

SOLARISCARE FOUNDATION

ABN 61 116 807 704



Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

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

Dr David John Longstaff Joske, Chairperson

Graham Spencer-Laitt

Patricia Williams

Kirsty Danby

John Philip Boucher Hassell

David Edwards

Patrick Ryan

Diane Porteous

Claire McNeill

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

Clinical Professor David Joske MBBS FRACP FRACPA, Chairperson, Independent Non-Executive Director

Graduating from UWA in 1983 with a Bachelor of Medicine and a Bachelor of Surgery, Dr Joske, now a Clinical Haematologist and Medical Co-Director at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital has dedicated his career to cancer care and helping those with the disease.

In 2001 he established Solaris Cancer Care, a dedicated service offering support to cancer patients and in 2016 was named EY's (WA) Social Entrepreneur award for this work.

Professor David Joske was Head of Haematology at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital from 1994 to 2012 and remains very active in clinical practice and research. Dr David Joske is a Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of Western Australia and senior Haematologist at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital. His research and clinical work focus on the role of supportive care in the management of cancer.

Dr Joske is a leading expert in the field of integrative cancer care, influencing its mainstream development across Australia. He is dedicated to the exploring the value of complementary integrated therapies in counteracting adverse side effects experienced by people living with cancer. His clinical and research interests include the treatment of lymphomas; palliative care in Haematology; and supportive care in cancer.

He is a UWA Clinical Professor of Medicine; was the Haematology sub-editor for the Internal Medicine Journal 2002-2009 and has published 75 peer-reviewed publications plus three book chapters. He launched the SolarisCare Foundation in September 2001 and is currently its Chairman and Chief Medical Officer. He is the Lead Clinician for the WA Cancer and Palliative Care Network Survivorship Collaborative Network. He was awarded the John Curtin Medal in 2005 and has been a finalist four times for Western Australian of the Year. He plays guitar in a blues band and sometimes busking for SolarisCare.

Mr Graham Laitt, Non-Executive Director

For 13 years Graham was a partner with a major law firm, dealing mainly with commercial law and international business transactions. 1987 saw him migrate to business and for 14 years he was the CEO of the Peters & Brownes Group. This company grew to become the largest ice cream company in Australasia and the biggest dairy company in Western Australia.

In 2002 Mr Laitt established Milne AgriGroup one of the largest integrated agribusinesses in Western Australia. AgriGroup comprises of Milne Feeds, livestock feed operations which also include Mt Barker

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Free Range Chicken and Plantagenet Pork. These brands are the strongest in WA and have been built on high animal welfare values. Animal welfare is core to Milne's business with successful free range farming models for chickens and pigs. Livingira and Nerrima Stations are also an integral part of AgriGroup.

Graham was instrumental in the promotion of the Peters & Brownes Commoonity (sic) Milk Campaign and it was through this funding that enabled the founding of the SCGH Brownes Dairy Cancer Support Centre (SolarisCare Foundation) in 2001. Graham has remained a loyal advocate and supporter of the Foundation and continues to offer his guidance though ongoing commitment as Director of the Solaris Cancer Care Board.

Ms Patricia Williams, Non- Executive Director

Patricia Williams has been in the medical industry since 1977. She has a Bachelor of Nursing Degree and currently works as a Registered Nurse at Royal Perth. Patricia also has a Diploma in Yoga Teaching and was the Director for Pranic Healing in UK, Ireland and Western Australia. She is a Senior International Instructor and currently the Vice President for the Pranic Healers Association of WA.

Patricia's extensive experience in orthodox medicine encompasses; burns, plastics and surgical nursing, renal, respiratory, acute medical, neurology and more recently oncology and palliative care.

Patricia has been a volunteer therapist and member of the research committee at Solaris Cancer Care since February 2002. She currently is the Manager, Special Projects and Education, OHS and the Carers Course Coordinator for the Foundation. Patricia wrote the Solaris Cancer Care Mentoring Program and co-authored the Volunteer Orientation Guidelines, Standards and Protocols for therapists and the Carers Course Training Manual.

