VISABILITY LIMITED

ABN 11 157 291 960
ACN 604 293 209

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2020

Directors Report

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

The following persons were directors of VisAbility Limited during the period and up to the date of this report:

Debbie Schaffer OAM (Chairperson resigned on 04/04/2020)
Aaron Constantine (Chairperson from 04/04/2020)
Jennifer Dawson
Prof Iain Murray AM
Helen Smith OAM (resigned on 17/10/19)
Kym Georgiou
Sue Shoobridge (Treasurer and Company Secretary)
Scott Marston
Hayden White
John Nolan (appointed on 04/04/2020)

VisAbility Ltd is the overarching organisation for a family of brands. The vision and values of the organisation reach across all the brand family.

VISION Inclusion and independence for all

VALUES Be there for everyone
Trust and be trustworthy
Collaborate and be innovative

PURPOSE Each brand in the family has its own purpose

- VisAbility To give everyone living with vision loss the support and confidence they need to thrive in the community

- Kites To ensure children, and their families, are not defined by the challenges they face, but emboldened by them

- Guide Dogs To breed and train world-class guide and assistance dogs that support people to flourish in their communities

- Perron Place   To create a place where people from all walks of life can connect and thrive

Strategic Focus Areas

The model of seven strategic focus areas that define VisAbility's strategic direction (PICTURE) will be retained to ensure continuity and ongoing measurement of outcomes, with one change. Client-centred practice can be incorporated into People, which will then also allow an extension into family-centred practice. Compliance will be added to highlight the importance of accreditation, quality and safeguarding.

Strategic focus: **P**eople
Innovation and technology
Compliance
Transformational change
Unique defining brand
Reputation
Economic viability

Information on directors

Name: Debbie Schaffer OAM (resigned on 04/04/2020)
Title: Non-Executive Chair

Experience and expertise:
Debbie Schaffer has been a member of the Board since 2006 and was elected as President in 2009. Debbie and her family have been generous benefactors to VisAbility and she took on a very significant role on the Major Gifts Committee of the Association's 'Building our Vision Campaign'. Debbie has also been actively involved in the Ear Science Institute Capital Campaign and to date has provided leadership in raising $8 million for the development of a new Ear Science Institute. Debbie is a Director of the Schaffer Group of Companies and was a Board Director for Guide Dogs Australia.

Special responsibilities:
Member of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

Name: Aaron Constantine
Title: Non–Executive Director

Experience and expertise:
Aaron Constantine joined Patersons Securities Limited (Patersons) in November 1985, became an Executive Director in 1990 and Head of Corporate Finance in 1999. Patersons, one of Australia's largest independently owned, full service stockbrokers was purchased in October 2019. Following this, Aaron became Executive Director of Corporate Finance with Canaccord Genuity (Australia) Limited. Over the past 34 years, he has accumulated a broad range of skills and experience, having worked in equities research, equities dealing and corporate finance. Aaron is a Non-Executive Director of Cockatoo Iron NL and ClearSky Industries Limited, Chair of VisAbility Limited and Chair of the Guide Dog Foundation.

Special responsibilities:
Member of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

Name: Jennifer Dawson
Title: Non-Executive Director

Experience and expertise:
Jennifer Dawson is totally blind, and with her husband, who is also blind, has raised two children to adulthood. Jennifer has a wealth of experience in access and advocacy. She has held positions on several disability access advisory committees including transport, local government and at VisAbility.

Special responsibilities: None

Name: Prof Iain Murray AM
Title: Non-Executive Director

Experience and expertise:
Prof. Iain Murray AM is the John Curtin Distinguished Professor in the School of Electrical Engineering, Computing and Mathematical Sciences at Curtin University. Iain's research at Curtin involves development of assistive technology to facilitate learning and literacy for people who are blind and vision impaired. Iain is the founder of the Curtin University Centre for Accessible Technology (CUCAT).

