## WOMEN & INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC.

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2018

# WOMEN AND INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC. GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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### WOMEN AND INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

Your Board of Management members submit the financial report of the Women and Infants Research Foundation Inc. for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

#### **BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MEMBERS**

The names of Board of Management members throughout the year and as at the date of this report are:

Ms Rowena Smith – Chairperson
Mr Grey Egerton-Warburton – Deputy Chairperson
Mr Wylie Collins - Treasurer
Professor John Newnham – Chief Scientific Director
Ms Deborah Portughes – Chief Operations Director
Mr Jim Davies
Dr Craig Pennell – Resigned 28 February 2018
Mr Graeme Boardley
Professor Brendan Waddell
Professor Yee Leung
Ms Katie Winterbourne

#### **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

Mr Tony Walsh

The principal activities of the Foundation during the financial year were to:

- Conduct research aimed at improving the health of women and infants.
- Promote, sponsor and conduct high quality research, and inform the scientific, clinical and broader communities of the results and implications of this research.
- Provide training and education in the theory and practice of scientific research.

#### SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

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

#### **OPERATING RESULT**

The net loss from ordinary activities amounted to \$553,908 (2017 net loss of \$435,253).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Board of Management.

Ms Rowena Smith

Chairperson

Mr Wylie Collins

Treasurer

Dated this 25th day of October 2018

# WOMEN & INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC. STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	2	3,269,830	3,375,941
Depreciation Expenses	- 14	(192,585)	(193,181)
Research Grants Approved		(19,890)	(44,621)
Other Research Expenses	3(b)	(2,023,817)	(1,970,131)
Administration Expenses		(713,273)	(712,042)
Trading Activities - Cost of Goods Sold & Other Expenses	3(a)	(858,437)	(894,230)
Finance Costs		(17,220)	(20,626)
Profit on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	14	1,484	23,636
(Loss)/Profit before Income Tax		(553,908)	(435,253)
Income Tax Expense	1(a)	-	-
(Loss)/Profit from ordinary activities for the year		(553,908)	(435,253)
Other comprehensive income after income tax		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(553,908)	(435,253)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to members of the entity		(553,908)	(435,253)

