Hello Sunday Morning ABN 82 145 512 125

Annual Report 30 June 2018



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Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2018

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Hello Sunday Morning ("the Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 and the auditor's report thereon.

1 Directors

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Director	Appointed	Resigned
C K Raine	30 July 2010	-
J Moore	27 October 2015	11 August 2017
D Kuchler	27 October 2015	-
A Graham	29 July 2016	-
T Duggan	19 September 2016	-
B Graetz	11 August 2017	-

2 Company secretary

Z Pocock was appointed to the position of company secretary on 28 September 2016.

3 Directors' 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:

Director	Board Meetings	
	Α	В
C K Raine	3	3
J Moore	-	-
D Kuchler	3	3
A Graham	3	3
T Duggan	2	3
B Graetz	3	3

A - Number of meetings attended

4 Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial year was providing community development and support services.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Company during the year.

5 Operating and financial review

The loss of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2018 was \$285,331 (2017: Profit of \$185,781).

B - Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2018

6 Environmental regulation

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation.

However, the Board believes that the Company has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to the Company.

7 Events subsequent to reporting date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

8 Lead auditor's independence declaration

The Lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 4 and forms part of the directors' report for financial year ended 30 June 2018.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Chris K Raine

Director

Dated at Sydney this 9th day of October 2018.



Auditor's Independence Declaration under subdivision 60-C Section 60-40 of Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012

To: the Directors of Hello Sunday Morning

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Hello Sunday Morning for the financial 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.

KPMG

M L Gray Partner

Brisbane

9 October 2018

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2018

In AUD	Note	2018	2017
Government grants		89,275	351
Non-government grants		885,386	1,230,040
Service revenue		865,851	320,483
Donations and bequests		33,864	36,993
Other revenue	4	43,123	23,843
	_	1,917,499	1,611,710
IT & design expenses		(279,390)	(211,561)
Property expenses		(126,453)	(55,937)
Advertising expenses		(150,682)	(57,242)
Fundraising expenses		(3,561)	(20,339)
Personnel expenses	6	(1,263,814)	(948,072)
Depreciation expense	8	(36,411)	(11,766)
Other expenses	5	(348,199)	(123,220)
Results from operating activities	_	(291,011)	183,573
Finance income		F 600	2.015
Finance income		5,680	2,815
Finance expense Net finance income	7 -	- E 600	(607)
Net finance income	/	5,680	2,208
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		(285,331)	185,781
Income tax expense		_	_
(Loss)/profit for the year	_	(285,331)	185,781
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the vest	_	/20E 221\	10F 701
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	_	(285,331)	185,781

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2018

In AUD	Note	2018	2017
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,809,543	1,044,467
Trade and other receivables	10	1,487,688	30,077
Inventories	9	23,015	5,056
Total current assets		3,320,246	1,079,600
Property, plant and equipment	8	-	-
Term deposit		33,202	
Total non-current assets		33,202	
Total assets	_	3,353,448	1,079,600
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	340,326	91,425
Employee benefits	12	41,735	44,377
Deferred income		2,662,666	351,098
Total current liabilities		3,044,727	486,900
Employee benefits	12	14,518	13,166
Total non-current liabilities		14,518	13,166
Total liabilities		3,059,245	500,066
Net assets		294,203	579,534
Equity			
Retained earnings	_	294,203	579,534
Total equity	_	294,203	579,534

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2018

In AUD	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 July 2016	393,753	393,753
Total comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Total comprehensive income for the year Balance at 30 June 2017	185,781 185,781 579,534	185,781 185,781 579,534
Balance at 1 July 2017	579,534	579,534
Total comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the year Total comprehensive loss for the year Balance at 30 June 2018	(285,331) (285,331) 294,203	(285,331) (285,331) 294,203

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2018

In AUD	Note	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		3,126,454	1,972,024
Cash payments in the course of operations		(2,297,445)	(1,439,356)
Cash generated from operations	_	829,009	532,668
Interest received		5,680	2,815
Interest paid		-	(607)
Net cash flows from operating activities	_	834,689	534,876
	_		
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(36,411)	(5,078)
Acquisition of term deposit		(33,202)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(69,613)	(5,078)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		765,076	529,798
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u></u>	1,044,467	514,669
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11	1,809,543	1,044,467

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2018

1 Reporting entity

Hello Sunday Morning (the 'Company') is a company domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is Level 16, 71 Eagle Street, Brisbane QLD 4000. The Company's principal place of business is Level 3, 487 Elizabeth Street, Surry Hills NSW 2010.

