

ABN: 58 895 584 259

Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

ABN: 58 895 584 259

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue	4	7,710,403	6,804,187
Employment Costs		(5,639,438)	(5,171,356)
Centre Expenses		(444,561)	(414,047)
Occupancy Costs		(304,372)	(276,924)
Finance costs	5	(148,894)	(162,419)
Depreciation	5	(119,595)	(146,569)
Office Expenses		(129,830)	(128,398)
Professional Fees		(117,526)	(90,650)
Insurance		(57,596)	(59,937)
Leasing Charges		(31,485)	(42,979)
Bank Charges		(15,082)	(17,457)
Other Expenses	_	(359,414)	(374,956)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	_	342,610	(81,505)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	260,860
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met	_	•	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	342,610	179,355

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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Other financial assets Prepayments	6 7 8	854,889 603,888 1,739,748 129,550	533,159 602,177 1,639,118 133,096
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	3,328,075	2,907,550
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Property, plant and equipment Investment in joint venture	9	10,824,414 10	10,807,492 10
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	10,824,424	10,807,502
TOTAL ASSETS	_	14,152,499	13,715,052
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and other payables Borrowings Short-term provisions Other liabilities	10 11 12 13	792,330 3,202,100 549,833 469,176	792,230 3,329,249 499,997 318,970
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	5,013,439	4,940,446
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Borrowings Long-term provisions	11 12	187,504 33,777	199,437
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	221,281	199,437
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	5,234,720	5,139,883
NET ASSETS	=	8,917,779	8,575,169
EQUITY Reserves Accumulated surpluses	_	4,749,885 4,167,894	4,749,885 3,825,284
TOTAL EQUITY	=	8,917,779	8,575,169

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2018

	Special Purpose Funds - Bequests	Special Purpose Funds - Dept of Dermatology	Accumulated Surpluses	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	950,567	488,458	3,825,284	3,310,860	8,575,169
Surplus for the year	-	-	342,610	-	342,610
Balance at 30 June 2018	950,567	488,458	4,167,894	3,310,860	8,917,779

2017

	Special Purpose Funds - Bequests	Special Purpose Funds - Dept of Dermatology	Accumulated Surpluses	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2016	950,567	488,458	3,906,789	3,050,000	8,395,814
Property valuation increment	-	-	-	260,860	260,860
Deficit for the year	-	-	(81,505)	-	(81,505)
Balance at 30 June 2017	950,567	488,458	3,825,284	3,310,860	8,575,169

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
	Note	Ф	Ą
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Receipts from customers and grants		7,743,458	6,434,785
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,393,003)	(6,664,805)
Interest and investment income		409,600	378,248
Finance costs		(148,894)	(162,419)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	_	611,161	(14,191)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment for investments		(482,853)	(273,366)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(136,516)	(128,414)
(Placement)/redemption of term deposits		71,498	(173,259)
Proceeds on sale of investment securities	_	397,522	258,809
Net cash used by investing activities	_	(150,349)	(316,230)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Repayment of borrowings		(141,430)	(50,859)
Net cash used by financing activities		(141,430)	(50,859)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		319,382	(381,280)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	533,159	914,439
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	852,541	533,159

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The financial statements cover Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc. as an individual entity. Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc. is a not-for-profit association incorporated in Victoria under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act (Vic) 2012.

This financial report is a special purpose financial report prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act (Vic) 2012*. The committee has determined that the association is not a reporting entity.

1 Basis of Preparation

Skin and Cancer Foundation Inc is an association incorporated and domiciled in Victoria. The committee members' have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the association is a nonreporting entity because there are no users dependent on a general purpose financial report. The financial report is therefore a special purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act (Vic) 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The following significant accounting policies, which are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise, have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the revaluation model, based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the committee members to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the association, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

Previously revalued buildings are not depreciated.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5%
Plant and equipment	3.5 - 50%
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	3.5 - 50%
Computers and equipment	10 - 50%
Leasehold improvements	2.5 - 10%
Surgical equipment	10 - 33.3%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets:

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the entity to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition or
- which are derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

The association has some derivatives which are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Assets included within this category are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss arising from derivative financial instruments is based on changes in fair value, which is determined by direct reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the association's management to hold them until maturity. These investments are held in the form of term deposits.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Financial instruments

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of the reporting period the association assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

(d) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

(e) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Provision for long service leave is accrued after five years of continued service by the employee at 30 June 2018. In previous years, the provision was recorded from six years of service.

