Conrad (resigned 26 February 2018)	5	3
Sue Harper	8	8
Karyn Spilberg	8	8
Shane Murphy	8	6
Philip Thomas	8	7
Dylan Hardy	8	7
Celia Robinson (appointed 10 July 2017)	7	7
Jason Karametos (appointed 30 April 2018)	1	0

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been received and can be found on page 7 of the financial report.

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

.... (Director)

Dated this 25 day of October 2018

walker wayland Advantage

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE DIRECTORS OF PARKINSON'S VICTORIA LIMITED

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012, as auditor for the audit of Parkinson's Victoria Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Walker Wayland Advantage

WALKER WAYLAND ADVANTAGE AUDIT PARTNERSHIP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BEN BESTER
PARTNER

Dated in Melbourne on this 25 day of October 2018

Parkinson's Victoria Limited

ABN 59 604 001 176

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		$	**$**
Revenue	2(b)	1,566,332	1,741,902
Research Revenue		235,488	292,846
Victorian Dept of Human Services Grant		263,786	251,717
Employee Benefits expense		(942,277)	(855,720)
Depreciation amortisation expenses		(16,620)	(18,295)
Operating Lease expense		(51,920)	(41,316)
Finance costs		(14,004)	(14,064)
Research expenses		(362,834)	(160,020)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(642,391)	(564,258)
Current year surplus/(deficit) before income tax	2	**35,560**	**632,792**
Income tax expense		-	-
Net current year surplus/(deficit)		35,560	632,792
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		35,560	632,792
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		**35,560**	**632,792**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		$	**$**
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	735,358	990,628
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	89,691	41,226
Inventories	5	3,118	5,433
Other current assets	6	96,515	74,998
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		924,682	1,112,285
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	7	49,196	33,999
Financial Assets at fair value through Profit or Loss account	8	2,708,905	2,465,276
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,758,101	2,499,275
TOTAL ASSETS		3,682,783	3,611,560
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	10	120,876	109,510
Provisions for Employee Benefits	11	83,221	77,459
Revenue received in advance	12	100,635	87,884
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		304,732	274,853
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions for Employee Benefits	11	17,441	11,657
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		17,441	11,657
TOTAL LIABILITIES		322,173	286,510
NET ASSETS		3,360,610	3,325,050
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Members' funds	9	2,812,974	2,685,640
Research Funds	9	547,636	639,410
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS		3,360,610	3,325,050

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Members' Funds $	Research Funds $	Retained Surplus $
Balance at 1 July 2016	2,207,692	484,565	2,692,258
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	477,948	154,845	632,792
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	477,948	154,845	632,792
Balance at 30 June 2017	2,685,640	639,410	3,325,050
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	127,334	(91,774)	35,560
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	127,334	(91,774)	35,560
Balance at 30 June 2018	2,812,974	547,636	3,360,610

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from donations and bequests		1,502,964	1,910,012
Government grant		263,786	251,717
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,997,833)	(1,677,435)
Interest received		13,484	21,135
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	13	(217,599)	505,429
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase for plant and equipment		(18,603)	(28,943)
Investment in Financial Assets		(152,412)	(2,465,276)
Income from Investments		145,215	115,977
Management fees for Investments		(11,871)	(11,885)
Net cash used in investing activities		(37,671)	(2,390,127)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Finance Costs		-	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from Financing activities			-
Net decrease in cash held		(255,270)	(1,884,699)
Cash on hand at the beginning of the financial year		990,628	2,875,326
Cash on hand at the end of the financial year	3	735,358	990,628

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The financial statements cover Parkinson's Victoria Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Parkinson's Victoria Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 22nd October 2018 by the directors of the company.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods 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 unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. **Revenue**

Revenue is recognised when the company is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified, with reasonable accuracy. Revenues are recognised net of amounts of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the Australian Taxation Office.

Donations collected are recognised as revenue when the company gains continual economic benefit that are probable and the amount of the donation can be measured reliably.

Bequests are recognised as income when received.

