



**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**30 JUNE 2017**

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**CONTENTS**

Directors' Report	1
Auditor's Independence Declaration	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8
Directors' Declaration	19
Independent Auditor's Report	20

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present this report on Spinal Cure Australia ("the entity") for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

**Directors**

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Mr Stewart Yesner	Mr Gary F Allsop
Ms Joanna M. Knott	Mr Gabriel McDowell
Professor Perry F Bartlett	Dr Sachin Shetty
Mr Duncan Adams	Mr Duncan JS Wallace

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

**Principal Activities**

The principal activity of the entity during the financial year was to continue working towards ending the permanence of paralysis caused by spinal cord injury ("SCI"), and to achieve this through

- Promoting and funding research
- Fostering co-operation between all disciplines engaged in central nervous system research, regeneration and direct relief
- Monitoring progress of all research projects funded by or through the entity
- Co-operation with international efforts in the field
- Dissemination of information about developments in research.

The entity's short term objective is to fund SCI related research fellowships and other relevant SCI related projects.

The entity's long term objective is to find a cure for the physical consequences of SCI.

To achieve the objectives, the entity has adopted the following strategies:

- Increase our donor base through marketing and dissemination of SCI relevant information
- Raise funds and awareness through fund raising events
- Cultivate partnerships with business and corporations
- Lobby State and Federal government in matters relating to funding and legislation of neurological research and SCI treatment.

The entity's Key Performance Indicators include:

- Net percentage of received money that is actually applied to appropriate projects
- Increase in number of people opting to receive newsletters, electronic mailings and social media feeds
- Amount of funds allocated by governments to neurological medical research.

**Meetings of Directors**

During the financial year 5 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

Directors	Directors' Meetings	
	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Mr Stewart Yesner	5	4
Ms Joanna M. Knott	5	5
Professor Perry F Bartlett	5	4
Mr Gary F Allsop	5	4
Mr Gabriel McDowell	5	5
Mr Duncan Adams	5	4
Dr Sachin Shetty	5	2
Mr Duncan Wallace	5	5

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**Information on Directors**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Qualifications, Experience &amp; Occupation</b>	<b>Director since</b>
Mr Stewart Yesner	AM, BA(Hons) law, Solicitor	24/9/98
Ms Joanna M. Knott	BA, MBA; MPRIA, OAM, Chair, Spinal Cure Australia	10/12/97
Professor Perry F Bartlett	FAA, Director of Queensland Brain Institute, Foundation Chair of Molecular Neuroscience, University of Queensland	8/12/97
Mr Gary F Allsop	Advocate, Lobbyist	9/8/00
Mr Gabriel McDowell	BA, Managing Director Res Publica Public Relations	29/9/08
Mr Duncan Adams	CA, BFA, FFSIA. Chartered Accountant; Secretary, Spinal Cure Australia; Director, Astra Apartments Canberra	5/12/12
Dr Sachin Shetty	MBBS, MD(PMR), FAFRM(RACP), FFPM(ANZCA) Director, Spinal Injuries Unit, Prince of Wales hospital Conjoint Senior Lecturer, UNSW	27/11/15
Mr Duncan Wallace	BSc (Hons), Executive Director and CEO, Spinal Cure Australia	7/03/16

**Members' Guarantee**

The entity is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$25 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2017, the total amount that members of the entity are liable to contribute if the entity is wound up is \$375 (2016:\$350).

**Auditor's Independence Declaration**

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2017 has been received and can be found on page 3.

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

**Directors** .....  
  
Ms Joanna M. Knott  
Director – Chairperson

.....  
  
Mr Duncan Adams  
Director – Company Secretary

**Dated this** 27th **day of** October **2017**

**Dated this** 27th **day of** October **2017**



**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA  
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**Auditor's Independence Declaration**

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, for the year ended 30 June 2017, there have been no contraventions of;

- a) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commissions Act 2012* in relation to audit; and
- b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit

**Name of Firm:** Thomas GLC  
Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Glenn McEwen', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

**Name of Principal:** Glenn McEwen

**Dated this 6<sup>th</sup> day of November 2017**

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	NOTE	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Revenue	2	1,562,246	672,756
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employee benefits expense		(229,470)	(176,929)
Research grant expense		(545,000)	(134,360)
Project Management expenses		(176,668)	-
Fundraising expense		(27,511)	(58,575)
Occupancy expense	3	(10,577)	(6,800)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(279)	(509)
Other expenses		(112,881)	(97,436)
<b>Total expenses</b>		(1,102,386)	(474,609)
<b>Profit/ (loss) before income tax</b>		459,860	198,147
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Profit/ (loss) for the year</b>		459,860	198,147
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		459,860	198,147
Profit/(loss)/ attributable to members of the entity		459,860	198,147
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		459,860	198,147

