apls
Advanced Paediatric
Life Support

ADVANCED PAEDIATRIC LIFE SUPPORT, AUSTRALIA
ACN 085 581 362
(“APLS”)

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of the Company
will be held at **Pan Pacific Hotel, Perth** on **24 October 2019** at **4.30pm**

General Business:

1. The Minutes of the APLS AGM for 2018 to be reviewed and if thought fit confirmed by Members.

2. The Annual Report for 2019 for the company will be tabled at the meeting.

3. To consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution that the Annual Report for 2019 including the Financial Statements for the Company for the year ended 30 June 2019 be accepted.

Special Business

1. To consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution that Jason Acworth and André Kogan be appointed as a Member Nominated Director of APLS.

2. * To confirm the appointment of Board Nominated Directors Ian McCall and Lindsay McMillan.

***N.B. This is not a binding vote as these two directors are Board Nominated Directors in accordance with the APLS Constitution.**

Rod Wealands
Secretary

Dated this 14th day of October 2019

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING MINUTES 2018

25 October 2018

Wrest Point, Hobart at 4.45pm

1. The members confirmed the Minutes of the AGM for 2017.

2. The members passed a resolution to endorse Marissa Alexander, Andrew Blanch and Dianne Crellin as Member Nominated Director of the Company in accordance with the Company Constitution.

3. The members passed a resolution to endorse Board Nominated Directors Ian McCall and Lindsay McMillian in accordance with the Company Constitution.

4. Jason Acworth presented the Presidents Report.

5. Phillip Davies (CEO) made a Presentation on the Financial Statements.

6. A resolution was passed by the members to endorse the Financial Statements (Annual Report 2018).

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Directors' Report

30 June 2019

The directors present their report on Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2019. In order to comply with the provisions of the Australian Charities & Not-for-profits Commisions Act 2012 (ACNC Act), the directors report is as follows:

(a) General information

Information on directors

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

Jason Paul Acworth	
Qualifications	MBBS(Hons) GradCertHlthcareSimultn FRACP
Experience	Paediatric Emergency Physician, Queensland Children's Hospital
Special responsibilities	President
Andrew Blanch	
Qualifications	MB BS, FRACP, CHIA
Experience	Chief Medical Information Officer, Chief of Critical Care and Paediatric Emergency Physician, Queensland Children's Hospital
	(Appointed 14 December 2018)
Malcolm Higgins	
Qualifications	BM BS FRACP
Experience	Staff specialist in Paediatric Emergency
	(Resigned on 25 October 2018)
Ian McCall	
Qualifications	BEc., GAICD
Experience	Independent Non-Executive Director. Extensive experience in consulting and strategy development
Dianne Crellin	
Qualifications	BN, Cert Emerg, PGDPaed, MN, NP, FCENA, PhD
Experience	Nurse Practitioner, Royal Children's Hospital
Jennifer Martens	
Qualifications	MB ChB, FACEM
Experience	Emergency and Retrieval Physician, WA
	(Resigned 25 October 2018)
Alan O'Connor	
Qualifications	MB, BCh, BaO, FACEM, FCEM, FRACMA, GAICD, MBA, MPH and MHM
Experience	Emergency Physician in Riverland General Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Adelaide
	(Resigned 25 October 2018)

Directors' Report
30 June 2019

(a) General information

Information on directors

Jacqueline Schutz	
Qualifications	MBBS, FRACP, Dip Obs
Experience	Paediatric Emergency Physician Women's and Children's Hospital, Adelaide
Lindsay McMillan	
Qualifications	DHs. M.Ed. BHA. FAICD. AFACHSM
Experience	Primary Health Care. Health Administration. Executive and Non-Executive Independent Director
Marissa Alexander	
Qualifications	BN, GradCert Paediatric, Child & Youth Health Nursing, CertIV TAE
Experience	Nurse Educator, Queensland Children's Hospital
	(Appointed on 14 December 2018)

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

Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year:

Phillip Davies (LLM, BA (Hons), LLB (Hons), GAICD) has been the company secretary since 2011.