Grant revenue is recognised as revenue when the company gains control. When there are conditions attached to the grant revenue relating to the use of those funds for specific purposes it is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until such conditions are met as services provided. Where projects span a number of reporting periods, the income is recognised when the expenditure is incurred.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Membership income is recognised when received.

Event income is recognised after the event is completed. Amounts received (including amounts for event registration, sponsorships and donations) for events in the next financial year are classified as "revenue received in advance" under Current Liabilities.

b. **Inventories on Hand**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

c. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

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

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

Class of Fixed Asset	**Depreciation Rate**
Plant and equipment	15% – 33.30%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

d. **Leases**

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) that are transferred to entities in the economic entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e. **Financial Instruments**

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

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

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

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount included in profit or loss.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) *Available-for-sale investments*

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

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

f. **Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair amount less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

g. **Employee Provisions**

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination 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, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of accounts payable and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

The liability for long service leave is recognised and 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 future wage, 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 currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

h. **Cash on Hand**

Cash on hand equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

i. **Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors**

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors and any outstanding grant receipts. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

j. **Prepayments**

Expenses, including proportion of staff costs, for events to be held in the next financial year are classified as prepayments under current assets. These expenses will be recognised in the period in which the event is held.

k. **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

l. **Income Tax**

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

m. **Intangible Assets**

Software

Software is recorded at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Software has an estimated useful life of between one and three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

n. **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

o. **Comparative Figures**

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

Where the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements must be presented.

p. **Accounts Payable and Other Payables**

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amount being normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

q. **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key estimates

(i) *Impairment*

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

r. **New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods**

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

– AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

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

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

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the company's financial instruments, including hedging activity, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

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

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

  The main changes introduced by the new Standard are as follows:

  - recognition of a right-of-use asset and liability for all leases (excluding short-term leases with less than 12 months of tenure and leases relating to low-value assets);
  - depreciation of right-of-use assets in line with AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment* in profit or loss and unwinding of the liability in principal and interest components;
  - inclusion of variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index or rate at the commencement date;
  - application of a practical expedient to permit a lessee to elect not to separate non-lease components and instead account for all components as a lease; and
  - inclusion of additional disclosure requirements.

  The transitional provisions of AASB 16 allow a lessee to either retrospectively apply the Standard to comparatives in line with AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application as an adjustment to opening equity on the date of initial application.

  Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

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

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

  The AASB 1058 are as follows significant accounting requirements of:

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

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

The transitional provisions of this Standard permit an entity to either: restate the contracts that existed in each prior period presented in accordance with AASB 108 (subject to certain practical expedients); or recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. For this purpose, a completed contract is a contract or transaction for which the entity has recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004 *Contributions*.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

NOTE 2: NET CURRENT YEAR SURPLUS

		2018 $	2017 $
a.	**Expenses**		
	Depreciation and amortisation:		
	– Office Furniture and Equipment	6,157	6,758
	– Software	2,374	11,537
	- Motor Vehicle	8,089	-
	Total depreciation and amortisation expenses	16,620	18,295
	Employee benefits	942,277	855,720
	Audit fees	6,000	6,000
	Rental expense	102,767	86,192
b.	**Significant Revenue**		
	The following significant revenue items are relevant in explaining the financial performance:		
	Victorian Department of Human Services grant – operating	263,786	251,717
	Income from investments	156,549	116,063
	Interest Income	13,497	21,134
	Unrealised gain/(loss) on Financial assets	91,216	(10,136)

NOTE 3: CASH ON HAND

	2018 $	2017 $
Cash at bank – Unrestricted	582,064	700,991
Cash at bank – Research Funds	153,215	289,410
Cash float	79	227
	735,358	990,628

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

	2018 $	2017 $
CURRENT		
Accounts receivable	68,307	31,176
Franking Credits	21,384	10,050
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	89,691	41,226

NOTE 5: INVENTORIES ON HAND

	2018	2017
	$	$
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Stock	3,118	5,433
	3,118	5,433

