TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

ACN 161 462 620

Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

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INDEX

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Your Board of Directors submits the financial report of TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd ("TAI PAL" or the "Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Financial Reporting Period

The Company reports its financial results annually, its financial year ends on 30 June.

Principal Activities

TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd is an accredited Registered Tax Agents Association ("RTAA") by the Tax Practitioners Board ("TPB").

The principal activities of the Company consist of:

- Providing general services and representation to professionals registered with the TPB, which includes but may not be limited to tax agents, BAS agents and Tax (Financial) Advisers; and
- Providing Tax agents and BAS agents with access to affordable quality training resources and publications.

Operating Results

The operating profit of the Company for the year was $32,312 (2017: $12,442). No income tax is payable.

Review of Operations

TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd is a recognised tax agent association, having achieved recognition from the TPB on 21 May 2013. This recognition has meant that TAI PAL is able to offer the services of a professional body for Tax and BAS agents that are seeking an alternative quality service to that offered by other recognised organisations. TAI PAL membership growth during the financial year was mainly attributable to the success of the CPD^{pro} Voting Member category.

Recent Developments

CPD certification

The platform Teachable has been introduced as an improvement in delivery of the structured elements of CPD and provides a record of CPD activities completed for each member . It provides online access to webinar recordings and newsletters. Confirmation of completion is recorded on the platform, and at the end of the membership period a certificate will be provided by email to all the members.

Directors

The names of Directors who held office during or any time since the end of the financial year are:-

Qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of each Director:

Name	BOARD	Committee Position	State	Qualifications / Experience
Kurtis Alaeddin	Elected Director from 16 October 2017	EC Secretary	NSW	MCOMM, FIPA, FTPA(Tax), MAICD, B.Bus(Acct), Tax Agent, JP.
Debra Anderson	Elected Director, resigned effective 15 September 2017	EC Member, resigned effective 15 September 2017	NSW	JP FIPA FTPA(Tax) ATI, MBA, Assoc. Dip. Accounting, Adv. Dip. Tax Author of Taking Care of Small Business, Accountant, Registered Tax Agent, Registered ASIC Agent, ATO Advisory, MYOB Product Advisory, MYOB Certified Consultant, Xero Certified Advisor
Terry Blenkinsop		ESC Chair	WA	B.Bus, FCA, CTA, F Fin, CPA, AIMM, FTPA (TAX), Chairman HLB International – Asia Pacific Region.
John Brogan	Elected Director President		NSW	B.Comm, LLM, TRF Director & Member Research Committee, Director of Impact Business Service Pty Limited.
Mark Dodds			QLD	B.Bus (Acct), CPA, CTA, FTPA (TAX), Registered Tax Agent, Financial Planner & Authorised Representative of Count Financial Limited, Director - TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd., Director - World Taxpayers Associations, Director - Asia Pacific Taxpayers Union.
John Trini			NSW	B.Bus, M.Tax Law, CPA, CTA, GAICD.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

EC Ethics Committee

The Ethics Committee ('EC') met once during the financial year to consider communications received from the Tax Practitioners Board ('TPB') in relation to two members, and another member identified as previously involved in fraud. There were no complaints lodged by members of the public. There were no disciplinary matters for the EC to resolve during the financial year in relation to the TPB communications received. One member had been isued a caution letter by the TPB, the other member whose TPB registration was suspended had made an application for review of the decsion in the matter. Earlier in the financial year, in July 2017 a recommendation of action against the member involved in fraud had been submitted to the Board. The membership of the member in question was subsequently terminated by the Board in August 2017.

Meetings of Directors

Details of attendances at Directors and Ethics Committee meetings during the financial year are disclosed below:

Board Member	Board Meetings		Ethics Committee Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Kurtis Alaeddin	8	7	1	1
Debra Anderson	2	1	1	1
Terry Blenkinsop	11	9	1	1
John Brogan	11	10		
Mark Dodds	11	7		
John Trini	11	8		

TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd.

TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd. is a controlled entity of Taxpayers Australia Ltd ("TAL"). It was established on 30 November 2012 and became a Recognised Tax Agent Association under the Tax Agent Services Act 2009 ("TASA") on 21 May 2013. TAI PAL's main aims include providing education services, promoting and arranging conferences, seminars, webinars, podcasts, workshops and lectures in relation to Taxation Law, TASA and Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 ("SIS") for Members and the general public, and ensuring Members undertake an appropriate number of CPE hours. The objectives also include providing a system for the fair and equitable handling of complaints and ensuring Members comply with Tax Agent registration requirements including but not limited to adhering to the Code of Professional Conduct.

Management Agreement

Taxpayers Australia Ltd and TAI PAL have entered into a Management Agreement to provide financial support to TAI PAL in relation to expenditure and obligations to be incurred by TAI PAL.

Matters Subsequent to Balance Date

There have been no significant events subsequent to balance date.

Environmental Issues

There are no specific environmental regulations or issues under the law of the Commonwealth or States that affect the Company or its activities.

TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

ACN 161 462 620

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

Indemnification of Officer or Auditor

The Constitution of the Company provides that every Director and Officer of the Company must be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all liabilities, losses, damages, costs, charges and expenses incurred by them in acting as aforesaid or by reason or on account of any contract or deed entered into or executed or any act or thing done or permitted by them on behalf of or bona fide in the interests of or with the view of benefiting the company, unless the liabilities arise out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

During or since the end of the financial year the Company has not given an indemnity or entered into an agreement to indemnify against any liability arising from a claim brought by a third party against any Director, Officer or Auditor of the Company.

The Company's current policy provides composite liability insurance cover applicable to a Company Limited by Guarantee. This policy covers the Company and all its controlled entities including TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

John Brogan

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John Brogan
President

Dated this 20th day of September 2018

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors and its Committee for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

Board
Currently there are two elected non-executive Directors and three Taxpayers Australia Limited appointed Directors.

Members of the Board appoint from their number a President and may appoint a Treasurer.

The Company's constitution provides for the frequency of the Board meeting to be determined by the Board.

Board Committees
The Board has the overall responsibility for corporate governance of the Company. The Board has presently established an Ethics Committee.

This Committee has a mandate to operate in a review or advisory capacity to the Board and also to act as a disciplinary committee. The Committee held one meeting during the 2017-18 financial year.

Ethical Standards
The Company has a policy of corporate ethics that requires the continued maintenance of the highest standards of ethical conduct and behaviour of Directors, office bearers, management and staff of related entities.

Communication to Members
The Company communicates with Members through the Tax & Super Australia website, email communications (including newsletters, notifications, product release etc.), monthly webinars, and mail.

Summation
The Board believes that its corporate governance practices conform to 'fit for purpose' practices for an organisation of its type and as far as possible for corporations generally. It therefore keeps all areas of the Company's governance under on-going review.

TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

ACN 161 462 620

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
Revenue	2	180,243	115,377
Expenses	3	(147,931)	(102,935)
Profit before income tax		**32,312**	**12,442**
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit for the year		**32,312**	**12,442**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Comprehensive profit for the period		**32,312**	**12,442**
Total comprehensive profit attributable to members of the entity		**32,312**	**12,442**

TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

ACN 161 462 620

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,143	1,404
Trade and other receivables	7	109,917	58,559
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**111,060**	**59,963**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	-	180
Intangible assets	9	8,977	9,716
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**8,977**	**9,896**
TOTAL ASSETS		**120,037**	**69,859**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	14,474	8,599
Other Liabilities	11	144,433	132,442
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**158,907**	**141,041**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**158,907**	**141,041**
DEFICIT IN NET ASSETS		**(38,870)**	**(71,182)**
EQUITY			
Accumulated losses		(38,870)	(71,182)
DEFICIT IN TOTAL EQUITY		**(38,870)**	**(71,182)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

ECONOMIC ENTITY

	Accumulated losses	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2016	(83,624)	(83,624)
Profit attributable to members	12,442	12,442
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	**(71,182)**	**(71,182)**
Balance at 1 July 2017	(71,182)	(71,182)
Profit attributable to members	32,312	32,312
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	**(38,870)**	**(38,870)**

TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

ACN 161 462 620

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from Members and customers		210,308	178,106
Payments to suppliers and employees		(210,507)	(202,299)
Net cash provided by operating activities	12	**(199)**	**(24,193)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(62)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(62)**	**-**
Net decrease in cash held		(261)	(24,193)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,404	25,597
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	**1,143**	**1,404**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements cover TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd as a standalone entity. TAI PAL is a small public company limited by guarantee.

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

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The entity 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.

Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 1(o).

a. Principles of consolidation

TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd. is a controlled entity, controlled by its parent entity, Taxpayers Australia Ltd. and its financial statements will be consolidated into its parent entity.

b. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sale of goods revenue is recognised at the point of sale, which is where the customer has taken delivery of the goods, the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer and there is a valid sales contract. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of sales returns and trade discounts.

Membership fees received in advance is deferred to the period to which it relates and included as subscriptions in advance on the balance sheet.

Rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

c. Income tax

Non-Member income of the Company is only assessable for tax, as Member income is excluded under the principle of mutuality.

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

d. Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

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. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

f. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments (more than 60 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable may be impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

g. Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on the purpose of the acquisition and subsequent reclassification to other categories is restricted.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are either: i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit; or ii) designated as such upon initial recognition, where they are managed on a fair value basis or to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch. Except for effective hedging instruments, derivatives are also recognised at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets, principally equity securities, that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified as any other category. After initial recognition, fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income through the available-for-sale reserve in equity. Cumulative gain or loss previously reported in the available-for-sale reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The entity assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; a breach of contract such as default or delinquency in payments; the lender granting to a borrower concessions due to economic or legal reasons that the lender would not otherwise do; it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset; or observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows.