Special responsibilities: None

Name: Kym Georgiou
Title: Non–Executive Director

Kym Georgiou brings to the Board her extensive experience as a speech pathologist. In the mental health and disability sectors, through a range of allied health positions, Kym has worked with adults, adolescents and children in hospital and clinic settings as well as private practice. Kym is a Churchill Scholar, a published researcher and has been a member of the Board of Huntington's WA. Kym is passionate about supporting and advocating for services that improve the quality of life of children, adolescents and adults with a disability.

Special responsibilities: Chair of the Consumer Advisory Committee

Name: Sue Shoobridge
Title: Non-Executive Treasurer and Company Secretary

Sue Shoobridge was appointed to the board in July 2016 following the merger of Guide Dogs Tasmania with VisAbility. She has been a member of the Guide Dogs Tasmania board since August 2013 and President since February 2015. She is now retired, but during her employment prior to 2015 held executive financial management roles in the finance, agribusiness and government business enterprise sectors. Sue is a Fellow of CPA Australia and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Special responsibilities:

Chair of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

Name: Scott Marston
Title: Non–Executive Director

Scott Marston was appointed to the Board in July 2016 following the merger of Guide Dogs Tasmania with VisAbility. Scott has been a member of the Guide Dogs Tasmania Board since December 2012 and Vice President since February 2015. Scott is currently CEO of

Earworx Pty Ltd and was previously Deputy CEO TasTAFE and immediately before that was Deputy Secretary with the Tasmanian State Government Department of Premier and Cabinet. Scott has a Bachelor of Business Degree and holds post graduate qualifications in Project Management and Franchising.

Special responsibilities: None

Name: Hayden White
Title: Non–Executive Director

As a Chartered Accountant, and member of the Australian Restructuring, Insolvency and Turnaround Association, Hayden has almost 20 years' experience in both the UK and Australia. Hayden is currently a Partner in KPMG's Restructuring Services Division, with a career focus on financial restructuring and turnaround assignments to assist businesses across a range of industries and geographies, having worked in a number of roles in professional practice, and for the Financial Services Authority in London.

Special responsibilities:
Member of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

Name: John Nolan
Title: Non–Executive Director

John has 40 years' commercial experience in government, public and private organisations. Over the last 20 years his senior roles included group CEO Asia for the Wilson Group, whose diverse companies operate car parking, security, access control, health services and credit card processing. He has been a Board Director for a number of sporting organisations including WA Swimming, the Fremantle Football Club's Business Club and the Western Australian Cricket Association Foundation.

Special responsibilities:
Member of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

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

DIRECTORS MEETINGS 2019/20				
	BARC (Board Audit and Risk Committee)		Board (includes AGM)	
	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Debbie Schaffer OAM	4	2	7	4
Aaron Constantine	2	2	8	8
Jennifer Dawson	-	-	8	8
Prof Iain Murray AM	-	-	8	8
Helen Smith OAM	-	-	1	1
Hayden White	5	3	8	7
Kym Georgiou	-	-	8	6
Sue Shoobridge	5	5	8	7
Scott Marston	-	-	8	7
John Nolan	1	1	5	5

Contributions on winding up
In the event of the company being wound up, each member is required to contribute a maximum of $1.00 each.

On behalf of the directors

Aaron Constantine
Chair

Dated this 30th day of September 2020
Perth, Western Australia

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Entity
This financial report is prepared in Australian Dollars and covers VisAbility (Limited), formerly known as "VisAbility (Incorporated)" and previously the "Association for the Blind of Western Australia (Incorporated)", a public company limited by guarantee under the Corporations Act 2001 of Western Australia.

VisAbility Limited is a not for profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 30th day of September 2020.

