

# 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

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AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (NSW) LIMITED



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# PRESIDENT'S REPORT

**DR DANIELLE MCMULLEN**

**IT HAS BEEN A CHALLENGING** 12 months for healthcare workers and our patients. But when I look back at the issues we were dealing with one year ago today, I am relieved and buoyed by the progress we have made in coming to terms with the pandemic.

The fears that our health system would be overrun, our PPE stocks wouldn't be sufficient, or we would find ourselves in a position with greater demand than supply of respirators weighed heavily on all of us working in healthcare.

While logistically challenging, grappling with the rollout of COVID-19 vaccinations during a period of almost zero community transmission is preferable to the alternative. My thoughts are with those who have suffered or succumbed during our pandemic, and with our colleagues around the world.

All of us are looking forward to the return to normal – although in a country that seems to constantly be battling some form of a severe weather event, be that drought, bushfires, or floods, it's hard to know exactly when that might be.

In terms of hospital activity, the most recent quarterly report from the Bureau of Health Information (BHI) indicates that ED activity exceeded pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2020.

There were 792,671 emergency department attendances in October to December 2020, up 2.1% (16,015) compared with the same quarter the previous year and the highest number of attendances for any quarter over the past five years. Triage categories 2 (emergency) and 5 (non-urgent) presentations were up by 3.2% (3,117) and 35.3% (24,594), respectively.

It's obvious from the numbers that while activity dropped during the height of the pandemic in 2020, we are back to the same pressures we faced previously.

We know our hospitals and healthcare staff are struggling to meet patient demand and we continue to advocate on the issue of public hospital funding.

AMA (NSW) called on the State Government to recognise that health infrastructure alone will not meet the needs of patients. Building new hospitals and improving facilities is just one aspect of improving healthcare delivery. We need adequate recurrent funding if we are to adequately address the mounting pressure on our healthcare system. Novel funding models continue to be discussed, and we will ensure there is appropriate profession engagement as this develops.

We also face a significant backlog in elective surgery. Despite a herculean effort and massive increase in elective surgery activity after the short-term suspension in 2020, we're still facing long waiting lists.

At the end of December 2020, the number of people on the elective surgery waiting list was similar to the same time in 2019. However, the number of people waiting longer than clinically recommended was five times higher than the previous year. Seventy percent of those patients are in the non-urgent category.

For patients in rural and regional NSW, the backlog in elective surgery is even more pronounced.

Patients in Far West NSW wait 435 days for non-urgent elective surgery – more than 100 days above the median waiting time of 320 days. On the Mid-North Coast, the wait time is 351 days and in Northern NSW it is 341 days. Patients in Western NSW wait up to 348 days.

It is clear that more needs to be done to improve healthcare for rural, regional and remote residents of NSW.

AMA (NSW) made a submission to the Parliamentary Inquiry into Health Outcomes and Access to Health and Hospital Services in Rural, Regional and Remote New South Wales.

Whilst we are aware of the challenges of delivering healthcare in rural and remote communities; as well as the inadequate, or absence of, services that have resulted in some very poor outcomes and very sad circumstances for individuals and their families, AMA (NSW)'s focus is on what improvements can be made to prevent these scenarios.

We prepared our written submission with the input of our members who have experience working in rural, regional, and remote facilities.

By collating their feedback, together with work we undertake on a day-to-day basis, we formed the view that there are a number of initiatives that could be developed to improve services.

We look forward to working with our members, Government and other stakeholders to develop these initiatives and improve healthcare for all residents of NSW.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank all of our members for sticking by us through this difficult year, and more importantly for sticking by your patients. We shared our patients' stresses – between fires, pandemics and floods, we have been there alongside our communities. Thank you for your ongoing commitment to your patients, the profession and the AMA.



# HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

**DR FRED BETROS**

**AS THE HONORARY TREASURER,** I am pleased to report to members that during an unprecedented year, total revenue for the year to 31 December 2020 was \$5.4 million which did exceed 2019 total income by over \$300K. However, the financial result for 2020 is showing as a total loss of \$200K due to the impact of the downturn in the investments markets which was impacted by COVID-19.