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2017**

	NOTE	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,320,948	1,815,103
Trade and other receivables	5	32,433	51,634
Other assets	6	9,459	32,784
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>2,362,840</u>	<u>1,899,521</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7	508	743
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>508</u>	<u>743</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>2,363,348</u>	<u>1,900,264</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	8	69,344	68,355
Provisions	9	17,672	17,395
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>87,016</u>	<u>85,750</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Provisions	9	15,716	13,758
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>15,716</u>	<u>13,758</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u>102,732</u>	<u>99,508</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>2,260,616</u>	<u>1,800,756</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Reserves	10	241,735	159,375
Retained earnings		<u>2,018,881</u>	<u>1,641,381</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<u>2,260,616</u>	<u>1,800,756</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Reserves \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	159,375	1,443,234	1,602,609
<b><i>Comprehensive income for the year</i></b>			
Profit attributable to members of the entity	-	198,147	198,147
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Transfer in/(out) of reserves			
<b><i>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity</i></b>	159,375	1,641,381	1,800,756
<b>Balance at 30 June 2016</b>	159,375	1,641,381	1,800,756
<b><i>Comprehensive income for the year</i></b>			
Profit attributable to members of the entity	-	459,860	459,860
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Transfer in/out of reserves	82,360	(82,360)	-
<b><i>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity</i></b>	241,735	2,018,881	2,260,616
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2017</b>	241,735	2,018,881	2,260,616

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	NOTE	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts of donor and supporters		1,531,606	597,392
Payments to suppliers and employees		(578,297)	(315,757)
Payments to research grants		(512,640)	(134,360)
Interest Received		65,176	37,843
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>		<u>505,845</u>	<u>185,118</u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Payments for property, plant & equipment		-	-
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		505,845	185,118
<b>Cash at the beginning of the financial year</b>		<u>1,815,103</u>	<u>1,629,985</u>
<b>Cash at the end of the financial year</b>		<u>2,320,948</u>	<u>1,815,103</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

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**1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Basis of Preparation**

Spinal Cure Australia applies the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and AASB 2010-2: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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 this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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 non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 by the directors of the entity.

**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 is 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.

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

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

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

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

**(b) 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*.

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

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**(c) Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

***Plant and Equipment***

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost are valued at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

***Depreciation***

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready 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:

<b><i>Class of Fixed Asset</i></b>	<b><i>Depreciation Rate</i></b>
Office equipment	37.50%

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.

**(d) Leases**

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

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

**(e) Financial Instruments**

***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the entity commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit and loss in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit and loss immediately.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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(e) **Financial Instruments (cont.)**

***Classification and subsequent measurement***

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate 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 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 the initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amounts being included in profit or loss.

***Loans and receivables***

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

***Held-to-maturity investments***

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

***Available-for-sale financial assets***

Available-for-sale financial assets 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 investment 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 changes in such fair value (ie gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses). 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 and loss.

***Financial liabilities***

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

***Impairment***

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

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**(f) Financial Instruments (cont.)**

***Derecognition***

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights 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 expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

**(g) 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.

**(h) Employee Benefits**

***Short-term employee benefits***

Provision is made for the entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

***Other long-term employee benefits***

The entity classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the entity's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

The entity's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

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**(i) 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.

**(j) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less.

**(k) 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 receivable 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.

**(l) Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements 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 entity.

**(m) Comparative Figures**

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

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	NOTE	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>2 Revenue</b>			
Donations received			
- General		228,970	106,825
- Howland-Rose Fellowship		100,000	100,000
- Bequest		73,098	285,145
- Neilson Foundation		1,000,000	-
		<u>1,402,068</u>	<u>491,970</u>
Revenue from fundraising activities		117,972	142,118
Interest received		41,831	37,843
Voting membership		<u>375</u>	<u>825</u>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<u>1,562,246</u>	<u>672,756</u>
<b>3 Expenses</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation			
- Office equipment		<u>278</u>	<u>508</u>
Rental expenses on operating leases		<u>10,577</u>	<u>6,800</u>
<b>4 Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Undeposited Funds		-	285,145
Cash at bank		862,518	157,092
Term deposit		1,458,430	1,372,866
	12	<u>2,320,948</u>	<u>1,815,103</u>
The effective rate on the term bank deposit is 1.85% (2016: 2.85%); it has a maturity of 4 months.			
<i>Reconciliation of cash</i>			
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:			
Cash and Cash equivalents		<u>2,320,948</u>	<u>1,822,699</u>