Review of operations

The profit of the Company for the financial year amounted to $ 140,201 (2018: Deficit $ 54,742). The Board has implemented measures to ensure the financial position of the Company is sustainable and in line with its short and long term objectives.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia during the financial year was to provide educational courses on the management of acutely ill and injured children.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Short and long term objectives

The Company's short and long term objectives are to promote excellence in emergency care of ill and injured children through the provision of high quality contemporary education programs for health care professionals. These objectives include the continued delivery of the APLS and PLS.

The Company's longer term objectives also include the development of additional courses and resources as and when required to promote excellence in emergency care of ill and injured children.

Directors' Report

30 June 2019

(a) General information

Strategy for achieving the objectives

The strategies to achieve these abjectives include continuing focus on the delivery of high quality courses and prudent financial management to facilitate ongoing investment in existing and future courses and educational materials and activities.

The deliveries of these courses links directly to the company's objective of promoting excellence in emergency care of ill and injured children.

Performance measures

The company measures its performance based on the number of courses held during the year and the enrolments in same. The feedback of course participants is also a measure of the company's performance as is the number of members.

Additionally, the company sets financial budgets and measures its performance against those budgets. These budgets are designed to maximise the quality of courses and the company's ability to achieve its wider objectives in a cost effective manner. The budgets are also designed to take account of future operating requirements in order to ensure that the company is able to make necessary investments in replacement and acquisition of fixed assets, investment in development of course materials and any other activity benefiting the membership and promoting the long term objectives.

The number of courses held during the year were:

	2019 Actual	2019 Benchmark	2018 Actual	2018 Benchmark
Course held				
APLS 3 day course	69	70	60	64
PLS 1 day course	58	59	65	67

Members' guarantee

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to $ 1 each, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 30 June 2019 the collective liability of members was $ 320 (2018:320).

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

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Directors' Report

30 June 2019

(b) Other items

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 5 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Jason Paul Acworth	5	5
Andrew Blanch	3	3
Malcolm Higgins	2	2
Ian McCall	5	4
Dianne Crellin	5	3
Jennifer Martens	1	1
Alan O'Connor	1	1
Jacqueline Schutz	5	5
Lindsay McMillan	5	4
Marissa Alexander	3	3

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

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

Director: ....
Jason Paul Acworth

Director: ....
Ian McCall

Dated this .... day of 2019

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue			
Training courses	4	**3,919,733**	3,437,954
Interest income	4	**58,439**	55,855
Sundry income	4	**72,163**	87,352
		4,050,335	3,581,161
Expenses			
Bank charges		**(29,702)**	(28,814)
Board meeting expenses		**(40,414)**	(25,481)
Development expenses		**(552)**	(2,220)
Training course expenses		**(1,896,519)**	(1,611,891)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	**(136,574)**	(157,060)
Office expenses		**(383,149)**	(314,850)
Office lease expense		**(249,925)**	(369,667)
Other expenses		**(941)**	(4,614)
Payroll expenses	5	**(977,153)**	(888,371)
Professional fee expenses		**(18,200)**	(13,505)
Publication expenses		**(177,005)**	(219,430)
		(3,910,134)	(3,635,903)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		**140,201**	(54,742)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members		**140,201**	(54,742)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**892,132**	801,891
Trade and other receivables	7	**74,543**	82,431
Inventories	8	**68,564**	88,273
Other financial assets	9	**2,366,037**	2,245,076
Other assets	10	**157,843**	113,906
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**3,559,119**	3,331,577
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial assets	9	**2**	2
Property, plant and equipment	11	**368,901**	456,748
Intangible assets	12	**24,739**	38,788
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**393,642**	495,538
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,952,761**	3,827,115
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	**228,872**	270,298
Lease incentive liability	14	**-**	7,796
Short-term provisions	15	**86,010**	65,140
Income received in advance (training courses)		**1,212,242**	1,182,720
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,527,124**	1,525,954
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term provisions	15	**9,577**	25,302
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**9,577**	25,302
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,536,701**	1,551,256
NET ASSETS		**2,416,060**	2,275,859
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		**2,416,060**	2,275,859
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,416,060**	2,275,859