(f) Income Tax

The association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1997. Skin and Cancer Foundation Inc is a registered charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

(g) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the association and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised at the time the service is provided to patients.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

Grants are recognised as income as they are earned. Where grants relate to activities not yet undertaken, and there is an obligation to repay those funds if they are not spent in accordance with the funding agreement then such funds are recognised as an 'income in advance' liability until such time as the funded activities are undertaken. Grants may also be recognised on a straight line basis over the funding period where there is no requirement to repay the funds.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(h) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to the association are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(i) Interests in joint arrangements

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about relevant activities are required.

The investment is recorded at cost. Skin and Cancer Foundation Inc's profit or loss includes the share of Melbourne Skin Pathology's profit or loss. This income share of profits earned are recognised on receipt.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The committee members make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Property held at fair value

An independent valuation of property (land and buildings) carried at fair value was carried out on 5 October 2016. The valuation approach adopted was the Income Capitalisation Approach. This method involves the addition of market rent for the various components of the property, and the deductions of outgoings (where appropriate) to determine the net market income of the property.

The Board has given consideration to the fair value to be disclosed for the property situated at 80 Drummond Street Carlton ("The Property") in the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

The Board noted that a formal valuation was undertaken by Mr Sam Lipshut of Charter Keck Cramer and his report was issued on 21 October 2016. The Board have accepted this valuation as still being current, relevant and reflective of the fair value of the property for the purposes of disclosure in the financial reports for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. No provision for impairment has been raised as at 30 June 2018.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

4 Revenue and Other Income

		2018	2017
		\$	\$
	Revenue from operating activities		
	- Revenue from services	3,894,015	3,298,334
	- Government and other education grants	1,320,583	1,248,937
	- Rental income	323,231	319,528
	- Joint venture share of profit and licence fee income	1,186,634	1,259,126
	- Interest and investment income	86,369	58,720
	- Donation income	41,331	35,349
	- Trials income	803,570	563,892
	- Other income	54,670	20,301
		7,710,403	6,804,187
5	Result for the Year		
	Significant Expenses		
	Depreciation	119,595	146,569
	Finance costs	148,894	162,419
	Auditor remuneration	16,750	16,250
6	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand	(135)	119
	Cash at bank	855,024	533,040
		854,889	533,159

Existing term deposits that have been reinvested in the current financial year have 6 month terms and hence are subsequently reclassified as financial assets (refer to Note 8).

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents		854,889	533,159
Bank overdrafts	11	(2,348)	-
Balance as per statement of cash flows		852,541	533,159

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

-		1 41	
/	Irada	and other	receivables
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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	538,006	550,598
Licence fee receivable	65,882	51,579
	603,888	602,177

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

^	_		
8	Finai	าดเวเ	assets
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9

Term deposits	791,085	862,583
Managed investments	948,663	776,535
Total financial assets	1,739,748	1,639,118
Property, plant and equipment		
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Freehold land At fair value	7,910,861	7,910,861
Total Land	7,910,861	7,910,861
Buildings At fair value Accumulated depreciation	2,670,637 (153,182)	2,611,751 (126,050)
Total buildings	2,517,455	2,485,701
Total land and buildings	10,428,316	10,396,562
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment At cost	1,327,547	1,325,303
Accumulated depreciation	(931,449)	(914,373)
Total plant and equipment	396,098	410,930
Total property, plant and equipment	10,824,414	10,807,492

The land and buildings were revalued during the year ended 30 June 2017. The fair value adjustment resulted in an increase to the carrying value of land and buildings and the asset revaluation reserve of \$260,860.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

10 Trade and other payables

	Trade and only payable	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
	CURRENT			
	GST payable		16,424	15,987
	Other accruals		68,348	50,732
	Trade payables		697,308	715,261
	Sundry payables and accrued expenses	_	10,250	10,250
		=	792,330	792,230
11	Borrowings			
	CURRENT			
	Bank overdraft	6	2,348	-
	Lease liability	14	41,564	33,061
	Bank loans	_	3,158,188	3,296,188
	Total current borrowings	=	3,202,100	3,329,249
	NON-CURRENT			
	Lease liability	14	187,504	199,437
	Total non-current borrowings		187,504	199,437

