AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

DIRECTORS

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

Prof. Markus Seibel – MD, PhD, FRACP
A/Prof.Nick Pocock – MB, BS, MD
Prof Elaine Dennison – MB, BChir MA, PhD
Prof Emma Duncan – MBBS (Hons), PhD, FRACP, MRCP
A/Prof Nathan Pavlos B.Sc (Hons), PhD
Prof Rachelle Buchbinder MBBS (Hons), MSc, PhD, FRACP, FAHMS
A/Prof Paul Anderson BSc, PhD
Prof Peter Croucher BSc, PhD
Prof Robin Daly B.Appl.Sci (Hons), PhD
A/Prof Allison Pettit BSc (Biotech), BSc (Hons), PhD

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

Company Secretary – The following person held the position of company secretary at the end of the financial year.

A/Prof Paul H Anderson was appointed company secretary in 2015.

OPERATING RESULTS
The company produced a net profit (loss) after income tax for the financial year of $(64,441). (2016 Loss $51,305).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS
A review of the operations of the company during the financial year and the results of those operations are as follows:

- The principal activity of the company during the financial year was to support, promote, foster, develop and assist the study of research in and the acquisition, dissemination and application of knowledge and information concerning bone and mineral metabolism in all its aspects.
- No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the financial year.
- No significant change in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM OBJECTIVES
The company's short term and long term objective is to:

- To promote and assist research into bone and mineral metabolism

STRATEGIES

To achieve its stated objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:
- The directors operate the company in a prudent and conservative fashion so as to ensure the continued financial viability of the company which allows for the continuation of research into bone and mineral metabolism.
- The company fosters working partnership with both local and international bodies who have similar aims in order to achieve its stated objectives.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The company measures its performance on the basis of sound financial results through prudent management of limited resources and the promotion of research into bone and mineral metabolism. The longer term measurement of this success is seen in better patient outcomes for the general public.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

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

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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

DIVIDENDS

The company is limited by guarantee and the Constitution does not permit the distribution of dividends to its members.

No dividends have been paid, declared or proposed by the company since the commencement of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the commencement of the financial year no director of the 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 company, or
- An entity that the company controlled or a body corporate that was related to the company, when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive, the benefit.

OPTIONS

The company does not have a share capital as it is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, no options over interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium to insure certain officers of the 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.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

DIRECTORS MEETINGS

During the year ended 30 June 2017, 7 meetings of the company's directors were held.

For each director, particulars of the relevant numbers of meetings held and attended during the period of directorship are shown below:

Director	Meetings Eligible To Attend	Meetings Attended
Prof Markus Seibel	7	5
A/Prof Nick Pocock	7	6
Prof Elaine Dennison	7	4
Prof Emma Duncan	7	7
A/Prof Nathan Pavlos	7	7
Prof Rachelle Buchbinder	7	1
Prof Peter Croucher	7	6
Prof Robin Daly	7	7
Dr Allison Pettit	7	7
A/Prof Paul Anderson	7	7

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $100.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2017, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $31,500. (2016 $38,500).

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5.

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

Director:

Dated this day of 2017

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 there has been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor's independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

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

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

Opinion
We have audited the attached financial report of Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society ("the entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of recognised income and expenditure, 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 Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards , 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 Directors in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 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 of our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report
The directors 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 Corporations Act 2001 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.

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 board's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by members.

- 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- 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 day of 2017

LEVEL 2 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 P: (02) 9922 4644 F: (02) 9959 3642

PRINCIPAL: MARK TINWORTH CA

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 27 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:

   (a) comply with Accounting Standards and;

   (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that of the entity.