She brings a broad knowledge base of orthodox and complementary therapies to Solaris Cancer Care and is an advocate for complementary Integrative therapy provided by qualified therapists in a safe and nurturing environment.

Ms Kirsty Danby, Non- Executive Director

Kirsty Danby has 16 years' experience in the corporate communications and public relations arenas. She has worked as an in-house consultant for BHP Billiton, Woodside Energy and Alcoa.

Kirsty is currently the Director for Platform Communications, a vibrant strategic communications and graphic design firm specialising in the global resources sector. She is a Business Partner with Simplicity from Complexity, a professional network applying the sharing economy to industry, and is a committee member for several organisations including AOG Women and WA Mining Club.

Kirsty brings with her diverse skills in many areas including communication, management and public relations. Under Kirsty's guidance, Solaris Cancer Care will increase our media exposure, build new connections, streamline our communications, and develop robust brand development.

Mr John Hassell, Non-Executive Director

John has exceptional business expertise and is a great asset to the organisation. He brings a wealth of experience in strategic development and corporate governance as well as great insight into regional communities and organisational structure. John currently serves as a Non-Executive Director for Cooperative Bulk Handling Ltd and holds a leadership position with the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority Advisory Board and AgriBusiness Council of Australia Ltd.

A passionate man of the land and farmer, he has a shrewd view of the business world and an acute understanding of modern governance issues.

In 2008 John established his own company, Perpetual Energy a biodiesel processing facility, where he continues as CEO. True to his roots John perseveres as a crop and livestock primary producer in the Pingelly region.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

John holds a Bachelor of Business in Agriculture from Curtin Muresk Institute of Agriculture and is a Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He is currently undertaking a Doctorate in Business Administration at the University of Western Australia.

Mr David Edwards, Managing Director /Chief Executive Officer

David Edwards was appointed to the position of Solaris Cancer Care CEO in November 2009 and more recently to the position of Managing Director/ CEO.

David has extensive business and management experience across the private, government and community sectors including a National Board Member of the Australia Indonesia Business Council, General Manager of Clinical Training and Education Centre and Director, Western Australian Trade and Investment Office, Indonesia.

Mr Patrick Ryan Non-Executive Director

Patrick Ryan is a professional engineer working in Perth who has had a 30-year career as a commissioned officer in the Australian Army Reserve.

Pat considers himself fortunate in that he has not directly experienced cancer himself, or in his immediate family. However, he has experienced cancer indirectly through a very close neighbour and a valued family friend. For Pat, the experience of cancer has been a mixed one, in which he has seen one friend flourish and the other sadly pass away.

Pat is a passionate believer in empowering individuals and community toward wellness and sustainable health. He believes that the Board 'should bring professionalism, guidance and management skills to the organisation whilst remaining open and approachable.

Mrs Diane Porteous Non-Executive Director

Appointed – 9th May 2019

Diane is Head of Global Marketing for ASX company IMDEX Limited, responsible for the strategic planning and implementation of the global marketing plan across its world-wide footprint.

She has previously held positions for a range of technology and telecommunications companies globally, ranging from MICROSOFT UK, Telefonica (O2), British Telecom, HTC Europe to local Australian based organisations including Tourism WA and MICROMINE.

Diane is an experienced executive manager with 20 years' experience in senior management and marketing positions in Australia and Europe. Her roles have focused on strategic planning and execution, brand development, integrated campaign development and execution.

Diane has a Bachelor of Commerce from Curtin University, with a double major in marketing and public relations, also a Graduate Diploma in marketing from the Chartered Institute of Marketing (CIM) London.

Ms Clare McNeill Non-Executive Director

Appointed – 16th May 2019

Clare McNeill has 14 years legal, risk management and commercial experience across a range of industries, having worked at Macquarie and law firm, Allens. Clare draws on her previous experience as a director of a London-based health and social care charity, legal adviser to boards and participation in the 2019 Emerging Leaders in Governance Program run by Southcare Inc. Clare is currently commercial legal counsel at Wesfarmers.

Clare is inspired by Solaris' creation of community and fostering of well-being and support around those affected by cancer.