### WOMEN & INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

Note         \$         \$           CURRENT ASSETS         25         4,728,527         4,940,882           Trade and Other Receivables         6         117,413         198,082           Inventories         7         32,677         45,313           Other Current Assets         8         40,369         44,549           NON-CURRENT ASSETS           Property, Plant and Equipment         9         422,730         584,166           TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS         422,730         584,166           TOTAL ASSETS         5,341,716         5,812,915           CURRENT LIABILITIES           Trade and Other Payables         10         2,842,731         2,762,011           Short Term Provisions         11         173,943         174,892           TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL LIABILITIES         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY         2205,603         2,956,603           Reserves         12 <th></th> <th></th> <th>2018</th> <th>2017</th>			2018	2017
Cash and Cash Equivalents         5         4,728,527         4,940,882           Trade and Other Receivables         6         117,413         198,005           Inventories         7         32,677         45,313           Other Current Assets         8         40,369         44,549           TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS         4,918,986         5,228,749           NON-CURRENT ASSETS         584,166         10         584,166           TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS         422,730         584,166           TOTAL ASSETS         5,341,716         5,812,915           CURRENT LIABILITIES         5,812,915           Total and Other Payables         10         2,842,731         2,762,011           Short Term Provisions         11         173,943         174,892           TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,040,826         2,956,603           NET ASSETS         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY           Retained Earnings         2,035,031         2,595,511           Reserves         12         265,859         260,801           2,300,890		Note	\$	\$
Trade and Other Receivables	CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories   7   32,677   45,313   Other Current Assets   8   40,369   44,549	Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	4,728,527	4,940,882
Other Current Assets         8         40,369         44,549           TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS         4,918,986         5,228,749           NON-CURRENT ASSETS         70 perty, Plant and Equipment         9         422,730         584,166           TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS         422,730         584,166           TOTAL ASSETS         5,341,716         5,812,915           CURRENT LIABILITIES         10         2,842,731         2,762,011           Short Term Provisions         11         173,943         174,892           TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         11         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL LIABILITIES         3,040,826         2,956,603           NET ASSETS         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY           Retained Earnings         2,035,031         2,595,511           Reserves         12         265,859         260,801           2,300,890         2,856,312	Trade and Other Receivables	6	117,413	198,005
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS         4,918,986         5,228,749           NON-CURRENT ASSETS         9         422,730         584,166           TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS         422,730         584,166           TOTAL ASSETS         5,341,716         5,812,915           CURRENT LIABILITIES         3         10         2,842,731         2,762,011           Short Term Provisions         11         173,943         174,892           TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL LIABILITIES         3,040,826         2,956,603           NET ASSETS         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY         Retained Earnings         2,035,031         2,595,511           Reserves         12         265,859         260,801           2,300,890         2,856,312	Inventories	7	32,677	45,313
NON-CURRENT ASSETS           Property, Plant and Equipment         9         422,730         584,166           TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS         422,730         584,166           TOTAL ASSETS         5,341,716         5,812,915           CURRENT LIABILITIES         10         2,842,731         2,762,011           Short Term Provisions         11         173,943         174,892           TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL LIABILITIES         3,040,826         2,956,603           NET ASSETS         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY         Retained Earnings         2,035,031         2,595,511           Reserves         12         265,859         260,801           2,300,890         2,856,312	Other Current Assets	8	40,369	44,549
Property, Plant and Equipment         9         422,730         584,166           TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS         422,730         584,166           TOTAL ASSETS         5,341,716         5,812,915           CURRENT LIABILITIES         Trade and Other Payables         10         2,842,731         2,762,011           Short Term Provisions         11         173,943         174,892           TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL LIABILITIES         3,040,826         2,956,603           NET ASSETS         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY         Retained Earnings         2,035,031         2,595,511           Reserves         12         265,859         260,801           2,300,890         2,856,312	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	- -	4,918,986	5,228,749
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS         422,730         584,166           TOTAL ASSETS         5,341,716         5,812,915           CURRENT LIABILITIES         Trade and Other Payables         10         2,842,731         2,762,011           Short Term Provisions         11         173,943         174,892           TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL LIABILITIES         3,040,826         2,956,603           NET ASSETS         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY         Retained Earnings         2,035,031         2,595,511           Reserves         12         265,859         260,801           2,300,890         2,856,312	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
TOTAL ASSETS 5,341,716 5,812,915  CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and Other Payables 10 2,842,731 2,762,011 Short Term Provisions 11 173,943 174,892 TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES 3,016,674 2,936,903  NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Long Term Provisions 11 24,152 19,700 TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 24,152 19,700  TOTAL LIABILITIES 3,040,826 2,956,603  NET ASSETS 2,300,890 2,856,312  EQUITY Retained Earnings 2,035,031 2,595,511 Reserves 12 265,859 260,801 2,300,890 2,856,312	Property, Plant and Equipment	9	422,730	584,166
CURRENT LIABILITIES         Trade and Other Payables       10       2,842,731       2,762,011         Short Term Provisions       11       173,943       174,892         TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES       3,016,674       2,936,903         NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES       1       24,152       19,700         TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES       24,152       19,700         TOTAL LIABILITIES       3,040,826       2,956,603         NET ASSETS       2,300,890       2,856,312         EQUITY         Retained Earnings       2,035,031       2,595,511         Reserves       12       265,859       260,801         2,300,890       2,856,312	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	422,730	584,166
Trade and Other Payables       10       2,842,731       2,762,011         Short Term Provisions       11       173,943       174,892         TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES       3,016,674       2,936,903         NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES       11       24,152       19,700         TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES       24,152       19,700         TOTAL LIABILITIES       3,040,826       2,956,603         NET ASSETS       2,300,890       2,856,312         EQUITY       Retained Earnings       2,035,031       2,595,511         Reserves       12       265,859       260,801         2,300,890       2,856,312	TOTAL ASSETS	- -	5,341,716	5,812,915
Short Term Provisions         11         173,943         174,892           TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL LIABILITIES         3,040,826         2,956,603           NET ASSETS         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY         Retained Earnings         2,035,031         2,595,511           Reserves         12         265,859         260,801           2,300,890         2,856,312	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES         3,016,674         2,936,903           NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         11         24,152         19,700           TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         24,152         19,700           TOTAL LIABILITIES         3,040,826         2,956,603           NET ASSETS         2,300,890         2,856,312           EQUITY           Retained Earnings         2,035,031         2,595,511           Reserves         12         265,859         260,801           2,300,890         2,856,312	Trade and Other Payables	10	2,842,731	2,762,011
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES         Long Term Provisions       11       24,152       19,700         TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES       24,152       19,700         TOTAL LIABILITIES       3,040,826       2,956,603         NET ASSETS       2,300,890       2,856,312         EQUITY         Retained Earnings       2,035,031       2,595,511         Reserves       12       265,859       260,801         2,300,890       2,856,312	Short Term Provisions	11	173,943	174,892
Long Term Provisions       11       24,152       19,700         TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES       24,152       19,700         TOTAL LIABILITIES       3,040,826       2,956,603         NET ASSETS       2,300,890       2,856,312         EQUITY       Retained Earnings       2,035,031       2,595,511         Reserves       12       265,859       260,801         2,300,890       2,856,312	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	3,016,674	2,936,903
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES  TOTAL LIABILITIES  3,040,826  2,956,603  NET ASSETS  2,300,890  2,856,312  EQUITY Retained Earnings  2,035,031  2,595,511  Reserves  12  265,859  260,801  2,300,890  2,856,312	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL LIABILITIES  3,040,826  2,956,603  NET ASSETS  2,300,890  2,856,312  EQUITY  Retained Earnings  2,035,031  2,595,511  Reserves  12  265,859  260,801  2,300,890  2,856,312	Long Term Provisions	11	24,152	19,700
NET ASSETS       2,300,890       2,856,312         EQUITY       2,035,031       2,595,511         Reserves       12       265,859       260,801         2,300,890       2,856,312	TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	24,152	19,700
EQUITY Retained Earnings Reserves  2,035,031 2,595,511 260,801 2,300,890 2,856,312	TOTAL LIABILITIES	- -	3,040,826	2,956,603
Retained Earnings       2,035,031       2,595,511         Reserves       12       265,859       260,801         2,300,890       2,856,312	NET ASSETS	=	2,300,890	2,856,312
Reserves 12 265,859 260,801 2,300,890 2,856,312	EQUITY			
Reserves 12 265,859 260,801 2,300,890 2,856,312	Retained Earnings		2,035,031	2,595,511
	Reserves	12	265,859	260,801
TOTAL EQUITY 2,300,890 2,856,312		<del>-</del>	2,300,890	2,856,312
	TOTAL EQUITY	-	2,300,890	2,856,312