2. 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.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director:

Dated this day of 2017

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Revenue	**2**	353,009	533,324
Administration expense		(158,207)	(51,541)
Meeting expense		(160,638)	(442,816)
Depreciation expense		(721)	(1,828)
Award expense		(44,700)	(39,011)
Employee expenses		(53,183)	(49,433)
Profit before income tax		(64,440)	(51,305)
Income tax expense	**1**	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year after income tax		(64,440)	(51,305)
Other comprehensive income			
Income tax expense on other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year after tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(64,440)	(51,305)

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,065,858	1,130,852
Trade and other receivables	6	2,271	10,926
Prepayments	7	5,494	3,586
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,073,624	1,145,364
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	-	721
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	721
TOTAL ASSETS		1,073,624	1,146,085
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade & other payables	9	30,838	38,859
TOTAL LIABILITIES		30,838	38,859
NET ASSETS		1,042,786	1,107,226
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Retained earnings		1,042,786	1,107,226
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS		1,042,786	1,107,226

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	Retained Earnings
Balance 1 July 2014		1,078,785
Profit(loss) for the 2015 year		79,747
Balance as at 30 June 2015		1,158,532
Profit (loss) for the 2016 year		(51,305)
Balance as at 30 June 2016		1,107,226
Profit (loss) for the 2017 year		(64,440)
Balance as at 30 June 2017		1,042,786

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Members’ & customers’ receipts		328,119	451,351
Interest received		23,620	33,388
Payments to suppliers		(416,733)	(568,607)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	13	(64,994)	(83,868)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(64,994)	(83,868)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		1,130,852	1,214,720
Cash at the end of the financial year	5	1,065,858	1,130,852

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report covers the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society as an individual entity. Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements were authorised for issue on 10 August 2017.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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 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.

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, comprising trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, financial assets and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit & loss in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit & loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

1 the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition

2 less principal repayments

3 plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognized and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and

4 less any reduction for impairment

The effective interest rate method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Classification and subsequent measurement (Cont)

financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss

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

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Available-for-sale financial assets

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

Held to maturity

These investments have fixed maturities, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. Any held to maturity investments held by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the board assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the assoiation reviews the carrying values of it tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the assets fair value less cost to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value.

Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

De-recognition

Financial assets are de-recognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are de-recognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire.

The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and their fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in 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 and any accumulated impairment losses

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 association.

Depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

Plant and Equipment	2% - 50%

An assets' 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 statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services by the association 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.

Provisions

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

Revenue

Membership revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and is brought to account on receipts basis during the year. The membership year currently runs from 1 July to 30 June.

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue (Cont)
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.

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.

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 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 group.

Key estimates - impairment
The company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company 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.

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards
During the current year, the Society has adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The adoption of these standards has impacted the recognition, measurement and disclosure of certain transactions. The following is an explanation of the impact the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations has had on the financial statements of the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society.

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

These Standards are applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting))and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified requirements for hedge accounting. These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and de-recognition requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classification of financial assets;
- simplifying to the accounting of embedded derivatives';
- upfront accounting for expected credit loss;
- and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income.
- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- The new revenue recognition Standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. In relation to not-for –profit entities, AASB 15 will be applicable only to exchange transactions and is not expected to impact the company's financial statements.

The Association has not yet been able to reasonably estimate the impact of these pronouncements on its financial statements.

- AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure {AASB 1,2,3,5,7,8,101,102,107,108,110,111,112,116,117,119,121,123,124,127,128,131,133,134,136,137,138,140,141,1050 & 1052 and Interpretations 2,4,5,14,17,127,129 & 1052} (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013).

  AASB 1053 establishes a revised differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of financial reporting requirements for those entities preparing general purpose financial statements;

  Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards; and

  Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.
  Tier 2 of the framework comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1, but contains significantly fewer disclosure requirements.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements

The Executive believe the Society qualifies for the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities. However it is yet to determine whether to adopt the reduced disclosure requirements.

- AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 {AASB 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,2009-11,2010-7,101,102,108,110,116,117,118,119,120,121,128,131,132,133,134,136,138,139,140,141,1004,1023 & 1038 and interpretations 2,4,12,13,14,17,19,131 & 132} (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).
  AASB 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single Standard a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement.

  These standards are not expected to significantly impact on the Society.

- AASB 2011-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards –Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income {AASB 1,5,7,101,112,120,121,132,133,134,1039 & 1049} (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013).

  The main change arising from this Standard is the requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially re-classifiable to profit or loss subsequently.