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2019

	Retained Surplus $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2018	**2,275,859**	**2,275,859**
Surplus for the year	**140,201**	**140,201**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**2,416,060**	**2,416,060**

2018

	Retained Surplus $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2017	2,330,601	2,330,601
Deficit for the year	(54,742)	(54,742)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	2,275,859	2,275,859

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		**4,029,306**	3,839,021
Payments to suppliers		**(3,805,597)**	(3,373,500)
Interest received		**58,439**	37,255
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	**282,148**	502,776
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of plant and equipment		**(70,946)**	(91,271)
Purchase of intangible assets		**-**	(41,989)
Investments in term deposits		**(120,961)**	(50,863)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(191,907)**	(184,123)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**90,241**	318,653
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**801,891**	483,238
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	**892,132**	801,891

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial report covers Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia as an individual entity. Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia is a not-for-for profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 4 October 2019

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the *Corporations Act 2001* and 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. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

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

(b) Leases

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

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(c) Revenue and other income

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received unless they are designated for a specific purpose, where they are carried forward as prepaid income on the statement of financial position.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue from rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

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

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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

(e) Inventories

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

(f) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value. 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.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity’s own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Property, plant and equipment

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

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 2(i) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a diminishing value or straight line basis over their useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	20%
Office Equipment	40%
Computer Equipment	40%
Leasehold improvements	8.33%
Medical Equipment	30% - 40%

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

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.

(h) Financial instruments

For comparative year

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets:

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the Company to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition or
- which are derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

The Company has some derivatives which are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Assets included within this category are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss arising from derivative financial instruments is based on changes in fair value, which is determined by direct reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company's management to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets or which have been designated in this category. The Company's available-for-sale financial assets comprise listed securities.

All available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are only recognised in profit or loss when they are sold or when the investment is impaired.

In the case of impairment or sale, any gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit or loss.

Losses recognised in the prior period statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income resulting from the impairment of debt securities are reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if the subsequent increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities ‘at fair value through profit or loss’ or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Although the Company uses derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency and interest rate risk, it does not hedge account for these transactions.

The Company‘s financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Financial instruments

Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

For current year

The Company has adopted AASB 9 Financial Instruments for the first time in the current year with a date of initial adoption of 1 July 2018.

As part of the adoption of AASB 9, the Company adopted consequential amendments to other accounting standards arising from the issue of AASB 9 as follows:

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements requires the impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In the comparative year, this information was presented as part of other expenses.

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires amended disclosures due to changes arising from AASB 9, this disclosures have been provided for the current year.

The key changes to the Company's accounting policy and the impact on these financial statements from applying AASB 9 are described below.

Financial Assets

The financial assets of the Company have been reclassified into one of the following categories on adoption of AASB 9 based on primarily the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics:

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Financial instruments

Financial Assets

- Measured at amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments (FVOCI - debt)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments (FVOCI - equity).

The adoption of AASB 9 has has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company in the current or prior year.

Impairment of financial assets

The incurred loss model from AASB 139 has been replaced with an expected credit loss model in AASB 9 for assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and fair value through other comprehensive income. This has not resulted in the earlier recognition of credit loss (bad debt provisions).

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(j) Intangible Assets

Software

Software has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. It has an estimated useful life of five years.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, term deposits that can be broken prior to maturity with a nominal break fee and bank overdrafts.