### WOMEN & INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Retained Earnings \$	RL Hutchinson Visiting Professor Fellowship Fund \$	Total \$
Balance as at 1 July 2016	3,037,653	257,017	3,294,670
Total comprehensive loss	(435,253)	(3,105)	(438,358)
Transfer (from) / to reserves	(6,889)	6,889	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	2,595,511	260,801	2,856,312
Balance as at 1 July 2017	2,595,511	260,801	2,856,312
Total comprehensive loss	(553,908)	(1,514)	(555,422)
Transfer (from) / to reserves	(6,572)	6,572	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	2,035,031	265,859	2,300,890

### WOMEN & INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from grants, foundation activities and donations		3,251,031	3,631,870
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,515,893)	(3,902,796)
Interest and dividends received		99,391	121,487
Interest paid		(17,220)	(20,626)
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	14	(182,691)	(170,065)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(38,252)	(107,119)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	23,636
Proceeds on sale of investments		8,588	
Net cash (used in) / provided by financing activities		(29,664)	(83,483)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash held		(212,355)	(253,548)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		4,940,882	5,194,430
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	4,728,527	4,940,882

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Regulation 2013 and the Associations Incorporation Act 2015. The foundation is a not for profit entity for reporting purposes under Australian Accounting standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply.

The financial report of the Women & Infants Research Foundation Inc. ("the Foundation") complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS), in their entirety. Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in their entirety.

The financial report covers the Women & Infants Research Foundation Inc. as an individual entity. The Women & Infants Research Foundation Inc. is an association incorporated in Western Australia under the Associations Incorporation Act 2015.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected financial assets. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2018 by the members of the committee.

#### 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.

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

#### **Basis of preparation**

#### Reporting Basis and Conventions

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

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### **Accounting Policies**

#### a. Income Tax

The Foundation is endorsed as an income tax exempt charitable entity under section 50-100 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

#### b. Inventories

Inventories relate to the Café and Gift Shop and consist of foodstuffs, newspapers, magazines, cards, gift-wrap, baby clothing, toys, and other gift and sundry articles. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of first-in, first-out or average cost basis, whichever is the most appropriate in each case.