The Company is a not-for-profit entity, primarily involved in providing community development and support services.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

In the opinion of the directors the Company is not publicly accountable. The financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. These financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9 October 2018.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied by the Company. Certain comparative amounts in the Statement of profit of loss and other comprehensive income have been restated to conform with current year's presentation. There is no impact on the total revenue, total expenses or net profit/(loss) of the Company.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" or "other expenses" in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on the basis noted below over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

The useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Useful life	Basis of depreciation
 Computer software and hardware 	1 - 2.5 years	Diminishing
 Office equipment 	1 year	Straight line

(c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on a individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash inflows from continuing use that largely are independent of the cash flows of other assets and groups.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

(e) Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

(ii) Rendering of services

Revenue is recognised where the contract outcome can be reliably measured, control of a right to be compensated for the services has been attained and the stage of completion can be reliably measured.

(iii) Grant revenue

The recognition of grants is dependent on whether a reciprocal transfer has occurred. A reciprocal transfer occurs where approximately equal value is given to the other parties (or grant recipients nominated by those parties) of the transfer. If the transfer is reciprocal, revenue is recognised on a systematic basis to match the costs that it is intended to compensate or when all attaching conditions to the grant have been complied with. If it is a non-reciprocal transfer, revenue is recognised when control is obtained.

Grant monies received that have not been expended and which may be repayable prior to expenditure under the terms of the grant agreement are included in deferred income in the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the *Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991*, a fundraising appeal is where revenue is raised by a person who represents that it is for a charitable purpose. This excludes appeals made to any Commonwealth, State or local government authority.

(g) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

(h) Finance income and finance expense

Finance expenses comprise of interest expense incurred. Finance income comprises of interest earned on cash and cash equivalents.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance expense depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

(i) Income tax

The Company, as a charitable institution, has been granted an exemption from the payment of income tax under Section 50-145 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

8 Property, plant and equipment

In AUD	Computer software and hardware	Office equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2016	21,033	-	21,033
Additions	5,078	-	5,078
Balance at 30 June 2017	26,111	-	26,111
Balance at 1 July 2017	26,111	-	26,111
Additions	16,528	19,883	36,411
Balance at 30 June 2018	42,639	19,883	62,522
Depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2016	14,345	-	14,345
Depreciation for the year	11,766	-	11,766
Balance at 30 June 2017	26,111	-	26,111
Balance at 1 July 2017	26,111	-	26,111
Depreciation for the year	16,528	19,883	36,411
Balance at 30 June 2018	42,639	19,883	62,522
Carrying amounts			
At 1 July 2016	6,688	-	6,688
At 30 June 2017	-	-	-
At 1 July 2017		-	-
At 30 June 2018		-	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

4	Other revenue In AUD	2018	2017
	Presentations Sponsorship, affiliations and memberships Merchandise sales	8,182 10,340 9,130	5,761 9,196 6,932
	Other income	15,471 43,123	1,954 23,843
5	Other expenses In AUD	2018	2017
	Travel and accommodation Research Strategy and development	66,918 42,829 79,488	36,554 7,686 11,469
	Office supplies Workers compensation	42,282 14,547	8,864 3,998
	Other expenses	102,135 348,199	54,649 123,220
6	Personnel expenses In AUD	2018	2017
	Wages and salaries Superannuation Annual leave expense Increase in liability for long-service leave	1,156,698 108,406 (2,642) 1,352	830,046 76,732 28,128 13,166
	more sace in masking, remaining control to a re	1,263,814	948,072
7	Finance income and finance expense Recognised in profit or loss In AUD	2018	2017
	Interest income Net foreign exchange loss	5,680	2,881 (66)
	Finance income	5,680	2,815
	Interest expense Finance expense	<u> </u>	(607) (607)
	Net finance income recognised in profit or loss	5,680	2,208