Due to recent changes in accounting standards, movements in investment portfolios are now recorded in profit and loss statements rather than the traditional reserve movements in balance sheets. Due to Covid-19, investment funds managed by our investment advisers have impacted the current year loss reported as a change in fair value of investments of an increase of only \$140K compared to an increase of \$857K for 2019.

For the 2020 year, there were additional costs associated with staff redundancies which are non-recurring expenses and we have already seen since December 2020 a strong rebound in Investments.

The total membership base has slightly decreased from in 2020 compared to 2019. This can be attributed to losses in DIT members due to the dissolution of the Alliance. We have continued to pick up DIT members since the dissolution and currently are at over 2,000 members.

As mentioned earlier, staff numbers have decreased from 31 in the 2019 year to 23 in 2020, while continuing to provide great service to members at the various stages of their careers.

The association's strong partnership arrangements and the income received from sponsorship and advertising continues to provide an attractive financial return to both our members and to AMA (NSW).

The AMA balance sheet remains strong and healthy with total assets of close to \$21 million and high levels of funds held in a range of asset classes such as cash \$2.7 million, financial assets including investments of \$10 million, investment property \$5.4 million, and property plant and equipment of \$2.7 million. The total land and buildings are held at a cost of only \$8 million in the AMA House site, which is an important asset in the ever-changing property landscape of St Leonards.

With more activity planned for 2021, The AMA (NSW) Charitable Foundation income for the 2020 financial year was \$1,043, which was slightly less from the \$5,690 for 2019. The AMA (NSW) Charitable Foundation loss was \$21,024 and included a donation of \$20,000 to the Medical Benevolent Society.

The Professional Freedom Fund (PFF) income for the 2020 year of \$121 was similar to the 2019 level of \$123. PFF reported a small loss of \$937 with total expenditure kept at very low-cost base.

Importantly, the balance of accumulated funds at the year-end stands at a positive \$6,008. The fund continues to remain in existence should the need arise in the future to call on contributions to assist the AMA (NSW) in resolving those issues impacting on the future of the medical profession.

During 2020, in a year of uncertainty, a number of important strategic reviews were undertaken, as well as key negotiations. The business has continued to work on increased and worthwhile communication and support for members, plus the further development of key strategic partnerships that benefit our members.

I would like to thank the CEO and her team for all their hard work and dedication. I also wish to thank the Board, the Audit and Risk Committee, and my colleagues on the Council of AMA (NSW) for their support.

## Directors' report

The directors of Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited (the "Company") submit herewith the annual financial report of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the directors report as follows:

The names and particulars of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Particulars</b>
Dr Danielle McMullen	President and Chair (appointed President and Chair - 26 May 2020)
Dr Andrew Zuschmann	Vice President (appointed Vice President - 26 May 2020)
Dr Fred Betros	Honorary Treasurer, Audit & Risk Committee Chair
Dr Michael Bonning	Chair, AMA (NSW) Council, Director
Dr Sandy Jusuf	Chair, HPC, Director
Dr Costa Boyages	Chair, PIC, Director
Dr Sanjay Hettige	Director, DIT Committee Representative
Dr Kean-Seng Lim	Director
Dr Kathryn Austin	Director
Dr Brendan Steinfort	Director (resigned - 26 May 2020)
Dr Katherine Kearney	Director (resigned - 11 February 2020)

The above named directors held office during the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year.

## Company secretary

Dr Fred Betros was appointed as Company Secretary from 25 June 2019.

## Principal activities

The company's principal activity in the course of the financial year was to advance and maintain the professional freedom, welfare and interests of medical practitioners and their patients through effective advocacy in New South Wales, to represent the profession to the public and governments and to increase community awareness of health issues. During the financial year, there was no significant change in the nature of that activity.

## Review of operations

The company's operating revenue (as disclosed in Note 4) for the year was \$4,140,493 (2019: 3,801,116).