  This Standard affects presentation only and is therefore not expected to significantly impact the Society.

	2017 $	2016 $
2 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
Interest	26,575	28,013
Membership & journal	83,364	63,159
Densitometry courses	70,107	69,386
Sponsorship	19,182	19,182
Meeting revenue	152,117	352,786
Sundry income	1,664	798
	353,009	533,324
3 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		
Determined after taking account of:		
Depreciation expense	721	1,828
4 AUDITORS REMUNERATION		
Auditing financial report	5,059	4,746
5 CASH		
Cash at bank – cheque account	64,166	107,419
Term deposits	1,001,692	1,023,433
	1,065,858	1,130,852

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 2.79% (2016 2.78%); these deposits have an average maturity of 90 days

	2017 $	2016 $
6 RECEIVABLES		
Sundry debtors	897	7,867
Interest receivable	1,374	3,059
	2,271	10,926

Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing loans and generally are receivable within 30 days.

6 RECEIVABLES (continued)

Credit risk

The company 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 company is considered to relate to the class of assets described as distributions receivable.

The following table details the company's distributions receivable 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 company 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 company.

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

2017	**Gross Amount**	**Past due & impaired**	**Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)**				**Within initial trade terms**
			<30	**31-60**	**61-90**	**>90**	
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Sundry debtor	897	-	-	-	-	-	897
Interest receivable	1,374	-	1,374	-	-	-	-
Total	2,271	-	1,374	-	-	-	897

2016	**Gross Amount**	**Past due & impaired**	**Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)**				**Within initial trade terms**
			<30	**31-60**	**61-90**	**>90**	
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Sundry debtor	7,867	-	-	-	-	-	7,867
Interest receivables	3,059	-	3,059	-	-	-	-
Total	10,926	-	3,059	-	-	-	7,867

The company 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

	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Trade and other receivables		
- total current	2,271	10,926

	2017 $	2016 $
7 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	5,494	3,586

8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2017	2016
Office equipment – at cost	29,214	29,214
Less accumulated depreciation	(29,214)	(28,493)
	-	721

Movement in carrying amounts

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

	2017	2016
Balance at the beginning of the year	721	2,549
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	(721)	(1,828)
Carrying amount at end of year	-	721

9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017	2016
Other payables	30,838	38,859

Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

	2017	2016
Trade and other payables		
- total current	30,838	38,859
Less: GST payable	-	-
Less: Deferred revenue	-	2,955
Financial liabilities as trade & other payables	30,838	35,904

No collateral has been pledged for any of the trade and other payables balances.

10 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company is not aware of any contingent liabilities that are in existence at the date of the signing of this report.

11 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There has not arisen in the interval between end of financial period and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature, which in the opinion of the Director's of the company, will affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of these operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

	2017 $	2016 $

12 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

13 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of profit or loss from ordinary Activities after income tax with net cash flows from operations

	2017 $	2016 $
Net profit (loss) after income tax	(64,440)	(51,305)
Non cash flows		
- Depreciation	721	1,828
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- Decrease (increase) in trade & other receivables	1,685	9,080
- Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(1,908)	19,183
- (Decrease) Increase in deferred revenue	(2,955)	(74,014)
- (Decrease) Increase in trade & other payables	1,903	11,360
Net Cash generated by operating activities	(64,994)	(83,868)

14 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the company during the year are as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Short-term employee benefits	48,599	45,278
Post employment benefits	4,584	4,155
	53,183	49,433

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

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

The company does not have any derivative financial instruments at 30 June 2017.