NOTE 6: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2018	2017
	$	$
Prepayments	96,252	74,897
Sundry Debtors	250	100
Interest receivable	13	-
	96,515	74,997

NOTE 7: PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2018	2017
	$	$
Plant and Equipment		
Motor Vehicles:		
At cost	46,278	73,728
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,329)	(51,122)
Net carrying amount	37,949	22,606
Office equipment:		
At cost	34,978	39,921
Less accumulated depreciation	(30,661)	(29,448)
Net carrying amount	4,317	10,473
Computer Hardware and Software:		
At cost	65,054	56,670
Less accumulated depreciation	(58,124)	(55,750)
Net carrying amount	6,930	920
Total Plant and Equipment	49,196	33,999

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2018	2017
	$	$
Investment in Financial Assets	2,708,905	2,465,276
	2,708,905	2,465,276

These assets are stated at fair value.

NOTE 9: EQUITY

	2018	2017
	$	$
Opening balance – Research Funds	639,410	484,565
Add: Research Receipts	272,816	316,650
Less: Payments	(364,590)	(161,805)
Closing balance – Research Funds	547,636	639,410
Opening balance – Member's Funds	2,685,640	2,207,692
Net surplus/(deficit)	127,334	477,948
Closing balance – Member's Funds	2,812,974	2,685,640
Total Equity	3,360,610	3,325,050

NOTE 10: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2018	2017
	$	$
CURRENT		
Accounts payable	44,546	59,912
Credit Cards	6,239	215
PAYG Withholding Payable	10,119	8,765
General Accruals	21,214	17,862
GST Payable	(5,024)	(7,148)
Other Payables	43,782	29,904
	120,876	109,510

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

NOTE 11: PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2018	2017
	$	$
CURRENT		
Annual Leave	61,817	50,416
Long Service Leave	21,404	27,043
	83,221	77,459
NON-CURRENT		
Long Service Leave	17,441	11,657
	17,441	11,657

NOTE 12: REVENUE RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

	2018	2017
	$	$
Revenue received in advance	100,635	87,884
	100,635	87,884

NOTE 13: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2018	2017
	$	$
Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with net current year surplus		
Net current year surplus	35,560	632,792
Non-cash flows in current year surplus:		
– depreciation and amortisation	16,620	18,295
– Loss/(Gain) on sale/write off of Fixed Assets	(13,215)	(136)
- Income from Investments	(247,765)	(115,977)
- Management fees for Investments	11,871	11,885
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
– (increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	(37,293)	(12,262)
– increase in revenue received in advance	12,752	24,775
– increase in prepayments	(21,355)	(27,956)
– decrease in inventories on hand	2,315	1,117
– (decrease)/increase in accounts payable and other payables	22,911	(27,103)
Cash flows (used in)/provided by operating activities	(217,599)	505,429

NOTE 14: ENTITY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Parkinson's Victoria Limited
587 Canterbury Road
Surrey Hills VIC 3127

The principal place of business is:

Parkinson's Victoria Limited
587 Canterbury Road
Surrey Hills VIC 3127

NOTE 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 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2018, the number of members was 1,496.

PARKINSON'S VICTORIA LIMITED ABN 59 604 001 176

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the registered entity declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 26, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

(Director)

Dated this 25 day of October 2018

walkerwaylandAdvantage

Chartered Accountants & Advisors

Walker Wayland Advantage Audit Partnership

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF PARKINSON'S VICTORIA LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying financial report of Parkinson's Victoria Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, 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 directors declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Parkinson's Victoria Limited has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012,* including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.*

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the 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.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting
Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the responsible entities' financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF PARKINSONS VICTORIA LIMITED (Continued)

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report
The directors of the company 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 ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using 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.

Auditor's Responsibility
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 the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

We 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF PARKINSONS VICTORIA LIMITED (Continued)

We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We communicate with 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.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the directors of Parkinson's Victoria Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Walker Wayland Advantage

WALKER WAYLAND ADVANTAGE AUDIT PARTNERSHIP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BEN BESTER
PARTNER

Dated in Melbourne on this 25 day of October 2018