The company's operations resulted in a net loss of \$199,505 (2019: profit \$38,500) as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Loss from operations	(925,360)	(1,570,668)
Net gain from investment fund (Note 19)	725,855	1,609,168
Net profit/(loss)	<u>(199,505)</u>	<u>38,500</u>

## Changes in state of affairs

During the financial year, there was no significant change in the state of affairs of the company other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereon.

## Future developments

Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the company in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company. Accordingly, this information has not been disclosed in this report.

## Directors' report (continued)

### Subsequent events

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing. The outbreak and the response of Governments in dealing with the pandemic is interfering with general activity levels within the community, the economy and the operations of the business. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain as at the date of this report however, the Company will continue to closely monitor developments and respond appropriately.

No other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has 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 subsequent financial years.

### Dividends

The Constitution does not permit the distribution of dividends to its members.

### Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring certain officers of the company. The officers of the company covered by the insurance policy include the directors, councillors and members of the Secretariat.

The liabilities insured include costs and expenses that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of the company or a related body corporate.

The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

### Directors' meetings

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director). During the financial year, 10 board meetings were held.

	Board of Directors	
	Attended	Held
Dr Danielle McMullen	10	10
Dr Andrew Zuschmann	9	10
Dr Michael Bonning	10	10
Dr Fred Betros	9	10
Dr Sandy Jusuf	10	10
Dr Kean-Seng Lim	10	10
Dr Kathryn Austin	7	7
Dr Costa Boyages	10	10
Dr Sanjay Hettige	7	7
Dr Brendan Steinfort	2	3

## Directors' report

### Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 11 of the annual report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D. McMullen', enclosed within a large, stylized, hand-drawn oval shape.

Dr Danielle McMullen  
President  
Sydney, 30 March 2021



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The Board of Directors  
Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited  
Level 6, 69 Christie Street  
ST LEONARDS NSW 2065

30 March 2021

Dear Board Members

**Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited**

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Carlo Pasqualini  
Partner  
Chartered Accountants

## **Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited**

### ***Opinion***

We have audited the financial report of Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited (the "Entity"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Entity, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

### ***Basis for Opinion***

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Entity, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

### ***Other Information***

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprises Directors' Report included in the Entity's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Deloitte.

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

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

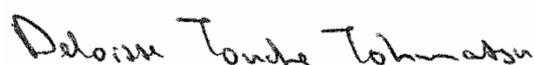
## ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

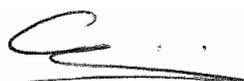
As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



Carlo Pasqualini  
Partner  
Chartered Accountants  
Sydney, 30 March 2021

## Directors' report

The directors declare that:

- (a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
  
- (b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Danielle McMullen', enclosed within a large, hand-drawn oval shape.

Dr Danielle McMullen  
President  
Sydney, 30 March 2021

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income  
for the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 \$</b>	<b>2019 \$</b>
Revenue	4	5,375,044	5,070,434
Employee benefits expenses		(3,094,331)	(2,981,919)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6(b)	(300,961)	(326,811)
Depreciation expense related to the investment property	6(b)	(268,512)	(224,239)
Legal fees		(62,762)	(274,412)
Magazine production and distribution		(56,568)	(172,692)
Audit fee		(41,475)	(47,950)
Membership development costs		(385,302)	(313,326)
Insurance costs		(67,275)	(51,809)
Meeting costs		(20,227)	(48,309)
Seminar costs		(43,864)	(79,668)
Telephone expenses		(51,962)	(57,304)
Travel and entertainment expenses		(9,877)	(35,089)
Printing and postage		(97,420)	(64,430)
Computer network and database		(270,701)	(220,816)
Administration and Sinking fund levies – Christie Street		(304,976)	(276,116)
Other expenses from ordinary activities	5	(604,962)	(713,576)
Interest expense		(32,519)	-
Changes in fair value of investments		139,145	856,532
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>(199,505)</b>	<b>38,500</b>
Income tax expense	2(c)	-	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>(199,505)</b>	<b>38,500</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>(199,505)</b>	<b>38,500</b>

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 19 to 41.

## Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,711,022	3,306,412
Trade and other receivables	8	41,903	218,994
Other assets	12	93,947	129,595
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,846,872</b>	<b>3,655,001</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Other financial assets	9	10,098,919	9,647,001
Investment property	10	5,353,614	3,932,169
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,675,616	2,862,913
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>18,128,149</b>	<b>16,442,083</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>20,975,021</b>	<b>20,097,084</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	13	1,484,635	1,653,047
Provisions	14	613,746	682,589
Borrowings	16	593,886	-
Other liabilities	15	950,520	916,310
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>3,642,787</b>	<b>3,251,946</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	14	7,371	13,638
Borrowings	16	692,868	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>700,239</b>	<b>13,638</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>4,343,026</b>	<b>3,265,584</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>16,631,995</b>	<b>16,831,500</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained earnings	17	16,631,995	16,831,500
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>16,631,995</b>	<b>16,831,500</b>

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 19 to 41.

## Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2019	16,793,000	16,793,000
Net profit for the year	38,500	38,500
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>38,500</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>16,831,500</b>	<b>16,831,500</b>
Balance at 1 January 2020	16,831,500	16,831,500
Net loss for the year	(199,505)	(199,505)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>(199,505)</b>	<b>(199,505)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>16,631,995</b>	<b>16,631,995</b>

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 19 to 41.

## Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b> \$	<b>2019</b> \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers and members		5,611,753	4,803,735
Payments to suppliers and employees		(5,690,335)	(5,724,330)
Net cash used in operating activities	21(b)	(78,582)	(920,595)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest received		29,290	58,650
Dividends received		408,357	453,218
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(163,991)	(38,933)
Proceeds from the sale of investments – financial assets		1,304,770	1,079,666
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		53,908	-
Payment for investments – financial assets		(1,713,420)	(1,541,056)
Payment for investments – properties		(1,689,957)	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(1,771,043)	11,545
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings		1,254,235	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		1,254,235	-
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(595,390)	(909,050)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		3,306,412	4,215,462
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	21(a)	2,711,022	3,306,412

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 19 to 41.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 1. General information

Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited (the company) is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee incorporated and operating in Australia.

Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited registered office and its principal place of business is as follows:

#### Registered office and principal place of business

Level 6, 69 Christie Street  
St Leonards, NSW 2065

The company's principal activity in the course of the financial year was to advance and maintain the professional freedom, welfare and interests of medical practitioners and their patients through effective advocacy in New South Wales, to represent the profession to the public and governments and to increase community awareness of health issues. During the financial year, there was no significant change in the nature of that activity.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 30 March 2021.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

#### Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Refer to Note 3 for a discussion of critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies, and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

#### Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. For the financial period, the adoption of these amended standards and interpretation had no material impact on the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

#### Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

At the date of authorization of the financial report, certain Accounting Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective. The directors are still in a process of determining the potential impact of the revised Standards and Interpretation on the Company's financial statements. As at the date of authorisation of the financial report, the directors do not intend to early apply the standards.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

#### (a) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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

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

#### (b) Revenue

##### ***Revenue from contracts with customers***

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

In cases where there is an 'enforceable' contract with a customer with 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 where income is recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

In all other cases (where the contract is not 'enforceable' or the performance obligations are not 'sufficiently specific'), the transaction is accounted for under AASB 1058.

##### Sales of goods and disposal of assets

Revenue from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets is recognised when the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods. Revenue from the sales of goods is recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

##### Rendering of services – Subscription Revenue

Revenue from services is recognised in the period the services are provided. Subscription revenue is recognised as performance obligations are satisfied over time.

##### Rental revenue

Revenue from operating leases is recognised in accordance with the company's accounting policy outlined in Note 2(i).

##### Dividend and interest revenue

Dividend revenue from investments is recognised when the company's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) Revenue (continued)

##### **Government Grants**

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

#### (c) Income tax

Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited is income tax exempt pursuant to the Income Tax Assessment Act.

#### (d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of financial position.

#### (e) Financial assets

Investments are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: 'investments and other financial assets' or 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

##### Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments.

##### Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

##### Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (e) Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

##### Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

##### Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

#### (f) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Plant and equipment, buildings and equipment under finance lease are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes recognised on a prospective basis.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

	2020	2019
• Buildings	33 1/3 years	33 1/3 years
• Equipment, furniture and fittings	3 – 6 years	3 – 6 years
• Motor vehicles	5 years	5 years

#### (h) Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on investment property. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

	2020	2019
Buildings	33 1/3 years	33 1/3 years

#### (i) Leases

##### Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

##### Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (i) Leases (continued)

##### Company as lessee (continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Company applies AASB 136 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other expenses" in profit or loss.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (j) Impairment of long-lived assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### (k) Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

#### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

#### (l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

**(m) Trade and other payables**

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

**(n) Comparative amounts**

Comparative amounts have been realigned where necessary to agree with the current year presentation. There was no change in the profit or net assets.

### 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

#### Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below), that management has made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

#### Financial Assets – investments

Note 9 sets out the categories of other financial assets held. In accordance with the accounting policy used by the company as described in Note 2(e), these investments in managed funds are held at fair value with revaluation adjustments recognised directly in profit or loss. In accordance with the requirements of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, the directors have reviewed whether there is any objective evidence that the investments held are impaired.

#### Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and investment properties

The management reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and investment properties (respectively), at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of regulatory changes and industry practices associated with operational safety, technical innovations or some other event.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

## 4. Revenue

An analysis of the company's revenue for the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<u>Operating revenue</u>		
Subscription revenue	3,321,314	3,135,835
Commission and fees	283,556	272,651
Interest – other entities	24,913	50,475
Sponsorship	23,650	42,150
Magazine advertising income	133,855	161,620
Seminar income	7,377	2,737
Other (i)	345,828	135,649
	<u>4,140,493</u>	<u>3,801,116</u>
<u>Non-operating revenue</u>		
Dividends – investments	408,357	453,215
Interest – investments	4,377	8,175
Options – investments	-	(55,135)
Gain/ loss on investment	(44,081)	56,236
Rental revenue – investment property	865,898	806,827
	<u>1,234,551</u>	<u>1,269,318</u>
	<u>5,375,044</u>	<u>5,070,434</u>

- (i) This includes government incentives of \$130,200 received during the year in respect of Cashflow boost and Payroll tax exemption credits.

## 5. Other expenses from ordinary activities

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Consultancy	59,220	65,168
President stipend	150,268	141,762
Investment fee	51,796	65,951
Office expense	63,325	93,709
Building cost	60,780	77,030
Repairs & maintenance	7,832	10,250
Other operating expenses	211,741	259,706
	<u>604,962</u>	<u>713,576</u>

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 6. Profit/(loss) for the year

#### (a) Gains and losses

Profit/(loss) for the year has been arrived at after crediting/(charging) the following gains and losses:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,581	-
Gain/ (loss) on sale of investments	(44,081)	56,234
	<u>(40,500)</u>	<u>56,234</u>

#### (b) Other expenses

Profit/(loss) for the year includes the following expenses:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	300,960	326,811
Depreciation of Ground floor, Level 4 and Level 5, 69 Christie St investment property (Investment Fund Assets) (Note 10)	268,512	224,239
Employee benefits expense – Defined contribution plans (Superannuation)	248,282	242,606
Interest expense on borrowings	32,519	-

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

## 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash at bank and on hand – for operating purposes	2,711,022	3,306,412

## 8. Trade and other receivables

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade receivables	24,320	188,575
Allowance for expected credit losses	(5,000)	(5,000)
	<u>19,320</u>	<u>183,575</u>
Accrued income	21,533	35,419
Amounts due from related parties:		
Professional Freedom Foundation	1,050	-
	<u>41,903</u>	<u>218,994</u>

## 9. Other financial assets

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash at bank – for investing purposes	774,684	1,018,612
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	9,324,235	8,628,389
	<u>10,098,919</u>	<u>9,647,001</u>
Investments held in managed funds		

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 10. Investment property

	Ground floor level 4 and level 5, 69 Christie St at cost \$
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	
Balance at 1 January 2019	7,265,281
Additions	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	7,265,281
Additions	1,689,957
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	8,955,238
<b>Accumulated depreciation/amortisation</b>	
Balance at 1 January 2019	(3,108,873)
Depreciation expense	(224,239)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	(3,333,112)
Depreciation expense	(268,512)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	(3,601,624)
<b>Net book value</b>	
As at 31 December 2019	3,932,169
As at 31 December 2020	5,353,614