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board 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:

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	2017 $	2016 $
Financial assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	64,166	107,419
Short term deposits	1,001,692	1,023,433
Trade & other receivables	1,374	3,059
Total financial assets	1,067,232	1,133,911
Financial liabilities		
Trade & other payable	30,838	35,904
Total financial liabilities	30,838	35,904

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 company 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 2.41% (2016 2.38%)

Foreign currency risk
The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies

Interest rate risk
The company'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 this will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

Floating rate instruments

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash & cash equivalents	64,166	107,419
Short term deposits	1,001,692	1,023,433
	1,065,858	1,130,852

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

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The company 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

	2017 $	2016 $
	Within one year	
Financial liabilities due for payment		
Trade & other payables	30,838	35,904
Total expected outflows	30,838	35,904
Financial assets – cash flows realisable		
Cash & cash equivalents	1,065,858	1,130,852
Trade & other receivables	1,374	3,059
Total anticipated inflows	1,067,232	1,133,911
Net inflows on financial instruments	1,036,394	1,098,007

Foreign exchange risk
The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies

Credit risk
Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract 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. Customers that do not meet the company’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 rating 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 company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

	2017	2016
	$	$

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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 6

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $	2016 $
A2 rated	433,029	422,734
A1- rated	64,166	107,419
A-2 rated	568,663	600,699
	1,065,858	1,130,852

Price risk
The company 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 arms 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.

	2017		2016	
	Net carrying value	Net fair value	Net carrying value	Net fair value
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	1,065,858	1,065,858	1,130,852	1,130,852
Trade & other receivables	1,374	1,374	3,059	3,059
Total financial assets	1,067,232	1,067,232	1,133,911	1,133,911
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & other payables	30,838	30,838	35,904	35,904
Total financial liabilities	30,838	30,838	35,904	35,904

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

	2017	2016
	$	$

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(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 company's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported 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 2017	**$**	**$**
+/- 2% in interest rates	21,863	21,863
Year ended 30 June 2016		
+/- 2% in interest rates	23,355	23,355

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Management controls the capital of the entity to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its operations and promotion of research into bone and mineral metabolism and that returns from investments are maximised within tolerable risk parameters. The Board ensures the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The entities capital consists of financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

The Board effectively manages the entities capital by assessing the entities financial risks and responding to changes in these risks and in the market. There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the entity since the previous year. The strategy of the entity is to maintain a gearing ratio at 0%.

The gearing ratios for the years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 are as follows:

	Note	2017	2016
Total borrowings			-
Less cash on hand	**5**	(1,065,858)	(1,130,852)
Net Debt			-
Total equity (retained surplus)		1,042,786	1,107,226
Total capital		1,042,786	1,107,226
Gearing ratio		0%	0%

	2017	2016
	$	$

16 MEMBERS GUARANTEE

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $100.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. As at 30 June 2017, the number of members was 315.

17 COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society
145 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

The principal place of business is:

Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society
145 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

TINWORTH & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT and BUSINESS ADVISORS

COMPILATION REPORT

TO AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

On the basis of information provided by the Directors of the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society, we have compiled in accordance with APES 315: 'Statement on Compilation of Financial Reports', the special purpose financial report of the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society for the year ended 30 June 2017, 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. No Accounting Standards or other mandatory professional reporting requirements have been adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial report.

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

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 company, 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 company 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, 2017

LEVEL 2 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 P: (02) 9922 4644 F: (02) 9959 3642

PRINCIPAL: MARK TINWORTH CA

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

PRIVATE INFORMATION FOR THE DIRECTORS
ON THE 2017 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Note	2017	2016
INCOME		**$**	**$**
Membership & journal		83,364	63,159
Densitometry courses		70,107	69,386
Sponsorship		19,182	19,182
Meeting proceeds		152,117	352,786
Interest		26,575	28,013
Other sundry income		1,664	798
Total Income		353,009	533,324
EXPENDITURE			
Audit & accounting fees		5,059	4,746
Award expenses		44,700	39,011
Bank charges / merchant fees		1,307	1,453
Dues & subscriptions		342	11,233
Depreciation		721	1,828
Filing fee		46	46
Fracture Alliance		20,000	-
Accreditation		200	600
Insurance		3,664	3,363
Meetings		257,918	442,816
Office expenses		14,200	15,276
Occupancy expense		8,426	9,316
Secretariat expenses		53,183	49,433
Journals		3,673	2,196
Website		4,010	3,312
Total Expenses		417,449	584,629
Profit (Loss) from ordinary activities before income tax		(64,440)	(51,305)