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

9	Inventories In AUD	2018	2017
	Stock on hand	23,015 23,015	5,056 5,056
10	Trade and other receivables In AUD	2018	2017
	Trade debtors Other receivables	1,479,081 8,607 1,487,688	5,789 24,288 30,077
11	Cash and cash equivalents In AUD	2018	2017
	Cash at bank Cash on hand Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	1,809,356 187 1,809,543	1,044,467 - 1,044,467
12	Employee benefits In AUD	2018	2017
	Current Liability for annual leave	41,735 41,735	44,377 44,377
	Non-current Liability for long-service leave	14,518 14,518	13,166 13,166
13	Trade and other payables In AUD	2018	2017
	Trade payables GST payable Accrued Expenses	63,466 238,519 38,341 340,326	38,065 26,282 27,078 91,425

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

14 Operating leases

Leases as lessee

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

In AUD	2018	2017
Less than one year	124,086	120,877
Between one and five years	120,247	244,333
	244,333	365,210

Operating leases are able to be terminated at any time by giving 3 months notice.

15 Related parties

Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation included in 'personnel expenses' (see Note 6) for the year ended 30 June 2018 is \$245,626 (2017: \$237,323).

16 Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements at 30 June 2018.

17 Member's Liability

The Company is 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. As at 30 June 2018 the number of members was 5 (2017: 5).

18 Fundraising appeals

Hello Sunday Morning has conducted fundraising appeals during the past year. Fundraising appeals do not include an appeal to (or the receipt of money or a benefit from) any Commonwealth, State or local government authority.

Due to the nature of the fundraising appeals performed being through proposals, the direct costs of fundraising are solely related to employee time. An allocation of employee benefits is estimated to be \$49,125 (2017: \$59,331).

During the year, the Company achieved a net profit of \$895,894 (2017: \$1,202,073) from fundraising activities defined under the Charitable Fundraising Act. This surplus was used to provide community development and support services.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Hello Sunday Morning (the "Company"):

- (a) the Company is not publicly accountable;
- (b) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 5 to 16, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013; and
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Chris K Raine Director

Dated at Sydney this 9th day of October 2018.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Hello Sunday Morning

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the *Financial Report* of Hello Sunday Morning (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company is in accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012, including:

- is giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

The Financial Report comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018;
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
- iv. Directors' declaration of the Company.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ACNC Act 2012 and 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 fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.



Other information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Hello Sunday Morning's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- i. preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosures Requirements and the ACNC;
- ii. preparing the Financial Report in accordance with Section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising* (NSW) Act 1991 and Regulations;
- iii. implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- iv. assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- i. to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii. 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 or error. They 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 *Australian Auditing Standards*, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.



We also:

- i. 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;
- ii. 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 registered Company's internal control;
- iii. evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors;
- iv. conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' 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 registered Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the Financial Report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- v. 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 Directors of the registered Company 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.

In addition we have:

- i. obtained an understanding of the internal control structure for fundraising appeal activities; and
- ii. examined on a test basis of evidence supporting compliance with the accounting and associated record keeping requirements for fundraising appeal activities pursuant to the Act and Regulation.

We have not audited on a continuous basis the accounting records relied upon for reporting on fundraising appeal activities. These do not necessarily reflect accounting adjustments after the event or normal year-end financial adjustments required for the preparation of Financial Report such as accruals, prepayments, provisioning and valuations.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion pursuant to the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991

In our opinion:

- i. the Financial Report gives a true and fair view of the Company's financial result of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2018;
- ii. the Financial Report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations;
- iii. money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations; and
- iv. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

M L Gray Partner

Brisbane 9 October 2018

KPMG

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