(l) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on government bonds, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

(n) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2019, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(o) 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 Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers and amending standards AASB 2014-5	30 June 2020	AASB 15 introduces a five step process for revenue recognition with the core principle of the new Standard being for entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.	Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 will impact the company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.
AASB 16 Leases	30 June 2020	AASB 16 will cause the majority of leases of an entity to be brought onto the statement of financial position. There are limited exceptions relating to short-term leases and low value assets which may remain off-balance sheet. The calculation of the lease liability will take into account appropriate discount rates, assumptions about lease term and increases in lease payments. A corresponding right to use asset will be recognised which will be amortised over the term of the lease. Rent expense will no longer be shown, the profit and loss impact of the leases will be through amortisation and interest charges.	The directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 will impact the company's financial statements in the following manner, Asset and Liabliites will increase by approximately $1.2M and in 2020 the profit and loss will be impacted by approximately $40K of additional expenses.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors 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 - provisions

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

Key estimates - receivables

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

4 Revenue and Other Income

	2019	2018
	$	$
Training courses		
- day courses	**258,883**	297,635
- standard courses	**3,660,850**	3,140,319
	3,919,733	3,437,954
Interest income		
- other interest received	**58,439**	55,855
Other income		
- venue hire	**64,721**	61,920
- royalty income	**877**	3,430
- miscellaneous income	**6,566**	22,002
	72,164	87,352
Total Revenue	**4,050,336**	3,581,161

5 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Other expenses:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**136,574**	157,060
Payroll expenses	**977,153**	888,371

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	**892,132**	801,891

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:

Cash and cash equivalents	**892,132**	801,891

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

7 Trade and Other Receivables

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	**10,349**	7,850
Provision for impairment	**-**	-
	10,349	7,850
GST receivable	**63,325**	54,263
Other receivables	**869**	20,318
	74,543	82,431

Current trade receivables are generally on 30- day terms. These receivables are assessed for recoverability and a provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. These amounts have been included in other expense items.

The Company does not hold any collateral over any receivables balances.

8 Inventories

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Course consumables	**61,591**	74,407
Manuals	**6,973**	13,866
	68,564	88,273

9 Financial assets

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Term deposits	**2,366,037**	2,245,076
NON-CURRENT		
Shares in unlisted companies	**2**	2

10 Other Assets

	2019 $	2018 $
CURRENT		
Prepayments	**157,843**	113,906

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

11 Property, plant and equipment

	2019 $	2018 $
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	**144,853**	152,153
Accumulated depreciation	**(120,599)**	(120,703)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	**24,254**	31,450
Office equipment		
At cost	**7,817**	-
Accumulated depreciation	**(805)**	-
Total office equipment	**7,012**	-
Computer equipment		
At cost	**39,999**	82,507
Accumulated depreciation	**(26,016)**	(65,767)
Total computer equipment	**13,983**	16,740
Computer software		
At cost	**18,372**	16,534
Accumulated depreciation	**(7,885)**	(581)
Total computer software	**10,487**	15,953
Lease improvements		
At cost	**452,086**	452,086
Accumulated depreciation	**(294,875)**	(257,216)
Total lease improvements	**157,211**	194,870
Medical equipment		
At cost	**563,077**	715,656
Accumulated depreciation	**(407,123)**	(517,921)
Total medical equipment	**155,954**	197,735
Total property, plant and equipment	**368,901**	456,748

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

11 Property, plant and equipment

Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Computer Software	Lease Improvements	Medical Equipment	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2019							
Balance at the beginning of year	**31,450**	**-**	**16,740**	**15,953**	**194,870**	**197,735**	**456,748**
Additions	**-**	**7,817**	**7,064**	**1,837**	**-**	**54,228**	**70,946**
Disposals	**(906)**	**-**	**(1,632)**	**-**	**-**	**(33,277)**	**(35,815)**
Depreciation expense	**(6,290)**	**(805)**	**(8,189)**	**(7,304)**	**(37,658)**	**(62,732)**	**(122,978)**
Balance at the end of the year	**24,254**	**7,012**	**13,983**	**10,486**	**157,212**	**155,954**	**368,901**
Year ended 30 June 2018							
Balance at the beginning of year	38,634	1,165	14,640	-	232,529	212,105	499,073
Additions	1,550	-	10,684	16,534	-	62,503	91,271
Disposals	(879)	(699)	(1,577)	-	-	(2,115)	(5,270)
Depreciation expense	(7,855)	(466)	(7,007)	(581)	(37,659)	(74,758)	(128,326)
Balance at the end of the year	31,450	-	16,740	15,953	194,870	197,735	456,748

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

12 Intangible Assets

	2019	2018
	$	$
Development Costs		
Cost	**41,234**	143,670
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**(16,495)**	(104,882)
Net carrying value	**24,739**	38,788
Total Intangible Assets	**24,739**	38,788

Movements in carrying amounts of intangible assets

	Development Costs	Total
	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2019		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**38,788**	**38,788**
Disposals	**(454)**	**(454)**
Amortisation	**(13,595)**	**(13,595)**
Closing value at 30 June 2019	**24,739**	**24,739**

	Development Costs	Total
Year ended 30 June 2018		
Balance at the beginning of the year	25,533	25,533
Additions	41,989	41,989
Amortisation	(28,734)	(28,734)
Closing value at 30 June 2018	38,788	38,788

13 Trade and Other Payables

	2019	2018
Current		
Trade payables	**176,105**	213,322
Employee benefits	**13,208**	9,258
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	**39,559**	47,718
	228,872	270,298

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

14 Lease Incentive Liability

	2019	2018
	$	$
Unsecured liabilities:		
Current	**-**	7,796

The company received a lease incentive during the 2011 financial year in connection with the fit-out of the premises located at Level 5, 505 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

The lease incentive has been accounted for in accordance with UIG Interpretation 115: Operating Leases - Incentives. Under UIG Interpretation 115, the lease incentive is to be recognised as a reduction in rent expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

15 Employee Provisions

	2019	2018
CURRENT		
Annual leave	**47,267**	65,140
Long service leave	**38,743**	-
	86,010	65,140
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	**9,577**	25,302

Employee provisions represent amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service.

Based on past experience, the company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements have have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

16 Capital and Leasing Commitments

Operating Leases

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:	2019	2018
- not later than one year	**310,498**	267,665
- between one year and five years	**1,277,753**	1,070,658
- later than five years	**-**	200,748
	1,588,251	1,539,071

The property lease is a non-cancellable operating lease contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements with a six year eleven month term with an option for an additional five year term.

17 Financial Risk Management

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

The Company'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 Company is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk - interest rate risk and price risk

Financial instruments used

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

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

Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and the use of derivatives.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia's activities.

The day-to-day risk management is carried out by Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia's finance function under policies and objectives which have been approved by the Board of Directors. The Chief Financial Officer has been delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes which follow the objectives and policies. This includes monitoring the levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk and assessment of market forecasts for interest rate and foreign exchange movements.

The Board of Directors receives monthly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

17 Financial Risk Management

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company’s management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company’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 Company 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 an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as 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 Company 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.

Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liabilities.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

The Company‘s liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Within 1 year		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	**892,132**	801,891	**-**	-	**-**	-	**892,132**	801,891
Trade and other receivables	**11,218**	28,168	**-**	-	**-**	-	**11,218**	28,168
Other financial assets	**2,366,037**	2,245,076	**-**	-	**-**	-	**2,366,037**	2,245,076
	3,269,387	3,075,135	**-**	-	**-**	-	**3,269,387**	3,075,135
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	**(176,105)**	(213,322)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(176,105)**	(213,322)
Lease incentive liability	**-**	(7,796)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	(7,796)
	(176,105)	(221,118)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(176,105)**	(221,118)
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments	**3,093,282**	2,854,017	**-**	-	**-**	-	**3,093,282**	2,854,017

17 Financial Risk Management

Credit risk

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

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

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. 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.

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 Board receives monthly reports summarising the turnover, trade receivables balance and aging profile of each of the key customers individually and the Company'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.

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.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

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

On a geographical basis, the Company has significant credit risk exposures in Australia given the substantial operations in those regions.