Clare brings her passion and experience in governance best practice to Solaris Cancer Care and creates impact through her ability to enhance risk, legal and strategic frameworks.

Company Secretary

No Company Secretary has been appointed.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Director meetings

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

<u>Director</u>	<u>Attended</u>	<u>Held</u>
Dr D J L Joske	4	5
Mr G Spencer-Laitt	0	5
Mrs P Williams	4	5
Ms K Danby	4	5
Mr J Hassell	4	5
Mr D Edwards	5	5
Mr P Ryan	4	5
Mrs D Porteous	1	1
Ms Clare McNeill	1	1

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company in the current financial year.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were to provide complementary therapies for cancer patients in a friendly, non-clinical environment.

Short and Long-Term Objectives

The company's objectives are to:

Provide complementary therapy that is integrated with medical care for cancer patients throughout our centres in Western Australia;

Conduct research to determine the possible benefits and effectiveness of complementary medicine and therapies;

Foster the integration of complementary medicine with medical treatments through education and training; and

Promoting an integrated medical care approach.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Performance measures

The company measures its key performance in the number of therapies and support services delivered to the cancer community of Western Australia. Additional performance measures include funds raised, diversity of source and media/community awareness.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

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

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

The company will continue to provide complementary therapies, education and training in a non-commercial environment for cancer patients.

Indemnification of Officers

The company has indemnified the directors and executive officers to the extent permitted by law, against all losses and liabilities incurred by the person as an officer of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

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

Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001*, registered under the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2019, the number of members was 9.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditors' declaration of independence appears on page 7 and forms part of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

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



.....
DAVID EDWARDS
MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO

Dated this 30th day of October 2019

RSM Australia Partners

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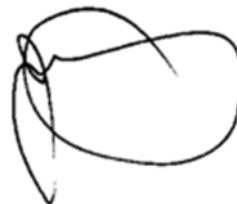
AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of SolarisCare Foundation for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "RSM".

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "James Komninou".

JAMES KOMNINOS
Partner

Perth, WA
Dated: 30 October 2019

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD

AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

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SolarisCare Foundation

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Revenue	2	1,752,883	1,649,642
Expenses			
Employment expenses		(990,692)	(957,548)
Fundraising expenses		(423,961)	(304,493)
Operating expenses		(292,341)	(263,580)
Depreciation		(23,645)	(22,273)
Loss on revaluation of land and buildings		-	(33,455)
Income for the year		22,244	68,293
Income tax	1	-	-
Other comprehensive income			
Loss on revaluation of land and buildings		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		22,244	68,293

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SolarisCare Foundation

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	321,087	292,689
Trade and other receivables	4	59,503	73,354
Stock on hand	5	3,172	4,267
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		383,762	370,310
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	549,321	567,992
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		549,321	567,992
TOTAL ASSETS		933,083	938,302
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	140,810	162,765
Provisions	8	76,758	82,266
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		217,568	245,031
TOTAL LIABILITIES		217,568	245,031
NET ASSETS		715,515	693,271
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	9	715,515	693,271
TOTAL EQUITY		715,515	693,271

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SolarisCare Foundation

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Total equity
	\$
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u>624,978</u>
Comprehensive income	
Loss for the year	68,293
Total comprehensive income	<u>68,293</u>
Balance at 30 June 2018	<u>693,271</u>
Comprehensive income	
Surplus for the year	22,244
Total comprehensive income	<u>22,244</u>
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u><u>715,515</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SolarisCare Foundation

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from sponsors, donations and grants		1,725,776	1,604,608
Interest received		80	40
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,692,484)	(1,574,412)
Net cash from/ (used) in operating activities		33,372	30,236
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(4,974)	(10,415)
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,974)	(10,415)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash held		28,398	19,821
Cash at beginning of financial year		292,689	272,868
Cash at end of financial year	3	321,087	292,689

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The financial statements cover SolarisCare Foundation (the "Foundation") as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. SolarisCare Foundation is a company limited by guarantee which has been granted approval under section 150 of the *Corporations Act 2001* to register the company without "Limited" in its name.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Interpretations and the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing the financial statements.