Commercial Bill

The commercial bill held with Bank of Melbourne is secured by a registered mortgage over the freehold property of the association. The commercial bill is due to expire on 29 October 2021. The total facility available is \$3,500,000 of which \$3,158,188 is drawn down as at 30 June 2018.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

12	Provision	2
12	PIUVISIUI	13

12	FIOVISIONS	2018	2017
		\$	\$
	CURRENT		
	Annual leave	315,440	265,431
	Long service leave	234,393	234,566
		549,833	499,997
	NON-CURRENT		
	Long Service Leave	33,777	
		33,777	-
13	Other liabilities		
	CURRENT		
	Unearned grant funding	350,443	217,535
	Licence fee unearned income	106,239	90,948
	Other income received in advance	12,494	10,487
		469,176	318,970

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

14 Capital and Leasing Commitments

(a) Finance Leases

Minimum lease payments:

- not later than one year - between one year and five years	53,552 211,886	45,423 231,771
Minimum lease payments	265,438	277,194
Less: finance changes	(36,370)	(44,696)
Present value of minimum lease payments	229,068	232,498

Finance leases are in place for the following:

- Air conditioning system which has a term of 10 years. This lease is due to expire on 15 November 2024.
- Clintel software has a lease term of 5 years. This lease is due to expire in April 2022.
- Cryostat machine which has a lease term of 5 years. This lease is due to expire in August 2022.

(b) Operating Leases

Operating lease commitments payable

Minimum lease payments under noncancellable operating leases:

both one your and mo your	56,221	83,943
- between one year and five years	36.533	46.178
- not later than one year	19,688	37,765
difficultion operating fedoco.		

Operating leases have been have been taken out for recliner chairs, computer equipment, franking machine and photocopiers. Lease payments are fixed over the term of the lease which range between 2 and 5 years.

Operating lease commitments receivable

Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc. leases out its owned property under commercial leases. These non-cancellable leases have terms between 4 and 12 years. All leases include an option for Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc. to increase rent by CPI on an annual basis.

The future minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable leases are:

	2010	2011
	\$	\$
- no later than 1 year	210,287	228,788
- between 1 year and 5 years	802,934	655,644
- greater than 5 years	198,015	163,911
Total minimum lease payments	1,211,236	1,048,343

2017

2018

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

15 Joint Venture

The Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc. has a 50% interest (through its wholly owned subsidiary Skin & Cancer Pathology Pty Ltd) in the joint venture entity Melbourne Skin Pathology, a partnership operating in Australia which is involved in derma pathology services. A new agreement was entered into for 5 years expiring on 17 April 2019 with an option for a further 5 years.

Income derived from the joint venture is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when distributions are received.

16 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

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

17 Association Details

The registered office and principle place of business of the association is:

Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc. Level 1 80 Drummond St Carlton VIC 3053

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Statement by Members of the Committee

The committee members declare that:

- the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Nof-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay all of its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Mr Jlm Power Committee Member

Mr Chris Amold
Committee Member

Dated: 25 September 2018



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Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 60.40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012

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

- i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits* Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Saward Dawson

Jethey Tulk

Saward Dawson

Jeffrey Tulk Partner

Blackburn

Dated:25 September 2018

www.sawarddawson.com.au



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Independent Audit Report to the members of Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc. (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, 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 statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the statement by members of the committee.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 2, the Associations Incorporation Reform Act (Vic) 2012 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 Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the Association's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

The committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the *Australian Charities* and *Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012*, and for such internal control as the committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the committee is responsible for assessing the the Association'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 Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The committee members are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

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PRINCIPALS: Bruce Saward FCA Peter Shields FCA

Joshua Morse CA

Matthew Stokes CA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Jeff Tulk CA



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Independent Audit Report to the members of Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

We communicate with the Committee, 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.

Saward Dawson

Jeffrey Tulk Partner

Blackburn

Dated: 25 September 2018

Saward Dayson

www.sawarddawson.com.au

Directors:

