

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

A.B.N. 32 381 598 200

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

A.B.N. 32 381 598 200

TRUSTEE'S REPORT

Your directors present their report on the trust for the year ended 30 June 2020.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors of the Trustee company in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

R Harris (appointed July 2014)
C Bradford (appointed July 2014)
L Macken (resigned December 2019)

O Flower (appointed July 2014)
F Child (appointed July 2014)

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

OPERATING RESULTS

The Trust produced a net loss for the financial year amounting to \$333,017 (2019 profit: \$568,900).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

A review of the operations of the Trust during the financial year and the results of those operations shows that the principal activity of the Trust was to promote the advancement of critical care education.

MISSION/PURPOSE

The Trust aims to educate in critical care and provide support and facilitate health promotion and the prevention and control of disease in human beings with specific reference to diseases endemic to the practice of critical care.

GOALS

In support of the Trust's objectives and dominant purpose, the Trust shall also engage in:

- developing, supporting and facilitating innovative initiatives in Critical Care Education;
- fostering collaboration and sharing education;
- promoting equitable access to Critical Care Education initiatives;
- developing open access programmes in developing regions for Critical Care Education initiatives;
- seeking affiliations with other associations or bodies with similar or complimentary objects;
- providing information to other professional bodies as well as government bodies and institutions;
- promoting excellence in Critical Care through maintenance of knowledge and skill base;
- supporting initiatives in Critical Care that promote professional well-being, networking and the sharing of information;
- supporting initiatives in Critical Care that promote multi-disciplinary learning;
- providing a membership body for individuals and organisations that promote Critical Care Education;
- using appropriate media to disseminate information concerning Critical Care Education;
- doing all such other lawful things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the above objectives;
- the objects of the Trust must be consistent with its requirements to maintain its tax concession charity and deductible gift recipient status and the Trust is prohibited from doing anything to jeopardise this status or including an object or purpose which is inconsistent with either of the following:
 - (a) its not for profit status
 - (b) its tax concession charity and deductible gift recipient status.

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONT'D)

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Trust measures its performance on the basis of sound financial results through prudent management of limited resources and the promotion of critical care education. The longer term measurement of this success is seen in better patient outcomes for the general public.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

The COVID-19 pandemic has been significantly affecting the financial environment. There is a possibility that it will significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of these operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in future financial years.

As at the date of this report, it is not possible to reliably estimate the financial effect (if any) of the virus on the Trust's operations. There have been no other significant events occurring after the reporting period which may affect either the Trust's operations or results of those operations or the Trust's state of affairs.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

There are no likely developments in the operations of the company, which are expected to affect the results of the Trust's operations in subsequent financial years.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Trust's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the commencement of the financial year no director of the Trustee company has received or become entitled to receive, a benefit because of a contract that the director, a firm of which the director is a member, or an entity in which the director has a substantial financial interest, has made with:

- The Trust, or
- An entity that the Trust controlled or a body corporate that was related to the Trust, when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive, the benefit.

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Trust paid a premium to insure certain officers of the Trustee company, details of the nature of the cover and premium paid are prohibited from disclosure in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board

Trustee Director

TINWORTH & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the attached financial report of Critical Care Education Trust ("the entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the Directors' Report.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Critical Care Education Trust is in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Australian Charity & Not-for-profit Commission, including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, and the Australian Charity & Not-for-profit Commission.

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 Directors in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charity & Not-for-profit Commission and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standard 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. 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 to assist the Directors to meet the requirements of the Australian Charity & Not-for-profit Commission. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for other purposes

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The directors of the Trustee company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Australian Charity & Not-for-profit Commission and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes 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 Company'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 the members either intend to cease operations, or have 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.

WWW.TINWORTH.COM

LEVEL 2, 66 BERRY ST NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 | P (02) 9922 4644 | F (02) 9959 3642 | ABN 43 624 513 140

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

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

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

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.



MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Dated this *23* day of *November* 2020

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenues	2	105,574	3,920,644
Foreign exchange gain		35,905	30,875
Conference expenses		-	(3,206,144)
Administration expenses		<u>(474,496)</u>	<u>(176,475)</u>
Profit (loss) before income tax		(333,017)	568,900
Income tax expense	1	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit (loss) after income tax		(333,017)	568,900
Other comprehensive income after income tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>(333,017)</u>	<u>568,900</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to members of the entity		<u>(333,017)</u>	<u>568,900</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,463,256	1,728,834
Trade and other receivables	4	32,876	212,734
Other assets	5	<u>329,267</u>	<u>1,810</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,825,399</u>	<u>1,943,378</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Rental bond		8,795	-
Loan to Airway Society		13,928	-
Fixed assets	6	<u>8,596</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>31,319</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,856,718</u>	<u>1,943,378</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	22,494	32,897
Income received in advance		240,909	-
Provision	8	<u>15,851</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>279,254</u>	<u>32,897</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>279,254</u>	<u>32,897</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,577,464</u>	<u>1,910,481</u>
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		<u>1,577,464</u>	<u>1,910,481</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,577,464</u>	<u>1,910,481</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	Retained Earnings
	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2018	1,341,581
Profit (Loss) for the 2019 year	<u>568,900</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2019	1,910,481
Profit (Loss) for the 2020 year	<u>(333,017)</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2020	<u>1,577,464</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Members' & Customers' Receipts		520,565	4,096,212
Interest Received		5,776	337
Payments to Suppliers & Donations		<u>(802,091)</u>	<u>(3,490,050)</u>
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	11	<u>(275,750)</u>	<u>606,499</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets		(11,805)	-
Loan to Airway Society		<u>(13,928)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities		<u>(25,733)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(301,483)	606,499
Cash at the Beginning of The Financial Year		1,728,834	1,091,460
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		<u>35,905</u>	<u>30,875</u>
Cash at the End of the Financial Year	3	<u>1,463,256</u>	<u>1,728,834</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report is a general purpose financial report and covers the Critical Care Education Trust.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report, except for the cash flow information, has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historic 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 report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Income Tax

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

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Association commits itself to either the purchase or sale of an asset.

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'fair value through profit or loss', in which case the transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivable do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost, or
- Fair value through profit and loss

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- A contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies
- Held for trading, or
- Initially designated as at fair value through profit and loss

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

- Fair value through other comprehensive income
- Fair value through profit and loss

Measurement is on the basis of the two primary criteria:

- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, and
- The business model for managing the financial assets

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- The financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- The contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates
- The business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The entity initially designates financial instruments as measured at fair value through profit and loss if:

- It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.
- It is in accordance to the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that was part of the entity of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- It is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished. An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantial modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- All risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- The entity no longer controls the asset

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the profit or loss.

Depreciation of Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis. All assets are depreciated using the straight line basis so as to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life to the company.

Depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	10.0%
Fixtures and Fittings	12.5%

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

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

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. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

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

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue (cont'd)

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

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered to be a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as revenue on receipt.

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Service Tax ("GST").

Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense or for receivables or payables which are recognised inclusive of GST where applicable.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables.

Trade and other payables

Trade 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 amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for the liability for employee entitlements arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee entitlements expected to be settled within one year together with entitlements arising from wages and salaries and annual leave which will be settled after one year have been measured at their nominal amount. Other employee entitlements payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those entitlements. Contributions are made to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred. The Trust has no legal obligation to provide benefits to employees on retirement.

Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors of the Trustee company evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report 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 - impairment

The Trust assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Trust that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use or current replacement calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Comparative figures

When required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current year.

New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Initial application of AASB 9, AASB 15 and AASB 1058

- AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

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 Trust 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 recognize 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 hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge of non-financial items. Should the Trust 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.

- 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 significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

- Income arising from an excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the related contributions by owners, increase 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 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.
- AASB 15 applies where there is an "enforceable" contract with a customer with "sufficiently specific" performance obligations which results in income being recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied under AASB 15, as opposed to immediate income recognition under AASB 1058. AASB 15 introduces a five-step approach to revenue recognition which is far more prescriptive than AASB 118: Revenue.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
2. Revenue		
Sponsorship & conference income	41,725	3,920,307
Interest received	5,776	337
Cash flow boost	40,073	-
JobKeeper	18,000	-
	<u>105,574</u>	<u>3,920,644</u>
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at Bank	441,795	698,121
Cash at Bank – Euro	469,839	891,121
Critical Care	-	643
Critical Care BCM	-	83,902
Basic Course	6,274	5,193
Airways workshop	37,077	39,813
ECMO Course	983	983
CALS Course	1,613	2,146
TAS Multicurrency Account	-	6,243
SMACC Reach Donation	-	669
Term Deposit	505,675	-
	<u>1,463,256</u>	<u>1,728,834</u>
4. Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade debtors	31,743	162,654
GST refundable	1,133	50,080
	<u>32,876</u>	<u>212,734</u>

Credit risk

The Trust has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the Trust is considered to relate to the class of assets described as conference receivables.