Registered Office
61 Kitchener Avenue, Victoria Park, Western Australia 6100

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue	2	10,854,172	8,719,171
Other Income	2	8,183,195	8,329,395
Total Revenue		**19,037,367**	**17,048,566**
Costs of sales		(709,269)	(452,219)
Employee benefits expense		(12,172,441)	(10,611,062)
Rent, rates and property		(447,331)	(639,772)
Community education and fundraising expenses		(509,812)	(331,475)
Vehicle and transport costs		(411,182)	(323,185)
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	3	(677,209)	(595,140)
Net loss in remeasurement of non-current assets previously held for sale		(917,348)	-
Computer and communications costs		(598,062)	(642,607)
Office expenses		(669,057)	(666,941)
Service delivery expenses		(919,196)	(893,657)
Other expenses		(361,928)	(332,351)
Total Expenses		**(18,392,835)**	**(15,488,409)**
Surplus / (Deficit) from operations		**644,532**	**1,560,157**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Financial instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)		(223,604)	137,683
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**420,928**	**1,697,840**
Surplus / (Deficit) attributable to the members of the entity		**420,928**	**1,697,840**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes set out on pages 12 to 33.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	8,822,724	10,113,445
Trade and other receivables	5	1,662,659	695,567
Other financial asset		265,800	-
Assets held for sale	8b	-	11,018,015
Inventories	7	130,967	162,963
Total Current Assets		**10,882,150**	**21,989,990**
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Goodwill		70,000	70,000
Investments	6	4,055,330	4,180,943
Property, plant and equipment	8a	12,030,976	2,537,736
Right of use assets	10	223,992	-
Total Non-current Assets		**16,380,298**	**6,788,679**
Total Assets		**27,262,447**	**28,778,669**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	1,340,848	3,724,844
Borrowings		-	3,449
Provisions	11	1,395,814	1,147,661
Lease Liabilities	10	53,562	-
Total Current Liabilities		**2,790,224**	**4,875,954**
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	12	695,231	724,145
Lease Liabilities	10	177,492	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		**872,723**	**724,145**
Total Liabilities		**3,662,948**	**5,600,099**
NET ASSETS		**23,599,499**	**23,178,570**
EQUITY			
Retained surpluses		18,541,142	17,896,609
Merger Reserve	13	4,821,770	4,821,770
Revaluation Reserve	13	236,587	460,191
TOTAL EQUITY		**23,599,499**	**23,178,570**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes set out on pages 12 to 33.

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

	Retained Surplus $	Merger Reserve $	Revaluation Reserve $	Total $
1 July 2018	**16,336,452**	**4,821,770**	**322,508**	**21,480,730**
Net surplus attributable to VisAbility's ongoing activities for the year	1,560,157	-	-	1,560,157
Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	137,683	137,683
At 30 June 2019	**17,896,609**	**4,821,770**	**460,191**	**23,178,570**
1 July 2019	**17,896,609**	**4,821,770**	**460,191**	**23,178,570**
Net surplus attributable to VisAbility's ongoing activities for the year	644,533	-	-	644,533
Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	(223,604)	(223,604)
At 30 June 2020	**18,541,142**	**4,821,770**	**236,587**	**23,599,499**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes set out on pages 12 to 33.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from governments (exclusive of goods and services tax)		6,533,792	8,402,445
Receipts from customers (exclusive of goods and services tax)		855,603	491,898
Bequests and fund raising		6,542,906	7,427,958
Other operating income		1,231,221	574,670
Interest received		91,513	130,431
Payment for interest portion of lease liability		(5,398)	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(16,455,170)	(12,419,860)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		**(1,205,533)**	**2,665,898**
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(615,865)	(774,335)
Proceeds from investments		126,279	304,475
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		638,381	533,091
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**148,795**	**63,231**
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowing		(23)	(13,454)
Payments for Principal Portion of lease liability		(58,960)	-
Reclassification of term deposits to other financial assets		(175,000)	-
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		**(233,983)**	**(13,454)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,290,721)**	**2,715,675**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		10,113,445	7,397,770
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	**8,822,724**	**10,113,445**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes set out on pages 12 to 33.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001,* Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission Act 2012. A Statement of Compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') cannot be made due to VisAbility applying not-for-profit specific requirements contained in the Australian Accounting Standards.