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements

The financial statements of SolarisCare Foundation comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

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 financial statements were authorised for issue on 30 October 2019 by the directors of the company.

Accounting Policies

a. Revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

The company receives non-reciprocal contributions of services from third parties for zero or a nominal value. These services are not recognised at fair value as revenue in accordance with the accounting standard AASB 1004 – Contributions.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

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

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 5 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on the revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

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

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a diminishing balance basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Buildings Equipment	0 - 30%
Furniture and fixtures	20- 30%
Computer equipment	30 - 50%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

c. Leases

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

d. Financial Instruments

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

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be 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 a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Foundation intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

e. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an assets class, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

f. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company'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 settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements.

Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 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 short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

h. Trade and Other Receivables

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors and sponsorship. All Trade and other receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets.

i. 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 Taxation Office (ATO).

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 ATO is included with other receivables or 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 ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

j. Income Tax

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

k. Provisions

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

l. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

m. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company 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 company 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 company 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.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, 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.

n. Economic Dependence

SolarisCare Foundation is dependent on the Sir Charles Gardiner Hospital and St John of God Hospital for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe these entities will not continue to support SolarisCare Foundation.

o. 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 current when: it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within twelve 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 twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

p. New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Foundation 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.

Impact of adoption

AASB 9 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and the adoption had no significant impact to the incorporated association.

q. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Foundation for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2019. The incorporated association has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
a. Revenue		
Donations	320,857	372,225
Sponsorships	434,533	365,108
Service Level Agreement	255,252	255,252
Employment Support	17,269	12,684
Other fundraising	724,892	644,333
	1,752,803	1,649,602
b. Other Income		
Interest income	80	40
	80	40
Total revenue and income	1,752,883	1,649,642

NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	1,672	2,195
Restricted cash (1)	18,900	60,827
Cash at bank	300,515	229,667
	321,087	292,689

- (1) As at 30 June 2019, the entity had on hand \$18,900 restricted for use as determined by grant funding bodies.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

NOTE 4: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables and other receivables	59,503	73,354
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	<u>59,503</u>	<u>73,354</u>

NOTE 5: STOCK ON HAND

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Stock on hand	<u>3,172</u>	<u>4,267</u>
	<u>3,172</u>	<u>4,267</u>

NOTE 6: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Buildings \$	Furniture and fixtures \$	Computer Equipment \$	Total \$
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018				
Opening net book amount	450,000	139,725	23,580	613,305
Additions	8,455	1,960	-	10,415
Depreciation charge	-	(15,595)	(6,678)	(22,273)
Land and building revaluation	(33,455)	-	-	(33,455)
Closing net book value	<u>425,000</u>	<u>126,090</u>	<u>16,902</u>	<u>567,992</u>
AT 30 JUNE 2018				
Cost	556,533	215,329	128,072	899,934
Accumulated depreciation	-	(89,239)	(111,170)	(200,409)
Land and building revaluation	(131,533)	-	-	(131,533)
Net book amount	<u>425,000</u>	<u>126,090</u>	<u>16,902</u>	<u>567,992</u>
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019				
Opening net book amount	425,000	126,090	16,902	567,992
Additions	-	-	4,974	4,974
Depreciation charge	(4,375)	(13,342)	(5,928)	(23,645)
Closing net book value	<u>420,625</u>	<u>112,748</u>	<u>15,948</u>	<u>549,321</u>
AT 30 JUNE 2019				
Cost	556,533	215,329	133,045	904,907
Accumulated depreciation	(4,375)	(102,581)	(117,097)	(224,053)
Land and building revaluation	(131,533)	-	-	(131,533)
Net book amount	<u>420,625</u>	<u>112,748</u>	<u>15,948</u>	<u>549,321</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Revenue in advance	41,787	82,667
Trade payables	61,230	51,006
GST liabilities	(623)	(3,107)
Payroll liabilities	38,416	32,199
	<hr/> 140,810	<hr/> 162,765

NOTE 8: PROVISIONS

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Employee benefits	76,758	82,266
	<hr/> 76,758	<hr/> 82,266

NOTE 9: EQUITY

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2019, the number of members was 9.		
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	693,271	624,978
Profit after income tax expense for the year	22,244	68,293
	<hr/> 715,515	<hr/> 693,271

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

NOTE 10: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

	2018	2018
	\$	\$
The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the company during the year are as follows:		
Key management personnel compensation	203,752	189,283

NOTE 11: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The audit service provided by RSM is performed on a pro bono basis, the value for the services for 2019: \$12,875 (2018: \$12,875).