The following table details the Trust's receivables exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the Trust and the member counterparty to the transaction.

Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining their willingness to pay and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Trust. The balances of receivables that remain within initial terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

2020	Gross Amount	Past due & impaired	Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)				Within initial trade terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	32,876	-	-	-	-	400	32,476

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

2020 2019
\$ \$

4. Trade and Other Receivables (cont'd)

2019	Gross Amount	Past due & impaired	Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)				Within initial trade terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	212,734	-	-	-	-	-	212,734

Trade and other receivables

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

Collateral held as security

No collateral is held as security for any of the trade and other receivables.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

Trade debtors	31,743	162,654
GST refundable	1,133	50,080
	<u>32,876</u>	<u>212,734</u>

5. Other assets

Prepayments	328,737	1,810
Holding account	530	-
	<u>329,267</u>	<u>1,810</u>

6. Fixed assets

Office equipment	7,459	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,905)	-
Website	4,346	-
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,304)	-
	<u>8,596</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Trade and other payables

Trade creditors & accruals	8,609	32,897
Credit card	294	-
PAYG payable	11,985	-
Super payable	1,606	-
	<u>22,494</u>	<u>32,897</u>

8. Provision

Employee entitlements	<u>15,851</u>	<u>-</u>
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CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2020	2019
\$	\$

9. Related party transactions

No director of the trustee company receives directly or indirectly any fees, bonuses or other remuneration as a consequence of their appointment to the Board.

10. Financial instruments

The Trust's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments and short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The Trust does not have any derivative financial instruments at 30 June 2020.

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Director's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Trust in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Directors' on a regular basis.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets

Cash & cash equivalents	1,463,256	1,728,834
Trade & other receivables	<u>32,876</u>	<u>212,734</u>
	<u>1,496,132</u>	<u>1,941,568</u>

Financial liabilities

Trade & other payables	<u>22,494</u>	<u>32,897</u>
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i. Treasury risk management

A finance committee consisting of senior Board members meet on a regular basis to analyse currency and interest rate exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

ii. Financial risks

The main risks the Trust is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Interest rate risk

All financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing except for the following:
Cash assets at an average interest rate for the year of 0.36% (2019: 0.03%).

Foreign currency risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the trust holds financial instruments which are other than the AUD functional currency of the trust. Fluctuations in the US dollar and the Euro may impact on the trusts financial results unless those exposures are appropriately hedged. The trustees intend to use these foreign bank accounts to finance future SMACC conferences and accordingly believe this to represent a partial natural hedge.

Interest rate risk

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
10. Financial instruments (cont'd)		
<p>The Trust's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.</p>		
Floating rate instruments		
Cash & cash equivalents	<u>1,463,256</u>	<u>1,728,834</u>

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Trust might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities

The Trust manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from various sources
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- managing credit risk related to financial assets
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within one year	
<i>Financial liabilities due for payment:</i>		
Trade & other payables excluding deferred income	<u>22,494</u>	<u>32,897</u>
Total expected outflows	<u>22,494</u>	<u>32,897</u>
<i>Financial assets – cash flows realisable:</i>		
Cash & cash equivalents	1,463,256	1,728,834
Trade & other receivables	<u>32,876</u>	<u>212,734</u>
Total anticipated inflows	<u>1,496,132</u>	<u>1,941,568</u>
Net (outflows) inflows on financial instruments	<u>1,473,638</u>	<u>1,908,671</u>

Foreign exchange risk

The Trust is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies by holding US dollar and Euro bank accounts. These accounts are not hedged.

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contractual obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes utilisation of systems for that approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms are normally 14-30 days from the date of invoice.

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$

10. Financial instruments (cont'd)

Customers that do not meet the Trust's strict credit policies may only purchase in cash or using recognised credit cards.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain high credit ratings or in entities that the finance committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the balance sheet. The Trust has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

Trade & other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality aggregates of such amounts are as detailed in Note 5.

The Trust does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered in to by the Trust.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the finance committee in accordance with approved Committee policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested in counterparties with a Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating of at least A-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash based on S&P counterparty credit ratings.

Cash and cash equivalents

A-1+ rated	1,463,256	1,728,834
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Price risk

The Trust is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

Net fair values

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 balance sheet. 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 judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated, Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below.

Differences between 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.

	2020		2019	
	Net carrying value	Net fair value	Net carrying value	Net fair value
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	1,463,256	1,463,256	1,728,834	1,728,834
Trade & other receivables	32,876	32,876	212,734	212,734
Total financial assets	1,496,132	1,496,132	1,941,568	1,941,568

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

	2020		2019	
	\$		\$	
10. Financial instruments (cont'd)				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & other payables	22,494	22,494	32,897	32,897
Total financial liabilities	<u>22,494</u>	<u>22,494</u>	<u>32,897</u>	<u>32,897</u>

The fair values of these financial assets have been based on the closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period, excluding transaction costs.

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Trust's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reporting at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2020		
+/- 2% in interest rates	<u>31,921</u>	<u>31,921</u>
Year ended 30 June 2019		
+/- 2% in interest rates	<u>28,203</u>	<u>28,203</u>

11. Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to profit (loss) from ordinary activities after income tax

Operating Profit (Loss) after Income Tax	(333,017)	568,900
Add/Deduct Non-cash flows		
- Depreciation	3,209	-
- Forex gain	(35,905)	(30,875)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
- (Increase) Decrease in Receivables	179,858	(198,304)
- (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	(336,252)	265,185
- Increase (Decrease) in Payables	(10,403)	1,865
- Increase (Decrease) in Fees in Advance	240,909	(272)
- Increase (Decrease) in LSL/AL	<u>15,851</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash (used in) provided by Operating Activities	<u>275,750</u>	<u>606,499</u>

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

A.B.N. 32 381 598 200

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

12. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The COVID-19 pandemic has been significantly affecting the financial environment. There is a possibility that it will significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of these operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in future financial years.

As at the date of this report, it is not possible to reliably estimate the financial effect (if any) of the virus on the Trust's operations. There have been no other significant events occurring after the reporting period which may affect either the Trust's operations or results of those operations or the Trust's state of affairs.

13. Trust Details

The principal place of business of the Trust is:
Critical Care Education Trust
Level 3 33-35 Atchison Street
St Leonards NSW 2065

TINWORTH & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

COMPILATION REPORT TO CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

On the basis of information provided by the directors of the Critical Care Education Trust, we have compiled in accordance with APES 315: 'Statement on Compilation of Financial Reports', the special purpose financial report of the Critical Care Education Trust for the year ended 30 June 2020, as set out in the attached Detailed Profit and Loss Statement.

The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is to provide private information to the directors of the Trustee Company. The extent to which Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements have or have not been adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial report set out in Note 1.

The directors are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used are and are appropriate to satisfy the requirements of the directors.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided, into a financial report. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

To the extent permitted by law, we do not accept liability for any loss or damage which any person, other than the Trust, may suffer arising from any negligence on our part. No person should rely on the special purpose financial report without having an audit or review conducted.

The special purpose financial report was prepared for the benefit of the Trust and its members and the purpose identified above. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special purpose financial report.



MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 11/23/ 2020

CRITICAL CARE EDUCATION TRUST

A.B.N. 32 381 598 200

PRIVATE INFORMATION FOR THE DIRECTORS
ON THE 2020 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Business Events Sydney funding	-	164,091
Delegate income	2,175	-
Merchandise	-	17,553
Registration fees	39,550	2,731,045
Sponsorships	-	384,477
Welcome reception & Gala dinner	-	40,362
Workshops	-	564,673
Donation	-	18,106
Cash flow boost	40,073	-
JobKeeper	18,000	-
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	35,905	30,875
Interest received	5,776	337
	<u>141,479</u>	<u>3,951,519</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Accreditation	-	14,482
Administrative expense	90,676	97,521
Audit fee	3,780	2,480
Basic Course expense	-	-
Consultants	79,395	56,800
Depreciation	3,209	-
Design & Printing	1,058	18,772
Exchange gain/loss	-	-
Exhibition	-	334,599
Filing fees	1,123	1,370
Food & Beverage	11,525	833,198
Insurance	5,578	12,942
Legal expenses	3,167	2,930
Management fee	6,812	298,274
other conference	-	378,501
Secretariat expenses	-	11,373
Social functions	-	107,429
Speakers	457	328,764
Venue	-	845,797
Wages	220,876	-
Staff expenses	12,126	-
Superannuation	19,477	-
Workshop/course expenses	15,237	37,387
	<u>474,496</u>	<u>3,382,619</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	<u>(333,017)</u>	<u>568,900</u>

This financial statement should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report