The directors have determined that VisAbility Limited is permitted to apply the Tier 2 reporting requirements (Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements) as set out in AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards because it is a not-for-profit private sector entity that does not have public accountability. As such, the directors have early adopted AASB 1053 and AASB 2010-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements from 1 July 2010.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is based on historical costs. It does not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgments, estimates and assumption on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimate and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
VisAbility Limited determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its property, plant and equipment. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 1 (j), the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Contract Liability
A liability is raised for income received in advance where grants or donations are received with conditions attached that specify the areas the money shall be spent or services which must be delivered that must be fulfilled. As and when the services and conditions are met the corresponding income is recognised.

Provision for Impairment
The company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by AASB 9 Financial Instruments, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Revenue Recognition
For many of the grant agreements received, the determination of whether the contract includes sufficiently specific performance obligations was a significant judgement involving discussions with several parties at the company, review of the proposal documents prepared during the grant application phase and consideration of the terms and conditions.

Grants received by the company have been accounted for under both AASB 15 and AASB 1058 depending on the terms and conditions and decisions made. Refer to (o) new accounting policies for more details in relation to AASB 15 and AASB1058

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic
Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that COVID-19 has had, or may have on the company based on known information. VisAbility was able to take actions to invest in remote technologies and Zoom to allow provision of services without direct personal contact, to transfer to other forms of fundraising such as on-line fundraising and to scale back where activities were also scaled back. As a result the Company's operations were largely unaffected up to 30 June 2020.

It is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date, and other than as addressed in the Directors' Report and in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be any material impact on the financial statements with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Group unfavourably as at the reporting date.

(b) Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when VisAbility becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets
Financial assets are classified according to their business model and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows and are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Subsequent measurement of financial assets
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following four categories:
- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Financial assets at amortised cost
Financial assets with contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest and held within a business model of ‘hold to collect’ contractual cash flows are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method. VisAbility’s trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets
AASB 9 applies to VisAbility’s investments at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVOCI. The application of the new impairment model depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets
VisAbility makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. In using this practical expedient, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward

looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

Trade and Other Payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to VisAbility prior to the end of the financial year, which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and redemption amount, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowing, using the effective interest method (amortised costs).

Investments
VisAbility has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Subsequent changes in fair value is presented in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit and loss following the derecognition of the investments. Dividends from such investments continues to be recognised in profit and loss as other revenue when VisAbility's right to receive payments is established.

(c) Income Tax

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

(d) Leases

Refer to (o) new accounting policy in relation to AASB 16 leases which replace AASB 117 Leases from 1 July 2019

(e) Impairment of Assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows. These are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes: cash on hand; deposits held at call with financial institutions; other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Inventories

Finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to VisAbility and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Equipment Funded by Grants	1 year
Loan Equipment	1 year
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Plant and Equipment	5 years
IT Hardware	3 years
IT Software	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(j) Employee Benefits

Wages and salaries and annual leave
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date’ are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service leave
A liability for long service leave is recognised, and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and the probability of employees reaching the required period of service to take long service leave.

Regardless of when settlement is expected to occur, liabilities for long service leave and annual leave are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(k) 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 Tax Office. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

(l) Rounding of Amounts

Amounts in the financial report have been rounded off to the nearest dollar.

(m) Comparative Figures

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

(n) Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

When the Company intends to sell a non-current asset or a group of assets (a disposal group), and if sale within twelve (12) months is highly probable, the asset or disposal group is classified as 'held for sale' and presented separately in the statement of financial position. Liabilities are classified as 'held for sale' and presented as such in the statement of financial position if they are directly associated with a disposal group.

Assets classified as 'held for sale' are measured at the lower of their carrying amounts immediately prior to their classification as held for sale and their fair value less costs to sell. However, some 'held for sale' assets such as financial assets, continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for those assets. Once classified as 'held for sale', the assets are not subject to depreciation or amortisation.