The amount of the impairment allowance for financial assets carried at cost is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for similar financial assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets are considered impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in value below initial cost. Subsequent increments in value are recognised in other comprehensive income through the available-for-sale reserve.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Computer Equipment & Software 2.5-6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

i. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 6 years.

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other non-financial assets are reviewed 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

k. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

l. Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

m. Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified, into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

n. Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

o. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the 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 judgements, estimates and assumptions 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, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The entity is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the economic entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Income tax
The entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
Revenue			
- Member subscriptions		179,925	114,559
- Application fees		318	818
Total revenue		**180,243**	**115,377**

NOTE 3: OTHER EXPENSES

Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been determined after allowing for the following significant expenses:

Expenses			
Depreciation and amortisation		981	1,120
Legal expenses		-	1,954
Management charge - TAL		126,170	80,764
National Board		3,265	6,936
External Consultant		3,300	-
Printing and postage		625	329
Professional services		6,300	8,550
Software maintenance		117	450
Secretarial expenses		1,862	-
Ethics committee expenses		1,204	-
Other Expenses		4,107	2,832
		147,931	**102,935**

NOTE 4: DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

a. Board of Directors Remuneration			
The constitution prohibits the Board of Directors from receiving any remuneration for their services other than reimbursement of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred whilst discharging their duties as a director.		-	-

The names of Directors who held office during the financial year were:
Debra Anderson (Resigned on 15 September 2017)
John Brogan
John Trini
Kurtis Alaeddin (Appointed on 16 October 2017)
Mark Dodds
Terry Blenkinsop

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
NOTE 5: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION			
Auditing or reviewing the financial report		3,700	3,550
Other services		2,600	5,000
		6,300	**8,550**
NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash at bank and in hand			
Cash at bank		1,143	1,404
		1,143	**1,404**
Reconciliation of cash			
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,143	1,404
		1,143	1,404
NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Trade Receivable		-	50
Loan - Taxpayers Australia Ltd.		109,683	58,509
Prepayment		234	-
		109,917	**58,559**
NOTE 8: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Computer Equipment & Software			
At cost		960	960
Accumulated depreciation		(960)	(780)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		**-**	**180**

Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Computer Equipment & Software $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2016	500	500
Additions	-	-
Depreciation & amortisation expense	(320)	(320)
Balance as at 30 June 2017	**180**	**180**
Additions	-	-
Depreciation & amortisation expense	(180)	(180)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
NOTE 9: INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Branding cost			
At cost		5,752	5,752
Impairment		-	-
Total		5,752	5,752
Software			
At cost		4,826	4,764
Accumulated depreciation		(1,601)	(800)
Total		3,225	3,964
Total Intangible Assets		**8,977**	**9,716**

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Branding cost $	Software $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2017	5,752	3,964	9,716
Additions	-	62	62
Depreciation & amortisation expense	-	(801)	(801)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	**5,752**	**3,225**	**8,977**

	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade Payable	-	1,595
GST Payable	14,474	7,004
	14,474	**8,599**
NOTE 11: OTHER LIABILITIES		
Membership Subscriptions in Advance	144,433	132,442
	144,433	**132,442**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
NOTE 12: CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax)			
Profit/ (loss) after income tax		**32,312**	**12,442**
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities			
Non-cash flows item in profit			
- Depreciation and amortisation		981	1,120
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries			
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and term debtors		50	(50)
- (Increase) / decrease in prepayment		(234)	-
- (Increase) / decrease in other receivables		(51,174)	(58,509)
- Increase in membership subscriptions in advance		11,991	51,242
- Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities		5,875	(30,438)
Cash flows attributable to operating activities		**(199)**	**(24,193)**

NOTE 13: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2018. (2017: Nil)

NOTE 14: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

NOTE 15: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has incurred charges from TAL for staff and overhead expenses incurred in relation to TAIPAL's operations.

	Economic Entity 2018 $	Economic Entity 2017 $
Charges by related parties:		
Expenses - Management charge	126,170	80,764
Loan to / from related parties		
- Receivable from TAL	109,683	58,509

NOTE 16: COMPANY DETAILS

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

TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd.
Level 13, 303 Collins Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

ACN 161 462 620

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

In the directors' opinion

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial position of TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:

President ....
John Brogan

Dated this ...20th... day of ...September... 2018

TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.
ABN 72 066 223 685

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE DIRECTORS OF TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018 there have been:

1. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

2. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KIDMANS PARTNERS AUDIT PTY LTD

Heinz Mai
Director

Dated this 20 day of September 2018
Melbourne

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TAI PRACTITIONERS & ADVISERS LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TAI Practitioners & Advisers Ltd ('the Company') which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASB's) and the Corporations Act 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 Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and' in doing so' consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

KIDMANS PARTNERS

Accountants and Advisors

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud and 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 these financial statements.

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

a Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

b 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 Company's internal control.

c Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 statements 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.

e Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

KIDMANS PARTNERS AUDIT PTY LTD

Heinz Mai
Director
Melbourne

Date 20 / 9 / 2018