The following table details the Company'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 Company 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 Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

17 Financial Risk Management

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

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired (days overdue) < 30	31-60	61-90	> 90	Within initial trade terms
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Parent							
2019							
Trade receivables	**10,349**	**-**	**1,386**	**3,103**	**5,860**	**-**	**-**
Other receivables	**869**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**869**
Total	**11,218**	**-**	**1,386**	**3,103**	**5,860**	**-**	**869**
2018							
Trade receivables	7,850	-	-	-	-	-	7,850
Other receivables	20,318	-	20,318	-	-	-	-
Total	28,168	-	20,318	-	-	-	7,850

The Company 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.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as funds are borrowed at floating and fixed rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Longer-term borrowings are therefore usually at fixed rates. At the reporting date, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through its bank borrowings, which are subject to variable interest rates.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the net result for the year and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +0.50% and -0.50% (2018: +0.50%/-0.50%), with effect from the beginning of the year. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions and economist reports.

The calculations are based on the financial instruments held at each reporting date. All other variables are held constant.

17 Financial Risk Management

	2019		2018	
	+0.50%	-0.50%	+0.50%	-0.50%
	$	$	$	$
Net results	**12,080**	**(12,080)**	11,225	(11,225)
Equity	**12,080**	**(12,080)**	11,225	(11,225)

(ii) Other price risk

The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

The price risk for the unlisted securities held by the Company is immaterial in terms of the possible impact on profit or loss or total equity. It has therefore not been included in the sensitivity analysis.

18 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Differences in fair values and carrying values of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the company. Most of these instruments which are carried at amortised cost are to be held until maturity and therefore the net fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

18 Fair Value Measurement

	2019		2018	
	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair value
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**892,132**	**892,132**	801,891	801,891
Trade and other receivables	**11,218**	**11,218**	28,168	28,168
Term deposits	**2,366,037**	**2,366,037**	2,245,076	2,245,076
Fair Value through OCI:				
at cost				
- unlisted investments	**2**	**2**	2	2
Total financial assets	**3,269,389**	**3,269,389**	3,075,137	3,075,137
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**176,105**	**176,105**	213,322	213,322
Lease incentive liability	**-**	**-**	7,796	7,796
Total financial liabilities	**176,105**	**176,105**	221,118	221,118

19 Operating Segments

Segment information

The company operates in a not-for-profit capacity as a public educational institution to educate people in the medical profession. Courses are conducted in all capital cities and various regional areas in Australia.

20 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 $ 1 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2019 the number of members was 320 (2018: 320).

21 Auditors' Remuneration

	2019	2018
	$	$
Remuneration of the auditor of the company, Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd, for:		
- auditing the financial statements	**7,930**	7,930
- other services	**1,270**	1,270
Total	**9,200**	9,200

Other services include assistance with the preparation of the financial statements of the Company.

22 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018:None).

23 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia during the year are as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Short-term benefits (salary, superannuation and movement in annual leave provision and long service leave provision)	**207,088**	200,554
Long-term benefits (increase in long service leave provision)	**15,627**	1,865
Post-employment benefits	**19,950**	19,950
	242,665	222,369

24 Cash Flow Information

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

	2019	2018
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	**140,201**	(54,742)
Non-cash flows in surplus / (deficit):		
- depreciation and amortisation	**136,574**	157,060
- loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**36,268**	5,270
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**7,888**	(15,201)
- decrease in other assets	**(43,936)**	28,250
- decrease/(increase) in inventories	**19,708**	24,283
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	**29,522**	310,316
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(41,426)**	69,268
- (decrease) in lease incentive liability	**(7,796)**	(41,990)
- increase in provisions	**5,145**	20,262
Cashflow from operating activities	**282,148**	502,776

25 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 4 October 2019 by the Board of Directors.

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

26 Company Details

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

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia
Level 5, 505 Little Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Directors' Declaration

The Board of Directors declare that, in their opinion:

1. There are reasonable grounds to believe that Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and

2. The attached financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 32, thereto satisy the requirements of Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

   (a) giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance fof the Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia; and

   (b) comply with Australian Accounting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors pursuant to Regulation 60-15 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Director ....
Jason Paul Acworth

Director ....
Ian McCall

Dated this .... day of 2019

Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia

ABN: 49 085 581 362

Independent Audit Report to the members of Advanced Paediatric Life Support, Australia