NOTE 12: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

NOTE 13: COMMITMENTS

The company had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

NOTE 14: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 10.

Transactions with related parties

During the financial year, revenue of \$Nil (2018: \$50,000) was recorded from Milne AgriGroup (Director-related entity of Graham Spencer-Laitt) as part of a 3 year financial support agreement. The current trade receivables balance as at 30 June 2019 was \$Nil (2018: \$Nil). All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

NOTE 15: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No significant events have occurred since 30 June 2019 to the date of issuing this report.

NOTE 16: COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

SolarisCare Foundation
PO Box 325
Cottesloe WA 6911

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of the SolarisCare Foundation, the directors declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and;
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements applicable to the company; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. The financial report of SolarisCare Foundation has been properly prepared, and the associated records have been properly kept for the year ended 30 June 2019, in accordance with the Charitable Collections Act (1946) (WA) and the Charitable Collections Regulations (1947) (WA).
4. Funds received as a result of fundraising activities conducted during the year ended 30 June 2019 have been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the Charitable Collections Act (1946) (WA) and the Charitable Collections Regulations (1947) (WA);

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



DAVID EDWARDS
MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO

Dated this ^{30th} day of October 2019.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS OF
SOLARISCARE FOUNDATION**

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of SolarisCare Foundation, (the 'Foundation'), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of 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 Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* paragraph, the financial report of the Foundation, has been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Foundation's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Donations and other fundraising activities are a significant source of revenue for the Foundation. The Foundation has determined that it is impracticable to establish control over the collection of donations and other fundraising activities prior to entry into its financial records. Accordingly, as the evidence available to us regarding revenue from this source was limited, our audit procedures with respect to donations and other fundraising activities had to be restricted to the amounts recorded in the financial records. We therefore are unable to express an opinion whether the revenues from donations and other fundraising activities are complete.

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 Foundation in accordance with 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.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The Board and management of the Foundation are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the requirements of the Charitable Collections Act (1946) (WA) and the Charitable Collections Regulations (1947) (WA)

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Foundation as required by the *Charitable Collections Act (1946) (WA)* and the *Charitable Collections Regulations (1947) (WA)*.

In our opinion

- (a) The financial report of the Foundation has been properly prepared, and the associated records have been properly kept for the year ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the *Charitable Collections Act (1946) (WA)* and the *Charitable Collections Regulations (1947) (WA)*; and
- (b) Funds received as a result of fundraising activities conducted during the year ended 30 June 2018 have been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Charitable Collections Act (1946) (WA)* and the *Charitable Collections Regulations (1947) (WA)*;

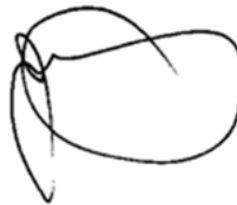
Auditor's Responsibilities

Our procedures included obtaining an understanding of the internal control structure for fundraising appeal activities and examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance with the accounting and associated record keeping requirements for fundraising activities pursuant to the *Charitable Collections Act (1946) (WA)* and the *Charitable Collections Regulations (1947) (WA)*;

Because of the inherent limitations of any assurance engagement, it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance may occur and not be detected. An audit is not designed to detect all instances of non-compliance with the requirements described in the above-mentioned Acts and Regulations as an audit is not performed continuously throughout the period and the audit procedures performed in respect of compliance with these requirements are undertaken on a test basis. The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.



RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS



Perth, WA
Dated: 30 October 2019

JAMES KOMNINOS
Partner