The investment property consists of the ground floor, level 4 and level 5 of 69 Christie Street, St. Leonards. Based on current available market information, the Directors are satisfied that the current market value of the property exceeds its carrying value at 31 December 2020 and there are no indicators of impairment.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

## 11. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings at cost \$	Equipment, furniture and fittings at cost \$	Motor vehicles at cost \$	Software \$	Total \$
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>					
Balance at 1 January 2019	5,019,871	741,728	123,558	289,282	6,174,439
Additions	-	1,879	-	37,055	38,934
Disposals/ write offs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>5,019,871</b>	<b>743,607</b>	<b>123,558</b>	<b>326,337</b>	<b>6,213,373</b>
Additions	-	44,200	119,791	-	163,991
Disposals/ write offs	-	(341,469)	(123,560)	(3,386)	(468,415)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>5,019,871</b>	<b>446,338</b>	<b>119,789</b>	<b>322,951</b>	<b>5,908,949</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation</b>					
Balance at 1 January 2019	(2,237,670)	(632,905)	(41,329)	(111,744)	(3,023,648)
Disposals/ write offs	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(155,119)	(18,824)	(24,712)	(128,156)	(326,811)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(2,392,789)</b>	<b>(651,729)</b>	<b>(66,041)</b>	<b>(239,900)</b>	<b>(3,350,459)</b>
Disposals/ write offs	-	336,115	78,585	3,386	418,086
Depreciation expense	(155,119)	(38,104)	(22,691)	(85,046)	(300,960)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>(2,547,908)</b>	<b>(353,718)</b>	<b>(10,147)</b>	<b>(321,560)</b>	<b>(3,233,333)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
As at 31 December 2019	2,627,082	91,878	57,517	86,437	2,862,913
As at 31 December 2020	2,471,963	92,620	109,642	1,391	2,675,616

As of 31 December 2020, the Company has no capital expenditure commitment (2019: NIL).

## 12. Other assets

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Prepayments	93,947	129,595

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 13. Trade and other payables

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade payables (i)	226,399	294,022
Subscriptions due to:		
Australian Medical Association Limited	1,135,799	1,161,482
AMA Tasmania	-	3,189
AMA South Australia	-	2,313
The Australian Salaried Medical Officers' Federation ("ASMOF")	-	68,892
Medical Benevolent Association	736	650
Amounts owing to related parties:		
The AMA (NSW) Charitable Foundation	461	20,698
Goods and services tax (GST) payable	121,240	101,801
	<u>1,484,635</u>	<u>1,653,047</u>

- (i) The average credit period on general purchases goods or services from various suppliers is 30 days. No interest is charged on overdue payables. The company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

### 14. Provisions

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Current</b>		
Employee benefits	613,746	682,589
<b>Non-current</b>		
Employee benefits	7,371	13,638
	<u>621,117</u>	<u>696,227</u>

### 15. Other liabilities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income received in advance	28,308	13,840
Subscriptions received in advance	922,212	902,470
	<u>950,520</u>	<u>916,310</u>

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

## 16. Borrowings

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<u>Secured</u>		
Bank loans – current	593,886	-
Bank loans – non – current	692,868	-
	1,286,754	-

In February 2020, the Company has obtained a business loan facility with a bank for a credit limit of \$1,350,000. The facility bears a variable rate (currently at 3.38% per annum) and is secured over the Company's property. The facility expires on 7 February 2023.

## 17. Retained earnings

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Balance at beginning of financial year	16,831,500	16,793,000
Net profit/(loss) for the year	(199,505)	38,500
Balance at end of financial year	16,631,995	16,831,500

## 18. Members' guarantee

Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited is a company limited by guarantee. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up while they are a member or within one year after they cease to be a member for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before the time at which they cease to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for an adjustment of the rights of contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding two dollars.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 19. Investment fund

In the financial year ended 31 December 2001, the Unit Trust of Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited (the Trust) sold freehold land and a building, and on 31 December 2001 the Trust was wound up. The proceeds from the sale of the land and building and the net assets distributed to the company when the Trust was wound up, were invested in a portfolio of financial instruments referred to by the company as the "Investment Fund".

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<u>At fair value</u>		
Non-current financial assets:		
Cash at bank – for investing purposes	774,684	1,018,612
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	9,324,235	8,628,389
Investment property at depreciated cost (Note 10)	5,353,614	3,932,169
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total investment fund	15,452,533	13,579,170
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Certain income/(expenses) generated by the investment fund and included in the income statement include:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Rental income on investment property	865,898	806,827
Expenses incurred in maintaining investment property & depreciation	(563,526)	(450,729)
Dividends	408,357	453,215
Options – Investments (loss)/gain	-	(55,135)
Interest received	4,377	8,175
Interest expense	(32,519)	-
Brokerage costs	(51,796)	(65,951)
Unrealised fair value gain	139,145	856,532
Gain/ (loss) on sales	(44,081)	56,234
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	725,855	1,609,168
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

## 20. Assets and liabilities of trusts for which the company is trustee

Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited, as trustee for The AMA (NSW) Charitable Foundation, has a right of indemnity from the trust's assets. Details of the underlying assets and liabilities are as follows:

	<b>AMA (NSW) Charitable Foundation</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	72,384	72,698
Amount receivable from Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited	461	20,698
Other assets	-	1
	<u>72,845</u>	<u>93,397</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Creditors and accruals	<u>1,523</u>	<u>1,051</u>
	<u>1,523</u>	<u>1,051</u>

## 21. Notes to the statement of cash flows

## (a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>2,711,022</u>	<u>3,306,412</u>

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 21. Notes to the statement of cash flows (continued)

#### (b) Reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Profit/(loss) for the year	(199,505)	38,500
Loss/ (gain) on sale of investments	44,081	(56,234)
Depreciation	569,473	551,050
Investment fee and charges	51,796	65,591
Interest income received and receivable	(29,290)	(58,650)
Interest expense on borrowings	32,519	-
Loss/(gain) Option - investments	-	55,135
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipments	(3,581)	-
Dividends received and receivable	(408,357)	(453,218)
Changes in fair value of investments	(139,145)	(856,532)
<i>Changes in net assets and liabilities:</i>		
<i>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</i>		
Trade and other receivables	177,091	(114,868)
Other assets	35,648	52,271
<i>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</i>		
Trade and other payables	(168,412)	(224,665)
Provisions	(75,110)	112,078
Other liabilities	34,210	(31,053)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(78,582)</u>	<u>(920,595)</u>

### 22. Financial instruments

#### (a) Categories of financial instruments

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Loans and receivables	41,903	218,994
Cash and cash equivalents	2,711,022	3,306,412
Cash at bank – for investing purposes	774,684	1,018,612
Investments carried at fair value	9,324,235	8,628,389

#### (b) Financial risk management objectives

The Board of Directors manage the financial risks relating to the operations of the Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. The Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited has managed these risks by entering into term deposits with fixed interest rates.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 22. Financial instruments (continued)

#### (c) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

#### (d) Interest rate risk management

The Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited is exposed to interest rate risk through its financial assets held as term deposits at the bank. The Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited manages the risk by monitoring and re-evaluating the terms of the deposit every 3 months when the asset matures. Management will review the interest rates available to achieve the best rate possible in the current market.

#### Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

At reporting date, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's net profit would increase/decrease by \$9,315 (2019: \$15,654). This is mainly attributable to the expected change in the fair value of the term deposit based on a variable interest rate.

The company's sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations has remained constant during the current period due to the term of term deposits remaining 3 months to maturity.

#### (e) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

#### (f) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximates their net fair values. The net fair values of financial assets are determined in accordance with their market price.

#### (g) Currency risk

The Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited does not undertake any transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence no exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises.

#### (h) Capital risk management

The Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern for the benefits of its members. The Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2019.

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 22. Financial instruments (continued)

#### (i) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The company manages financial and liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances and banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

#### Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Variable interest rate \$	Fixed interest rate maturity		Non- interest bearing \$	Total \$
			Less than 1 year \$	More than 1 year and less than 5 years \$		
<b>2020</b>						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	226,399	226,399
Subscriptions due to other entities	-	-	-	-	1,136,535	1,136,535
Amounts owed to related parties	-	-	-	-	461	461
Borrowings	3.38%	-	-	1,286,754	-	1,286,754
			-	-	1,286,754	1,363,395
			-	-	1,869,326	1,869,326
<b>2019</b>						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	294,090	294,090
Subscriptions due to other entities	-	-	-	-	1,554,538	1,554,538
Amounts owed to related parties	-	-	-	-	20,698	20,698
			-	-	1,869,326	1,869,326

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

## 22. Financial instruments (continued)

## (i) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The following table details the company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the company anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Variable interest rate \$	Fixed interest rate maturity		Non- interest bearing \$	Total \$
			Less than 1 year \$	More than 1 year and less than 5 years \$		
<b>2020</b>						
Cash:						
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Cheque	-	-	-	-	847,100	847,100
Cheque	1.50%	-	1,862,922	-	-	1,862,922
			1,862,922		848,100	2,711,022
Trade and other receivables:						
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	40,853	40,853
Amount due from related party	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,050
			1,862,922	-	890,003	2,752,925
<b>2019</b>						
Cash:						
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Cheque	-	-	-	-	174,602	174,602
Cheque	1.50%	-	1,554,538	-	-	1,554,538
Term deposit	1.25%	-	172,574	-	-	172,574
Term deposit	1.75%	-	1,403,698	-	-	1,403,698
			3,130,810	-	175,602	3,306,412
Trade and other receivables:						
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	183,575	183,575
			-	-	359,177	3,489,987

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 22. Financial instruments (continued)

#### (j) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices; and
- the fair value of financial assets investments in managed funds are reference to the valuation provided by investment fund manager; and

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximates their fair values.

### 23. Key management personnel compensation

a) The names of the directors who served during the financial year are as follows:

Dr Danielle McMullen  
Dr Andrew Zuschmann  
Dr Fred Betros  
Dr Michael Bonning  
Dr Sandy Jusuf  
Dr Kean-Seng Lim  
Dr Kathryn Austin  
Dr Costa Boyages  
Dr Sanjay Hettige  
Dr Brendon Steinfort  
Dr Katherine Kearney

The aggregate compensation made to directors of the company is set out below:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	<u>150,268</u>	<u>141,762</u>

During the year, the President received remuneration from the company in accordance with a Directors resolution.

b) The names of the key management during the financial year are as follows:

Fiona Davies	Chief Executive Officer
Robyn Napier	Medical Director
Kerry Evripidou	Director of Services
Stephen Patterson	Chief Financial Officer

The aggregate compensation made to key management of the company is set out below:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	<u>768,638</u>	<u>746,668</u>

## Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

### 24. Related party transactions

#### (a) Transactions with key management personnel

##### Directors' compensation

Details of key management personnel compensation are disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements.

#### (b) Transactions with other related parties

##### Transactions between Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited and its related parties

During the financial year, the following transactions occurred between the company and its other related parties:

- The AMA (NSW) Charitable Foundation, a related party: At 31 December 2020, there was an amount of \$461 (2019: \$20,698) payable to the company by Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited.
- The Professional Freedom Fund, a related party: At 31 December 2020, there was an amount of \$1,050 (2019: \$Nil) receivable from the Fund by Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited.

### 25. Remuneration of auditors

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Auditor of the entity</b>		
Audit of the financial report	41,475	47,500

The auditor of Australian Medical Association (NSW) Limited is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

### 26. Subsequent events

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing. The outbreak and the response of Governments in dealing with the pandemic is interfering with general activity levels within the community, the economy and the operations of the business. The scale and duration of these developments remain uncertain as at the date of this report however, the Company will continue to closely monitor developments and respond appropriately.

No other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has 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 subsequent financial years.

# NOTES

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