(o) New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations Adopted

VisAbility Limited has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

AASB 16
VisAbility has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of

operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

VisAbility has chosen to apply a transition option where comparative amounts are not restated and the liability is calculated as the present value of the outstanding rentals as of the commencement date of 1 July 2019, which are detailed in Note 10.

VisAbility has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Directors have considered the extension option on the commercial buildings and have determined that due to the market rent reviews and the remaining term of the non-cancellable lease term, it is not reasonably certain that the company will choose to exercise the option and therefore the lease payments that would arise during the optional extension periods have not been included in the lease liability.

AASB 15
VisAbility has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2019. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those

goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

AASB 1058

AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-profit-Entities clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit entities, in conjunction with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This standard supersedes all income recognition requirements for not-for-profit entities previously included in AASB 1004 Contributions.
This Standard is applicable to transactions that do not arise from enforceable contracts with customers involving performance obligations.
The significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

- Income arising from an excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the related contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets and revenue should be immediately recognised in profit or loss. For this purpose, the assets, liabilities and revenue are to be measured in accordance with other applicable standards.
- Liabilities should be recognised for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset (received in a transfer to enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that is to be controlled by the entity) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. The liabilities must be amortised to profit or loss as income when the entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer.
- An entity may elect to recognise volunteer services or a class of volunteer services as an accounting policy choice if the fair value of those services can be measured reliably, whether or not the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Recognised volunteer services should be measured at fair value and any excess over the related amounts (such as contributions by owners or revenue) immediately recognised as income in profit or loss. VisAbility has

chosen not to recognise volunteer services as it cannot be reliably measured.

VisAbility has chosen under the transitional provisions of this Standard to recognise the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application. For this purpose, a completed contract is a contract or transaction for which the entity has recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004: Contributions.

(p) Merger of not-for-profit entity

The company adopts the pooling of interests method to account for merger of entities with the company.

The pooling of interest method involves the following:
- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts prior to the combination;
- No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities, that would other be done under the acquisition method. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies;
- No new goodwill is recognised as a result of the combination; and
- The only goodwill that is recognised is any existing goodwill relating to either of the combining entities. Any difference between the consideration paid/transferred (including liabilities assumed) and the entity acquired is reflected within the equity under merger reserve.

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income reflects the result of the combining entities from the date that the combination occurred. Financial information for the periods prior to the date the combination occurred is not restated.

2. Revenue

	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue from (non-reciprocal) government grants, other grants and service delivery:		
Commonwealth Government funding #	2,491,656	3,776,394
Fee for service *	3,560,791	-
Grant funding recognised under AASB 15 *	4,994	-
State and Local Government funding #	3,687,157	4,015,973
	9,744,598	7,792,367
Other Revenue:		
Interest received	91,513	130,431
Investment Income	162,458	304,475
Telephone and technology sales *	855,603	491,898
	1,109,574	926,804
Total Revenue	10,854,172	8,719,171
Other Income		
Fundraising donations and bequests #	6,542,906	7,427,958
Profit on disposal of plant and equipment	47,820	19,075
Property rental income	184,069	412,314
Other income	85,400	470,048
Jobkeeper Payments	1,323,000	-
Total Other Income	8,183,195	8,329,395
Total Revenue and other income	**19,037,367**	**17,048,566**

Revenue recognised under AASB1058 Income of NFP entities
* Revenue from contracts with customers - AASB15 Revenue from contracts with Customers

The Company is adopting AASB 15 and/or 1058 for the first time in 2020 and applying the modified retrospective transition method. The new accounting policies and disclosures will be applied and presented for 2020. The 2019 year accounting policies and disclosures will be as presented as was done in the 2019 financial report. Therefore, new disclosures for 2020 will not need comparative disclosures in the first year of adoption.

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

	2020 $	2019 $
3. Expenses		
The (deficit)/surplus from operations includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Depreciation of motor vehicles, plant and equipment	428,116	569,414
Depreciation of buildings	188,468	25,726
Depreciation of Right of Use Asset	60,624	-
Total depreciation	**677,209**	**595,140**
Finance costs		
Interest and finance charges	**23**	**436**

	2020 $	2019 $
4. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank	3,802,538	4,518,681
Cash on hand	5,887	5,692
Deposits	5,014,299	5,589,072
Total cash and cash equivalents	**8,822,724**	**10,113,445**

	2020 $	2019 $
5. Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade receivables	704,859	346,863
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(316,273)	(124,054)
	388,586	**222,809**
Prepayments	118,647	86,760
Other receivables	1,155,426	385,998
	1,662,659	**695,567**

(a) Impaired trade receivables

As at 30 June 2020, VisAbility's current trade receivables with a nominal value of $316,274 (2019: $124,054) were impaired. VisAbility makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. In using this practical expedient, the Company uses its historical experience

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
At 1 July	124,054	182,078
Provision for impairment recognised during the year	193,738	-
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(1,518)	(58,024)
Total provision for impairment of receivables	**316,274**	**124,054**

The creation and release of the provision for impaired receivables has been included in 'other expenses' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

	2020 $	2019 $
6. Investments		
Financial assets at FVOCI	3,905,260	4,067,053
Imputation Credits	150,070	113,890
	4,055,330	**4,180,943**

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

	2020 $	2019 $
7. Inventories		
Finished goods	130,967	162,963
	130,967	**162,963**

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year to 30 June 2020 amounted to $713,694 (2019: $452,219).

	2020 $	2019 $
8a. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land and buildings		
At cost	17,671,531	2,456,525
Less: accumulated depreciation	(6,138,252)	(819,719)
	11,533,279	**1,637,229**
Plant, furniture & equipment at cost	898,009	2,616,935
Less: accumulated depreciation	(834,171)	(2,337,670)
	63,838	**276,069**
Motor vehicles at cost	775,183	961,512
Less: accumulated depreciation	(341,324)	(337,074)
	433,859	**624,438**
	12,030,976	**2,537,736**

Movements in the carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the financial year are:

	Land and Buildings $	Plant and Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Opening net book amount	1,637,229	276,069	624,438	2,537,736
Additions	-	33,003	582,864	615,867
Transfer from Assets held for sale	10,084,519	-	-	10,084,519
Disposals	-	(3,237)	(587,324)	(590,561)
Depreciation expense	(188,469)	(241,997)	(186,118)	(616,584)
Closing net book amount	11,533,279	63,838	433,859	12,030,976

8b. Assets held for sale

The property located at 61 Kitchener Avenue, Victoria Park, Western Australia has been on the market for sale, as VisAbility transitioned to a new funding environment through NDIA and My Aged Care which favours agile, decentralised service providers who are embedded in multiple communities. The sale of the property was expected to shift overhead costs into an income stream allowing an efficient, flexible service delivery model in this new economic environment.

VisAbility has now made the decision to keep the property and transform it into a community centre to offer regular activities for all ages, arts, exercise and wellness programs, along with room hire for community, corporate and commercial use.

The asset held for sale of $10,084,519 has been transferred back to land and buildings. The carrying amounts are adjusted for depreciation expenses of $917,348 that would have been expensed had the asset had not been classified as held for sale. The lower of its adjusted carrying amounts and its recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell was used for the remeasurement exercise to classify the asset back to land and buildings.

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

9. Trade and Other Payables

	2020	2019
	$	$
Trade payables	282,168	15,691
Contract liability	289,893	2,062,705
Sundry payables	317,773	1,310,133
Employee benefits	451,014	336,315
	1,340,848	**3,724,844**

10. AASB 16 Leases

VisAbility has leases for office space at various locations throughout WA and Tasmania. Comparative amounts have not been restated with the liability calculated as the present value of the outstanding leases as of 1 July 2019 per transition options available through AASB 16;

	$
Lease Liability at commencement date (01/07/2019)	197,888
Additional Lease Liabilities during year	86,728
Lease Liability expenditure	(58,960)
Interest expenditure	5,398
Lease Liability at (30/06/2020)	**231,054**