#### c. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment of losses.

#### Plant and equipment

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Foundation to ensure that it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which are expected to be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to present values in determining recoverable amounts.

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

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis or reducing balance method, over the useful lives of the assets to the Foundation commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Assets	Straight Line	Reducing Balance
Leasehold Improvements	20%	-
Computer Equipment	30%	30%
Furniture & Fittings	20%	7.5 – 20%
Other Equipment	15 – 20%	10 – 20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the income statement.

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### d. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Foundation assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will consider both external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of that asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is immediately 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 individual asset, the Foundation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### e. Leases

Lease payments under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

#### f. Financial Instruments

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Foundation commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### f. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of income or expense in profit or loss.

#### (i) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets when they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets.

#### (ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Foundation has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

#### (iii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

#### Impairment

At each reporting date, the Foundation assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the value of the instrument below its cost is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are removed from reserve and transferred to the Income Statement.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### g. Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Foundation's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled wholly within one year together with benefits arising from wages and salaries and annual leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related oncosts. Other employee entitlements payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

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

#### h. 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.

#### i. Accounts Receivables and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from research grants and members. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

#### j. Accounts Payable and Other Payables

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

#### k. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Foundation 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.

#### I. Revenue and other income

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of those goods to customers.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the Foundation has established that it has a right to receive a dividend.

Grant revenue is recognised as the associated expenditure is incurred. Grant revenue received in advance is recognised as deferred income.

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

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### m. Research Grants Expenditure

Research grants are awarded annually and are recognised as expenditure in the year of approval. Approved but unpaid grants are recognised as a liability.

#### n. Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

#### o. Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes to the presentation of the current financial year.

#### p. Fair Value Measurement

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

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

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### q. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Board of Management evaluates estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Foundation.

#### Key Estimates - Impairment

The Foundation assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Foundation that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

#### r. Interests in Joint Operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The Foundation has recognised its share of jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations where material. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate classifications.

#### s. 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 incorporated association for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2018. The Foundation has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

The Australian Accounting Standards Board has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Foundation. The Foundation has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The Foundation's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the Foundation but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

#### AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The Foundation will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 and the impact of its adoption is expected to be minimal on the Foundation.

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### s. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet Mandatory or Early Adopted (cont'd)

#### AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The Foundation will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Foundation.

#### AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The Foundation will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Foundation.

#### Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### s. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet Mandatory or Early Adopted (cont'd)

#### AASB 1058 Income for Not-for-Profit Entities

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The requirements of this Standard more closely reflect the economic reality of Not-for-Profit (NFP) entity transactions that are not contracts with customers. The Standard in conjunction with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, supersede all the income recognition requirements relating to private sector NFP entities, and the majority of income recognition requirements relating to public sector NFP entities. The Association will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the Association.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 2: Revenue		
Operating activities:		
- Medical & Health Research Infrastructure Fund grant	417,386	471,613
- Research donations and sponsorship	1,119,289	1,033,897
- Other donations and general fundraising	459,848	513,612
- Trading activities – sales	1,173,916	1,235,332
- Interest received – other persons	99,391	121,487
	3,269,830	3,375,941
Total Revenue	3,269,830	3,375,941
Note 3: Profit		
a. Expenses		
Trading activities – cost of sales & other expenses	858,437	894,230
Rental expense on operating leases – minimum lease payments	5,310	10,202
	863,747	904,432
b. Other Research Expenses		
Employee costs	1,101,609	1,064,697
Other research costs	922,208	905,434
	2,023,817	1,970,131
Note 4: Auditors' Remuneration		
Remuneration of the auditor for:		
- auditing the financial report	Nil	Nil

	2018	2017
Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	\$
Cash in hand	2,500	1,000
Cash at bank	4,726,027	4,939,882
	4,728,527	4,940,882
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as		
follows:	4,728,527	4,940,882
Cash and cash equivalents	4,728,527	4,940,882
Note 6: Trade and Other Receivables CURRENT		
Other receivables	117,413	198,005
Note 7: Inventories CURRENT		
At cost	40.000	00.044
<ul><li>Café and Gift Shop stock</li><li>Fundraising stock</li></ul>	16,080 16,597	20,041 25,272
	32,677	45,313
Note 8: Other Current Assets		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	22,878	16,161
Accrued income	17,491	28,388
	40,369	44,549