The lease liabilities are split between current and non-current as follows:

Current Liability (within 1 year)	**53,562**
Non-Current Liability	**177,492**
	231,054

Right of Use assets are recognised as follows:

Right of use asset	284,616
Less: accumulated depreciation	(60,624)
	223,992

	2020	2019
	$	$
11. Provisions – Current		
Employee benefits – long service and annual leave	**1,395,814**	**1,147,661**

The current provision for long service leave includes all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current, since VisAbility does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience, VisAbility does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued long service leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

	2020	2019
	$	$
12. Provisions – Non-Current		
Employee benefits – long service leave	**695,231**	**724,145**

Analysis of total Provisions	**$**
Opening Balance at 1 July 2019	1,871,806
Additional provisions raised during the year	1,249,538
Amounts Used	(1,030,298)
Balance at 30 June 2020	**2,091,046**

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

13. Reserves

a. Revaluation Reserve

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities in OCI, as explained in note 1(b). These changes are accumulated within revaluation reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

b. Merger Reserve

The merger reserve reflects the contribution of net assets from Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Tasmania as a result of VisAbility Limited obtaining control over the assets at acquisition date.

14. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

(a) Directors

The following persons were non-executive members of the Board of the VisAbility during the financial year:

Debbie Schaffer OAM (resigned on 04/04/20)
Aaron Constantine (appointed chairperson on 04/0420)
Sue Shoobridge (Treasurer and Company Secretary)
Jennifer Dawson
Prof Iain Murray AM
Helen Smith OAM (resigned on 17/10/19)
Kym Georgiou
Scott Marston
Hayden White
John Nolan (Appointed on 04/04/20)

No amounts of remuneration have been paid to Board members during the year.

(b) Other Key Management Personnel

Name	**Position**
E Barnes	Chief Executive Officer (appointed 26/08/19)
DJ Barnes	Deputy Chief Executive Officer (resigned 13/12/19)
CA Solosy	Executive Manager Governance
M Nota	Chief Financial Officer
K Macliver	Executive Manager Client Services
N Linquist	Executive Manager People and Culture

Key Management Personnel Compensation

	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Short term employee benefits	1,241,143	1,344,947

During the year ending 30th June 2020 the composition of Key Management Personnel at VisAbility changed resulting in decreased short term employee benefits compared to prior year.

(c) Other Transactions With Key Management Personnel

Nil.

15. Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions, (2019: Nil).

16. Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

COVID 19

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to be an ongoing concern worldwide. VisAbility was able to take actions to invest in remote technologies and Zoom to allow provision of services without direct personal contact, to transfer to other forms of fundraising such as on-line fundraising and to scale back where activities were also scaled back. As a result the Company's operations were largely unaffected up to 30 June 2020.

It is not however practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date with the situation highly dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

Merger with Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Tasmania

Finalisation of the merger with Royal Guide Dogs of Tasmania continued after 30 June 2020 with the transfer of Property and cash assets totalling $3,069,900.

No other matters or circumstance has arisen subsequent to the reporting date that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, VisAbility's operations, results or state of affairs in future financial years.

17. Contingent Liabilities

There are no known contingent liabilities at reporting date, (2019: Nil).

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the Board of Directors of VisAbility Limited:

1. The attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

2. The attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

3. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to subdivision 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

On behalf of the directors

Aaron Constantine, Chair

Sue Shoobridge, Treasurer

Dated at Perth this 30th day of September 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of VisAbility Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of VisAbility Limited (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the board's declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of VisAbility Limited, is in accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the registered entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act) 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Other information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the VisAbility Limited's annual report, 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 accordingly we do 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 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.

Responsibilities of responsible entities for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, responsible entities are responsible for assessing the registered 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 responsible entities either intends to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the registered entity's financial reporting process.

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

BDO

Dean Just

Director

Perth, 30 September 2020