	2018	2017
Note 9: Property, Plant and Equipment	\$	\$
Leasehold Improvements:		
At cost	369,210	369,210
Accumulated amortisation	(369,210)	(369,210)
Computer Equipment:		
At cost	415,449	403,699
Accumulated depreciation	(395,161)	(383,683)
	20,288	20,016
Furniture and Fittings:		
At cost	69,896	68,806
Accumulated depreciation	(65,111)	(63,283)
	4,785	5,523
Other Equipment:		
At cost	2,735,087	2,717,920
Accumulated depreciation	(2,337,430)	(2,159,293)
	397,657	558,627
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	422,730	584,166

#### Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Leasehold Improvements	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Other Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	-	20,016	5,523	558,627	584,166
Additions	-	11,750	1,091	25,412	38,253
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,246)	(8,246)
Depreciation expense	-	(11,478)	(1,829)	(179,278)	(192,585)
Depreciation write back		-	-	1,142	1,142
Carrying amount at end of year	_	20,288	4,785	397,657	422,730

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 10: Trade and Other Payables		
CURRENT		
Trade payables	517,537	412,817
Research grant approved not yet paid	61,873	93,935
Grants received in advance	2,263,320	2,255,259
	2,842,730	2,762,011
Note 11: Provisions		
CURRENT		
Short-term employee benefits	173,943	174,892
NON-CURRENT		
Long-term employee benefits	24,152	19,700
Number of employees at year end	32	22
The overall movement in the long-term employee benefits account is as follows:		
Opening balance	19,700	5,278
Charge / (credit) to income statement	4,452	14,422
Closing balance	24,152	19,700

#### Note 12: Reserves

#### **RL Hutchinson Visiting Professor Fellowship Fund**

The RL Hutchinson Visiting Professor Fellowship Fund reserve records funds set aside for visiting professors.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Note 13: Capital and Leasing Commitments		
Operating Lease Commitments		
Operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements.		
Payable – minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	5,310	5,310
- between 12 months and 5 years		5,310
	5,310	10,620

The above property lease for outgoings on Carson House, King Edward Memorial Hospital, has a five year term, with outgoings charges payable monthly in advance. The lease is cancellable on six months notice in writing being given to the lessor.

#### Note 14: Cash Flow Information

### Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit/Loss from Ordinary Activities after Tax

(Loss)/Profit from ordinary activities	(553,908)	(435,253)
Non-cash flows in operating result		
- Depreciation	192,585	193,181
- (Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,484)	(23,636)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- Decrease/(increase) in other assets	4,180	57,273
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	80,592	377,415
- Decrease/(increase) in inventories	8,636	271
- (Decrease)/increase in trade creditors and other creditors	107,206	(270,959)
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	3,503	39,663
- Increase/(decrease) in other payables (grants received in advance)	8,061	(98,751)
<ul> <li>Increase/(decrease) in other payables (research grants approved not yet paid)</li> </ul>	(32,062)	(9,269)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(182,691)	(170,065)

The Foundation has no credit, stand-by or financing facilities.

During the financial year, no dividends received were reinvested.

#### Note 15. Interests in Joint Operations

The Foundation has recognised its share of jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations where material. Information relating to joint operations of the Foundation for the year ended 30 June 2018 are set out below:

Name	Principal place of business / Name Country of incorporation	Percentage Interest		
		2018	2017	
		%	%	
Raine Study	Australia	11.3	11.3	

The net balance of funds held by the Raine Study as at 30 June 2018 is \$409,548 with the Foundation's share being \$46,279. This is not material to the Foundation in the year ended 30 June 2018.

#### **Note 16: Financial Instruments**

#### a. Financial Risk Management

The Foundation's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

The Foundation does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2018.

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$
Financial liabilities due for payment Trade and other payables (excluding annual leave and grants receivable in advance)	579,410	506,752				_	579,410	506,752
Total contractual								
outflows	579,410	506,752	-	-	-	-	579,410	506,752
Total expected outflows	579,410	506,752	-	-	-	-	579,410	506,752
Financial assets – cash flows realisable Cash and cash	4 720 527	4 040 000					4 700 507	4.040.002
equivalents Trade and other	, ,	4,940,882	-	-	-	-	, ,	4,940,882
receivables Available-for-sale investments Held to maturity investments	117,413	198,005	-	-	-	-	117,413	198,005
Total anticipated inflows	4,845,940	5,138,887	-	-	-	-	4,845,940	5,138,887
Net (outflow) / inflow on financial instruments	4,266,530	4,632,135	-		-		4,266,530	4,632,135

#### Note 16: Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets pledged as collateral

No financial assets have been pledged as security for any financial liability.

#### (i) Treasury Risk Management

An investment committee consisting of Board of Management members meet on a regular basis to analyse interest rate exposure and to evaluate investment management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

#### (ii) Financial Risks

The main risk the Foundation is exposed to through its financial instruments is interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed with a mixture of fixed and floating rates.

#### Foreign currency risk

The Foundation is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

#### Liquidity risk

The Foundation manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flow.

#### Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

The Foundation does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors.

#### Note 16: Financial Instruments (cont'd)

#### (b) Interest Rate Risk

The Foundation's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

	Weighted Ave Effective Interest Rate		Floating Interest Rate		Non-Interest Bearing	
	2018 %	2017 %	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$
Financial Assets Cash and cash equivalents Financial assets	2.61	2.60	4,728,527	4,940,882		- -
Total Financial Assets			4,728,527	4,940,882		
Financial Liabilities Trade and other payables Total Financial Liabilities				<u>-</u>	2,842,730 2,842,730	2,762,011 2,762,011
Trade and sundry payables are e	expected to	be paid as	follows:			
- less than 6 months					2,842,730	2,762,011
					2,842,730	2,762,011

#### **Note 17: Subsequent Events**

No events have occurred and no facts have been discovered since balance date which would make the financial statements for the period materially inaccurate or misleading, nor are any matters pending which might have such an effect, which have not already been disclosed in the financial statements.

#### Note 18: Related Parties

a. The following persons were members of the Board of the Foundation during the year:

Ms Rowena Smith - Chairperson

Mr Grey Egerton-Warburton – Deputy Chairperson

Mr Wylie Collins -Treasurer

Professor John Newnham - Chief Scientific Director

Ms Deborah Portughes - Chief Operations Director

Mr Jim Davies

Dr Craig Pennell - Resigned 28 February 2018

Mr Graeme Boardley

Professor Brendan Waddell

Professor Yee Leung

Ms Katie Winterbourne

Mr Tony Walsh

#### Note 18: Related Parties (cont'd)

#### b. Remuneration of the Board

Remuneration to Board Member, Ms Deborah Portughes (\$185,000).

#### c. Transactions with Related Parties

There have been no transactions with related parties requiring disclosure in the financial report.

#### **Note 19: Foundation Details**

The principal place of business of the Foundation is:

Carson House King Edward Memorial Hospital 374 Bagot Road SUBIACO WA 6008

### WOMEN & INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC. STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

In the opinion of the Board of Management, the financial report as set out on pages 3 to 24:

- Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Women & Infants Research Foundation Inc. as at 30 June 2018 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, mandatory professional reporting requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission Regulations 2013 and the Associations Incorporation Act 2015..
- 2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Women & Infants Research Foundation Inc. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

Ms Rowena Smith Chairperson Mr Wylie Collins

**Treasurer** 

Dated this 25th day of October 2018



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE WOMEN AND INFANTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of the Women and Infants Research Foundation Inc. (the Foundation) 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, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Statement by Board of Management.

In our opinion the financial report of the Foundation has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the Associations Incorporation Act 2015, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Foundation's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 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.

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

#### Responsibility of the Board of Management for the Financial Report

The Board of Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, the financial reporting requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commissions Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Act 2015, and for such internal control as the Board of Management determine is necessary 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.

In preparing the financial report, the Board of Management is responsible for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board either intend to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or have 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 the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 Foundation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board'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 Foundations 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 Foundation 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



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

**CROWE HORWATH PERTH** 

**CYRUS PATELL** 

Partner

Signed at Perth, 25 October 2018



#### **AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

Crowe Howath Perk

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, as lead auditor for the audit of Women and Infants Research Foundation Inc. for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

**CROWE HORWATH PERTH** 

**CYRUS PATELL** 

Partner

Signed at Perth, 25 October 2018