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	NOTE	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>5 Trade and other receivables</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Accounts receivables		31,159	42,350
GST receivable		1,080	1,687
Other receivables		194	7,597
	12	<u>32,433</u>	<u>51,634</u>
<b>6 Other assets</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Accrued interest		8,159	31,505
Prepayments		1,300	1,279
		<u>9,459</u>	<u>32,784</u>
<b>7 Property, plant and equipment</b>			
<b>Office equipment</b>			
At cost		9,937	9,893
Accumulated Depreciation		<u>(9,429)</u>	<u>(9,150)</u>
		508	743
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>		<u>508</u>	<u>743</u>
<b>Movements in carrying amounts</b>			
Movement in carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and end of the current financial year			
		<b>Office equipment \$</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
<b>2017</b>			
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>		743	743
Additions		-	-
Disposals		-	-
Depreciation expense		235	235
<b>Carrying amount at the end of year</b>		<u>508</u>	<u>508</u>



**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	NOTE	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>8 Trade and other payables</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Trade Creditors		16,293	6,604
ATO running account		(2,075)	10,273
Accrued expenses		37,360	37,610
PAYG Withheld		16,629	-
CAMRA		1,137	1,137
Wages Payable		12,731	12,731
		<u>69,344</u>	<u>68,355</u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables			
Total current		69,344	68,355
Total non-current		<u>69,344</u>	<u>68,355</u>
Less: Unearned Income		<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	12	<u>69,344</u>	<u>68,355</u>
<b>CAMRA</b>			
CAMRA stands for the Coalition for the Advancement of Medical Research Australia. Funds contributed will be used to lobby governments on issues relating to Spinal Research. Any funds remaining (if any) upon cessation of the group will be returned to the contributors.			
<b>9 Provisions</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
- annual leave entitlements		17,672	17,395
		<u>17,672</u>	<u>17,395</u>
<b>Non-current</b>			
- long service leave entitlements		15,716	13,758
		<u>33,388</u>	<u>31,153</u>

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	NOTE	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>9 Provisions (Continued)</b>			
<b>Analysis of total provision</b>			<b>2017 Employee Provisions \$</b>
Opening balance 1 July 2016			31,153
Additional provision raised during the year			2,235
Amount used			
Balance at 30 June 2017			<u>33,388</u>

**Provision for Long-term employee benefits**

Employee provisions represent amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the entity does not expect the full amount of annual leave classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

**10 Reserves**

	2017	2016
(a) Bryce Vissel Fellowship	205,000	155,000
(b) David Prast Fellowship	4,375	4,375
(c) Marc Ruitenberg	32,360	-
	<u>241,735</u>	<u>159,375</u>

Reserve funds have been set aside for the Bryce Vissel Fellowship and David Prast Fellowship. The funds have been received and allocated for research and specific purposes.

**11 Related Party Transactions**

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>(i) Key management Personnel</b>		
Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) is considered key management personnel.		
key management personnel compensation	<u>181,334</u>	<u>155,912</u>
<b>(ii) Other related parties</b>		

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	NOTE	2017 \$	2016 \$
Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel, and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.			
Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.			
<b>12 Financial Risk Management</b>			
The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable.			
The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements are as follows:			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,320,948	1,815,103
Loans and receivables	5	32,433	51,634
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>		<u>2,353,381</u>	<u>1,866,737</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Trade and other payables	8	69,344	68,355
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>		<u>69,344</u>	<u>68,355</u>

**Net Fair Values**

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximates their recognised carrying values. The aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the balance sheet and in the notes to the financial statements. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form. Financial assets where the carrying amount exceeds net fair values have not been written down as the entity intends to hold these assets to maturity

**13 Events Subsequent to Reporting date**

There have been no significant events subsequent to the reporting date.

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

**14 Additional information required under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991**

**(a) Details of aggregate gross income and total expenditure of fundraising**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Gross income		
- Donations	116,268	106,825
- Bequests	73,098	285,145
- Trusts and fellowships (services)	1,170,000	100,000
- Fundraising events (services)	160,673	142,118
Gross proceeds from fundraising	1,520,039	634,088
Less: Total cost of fundraising (donations)	(25,081)	(18,054)
Net surplus from fundraising	1,494,958	575,513

**(b) Application of funds for charitable purposes**

Cost of services		
- Research grants	565,018	134,360
- Marketing and grant expenses	154,631	2,162
- Project Edge expenses	20,018	40,520
Total cost of services	719,649	177,042
Total expenditure	1,102,386	474,609

**(c) Comparison of monetary figures and percentages**

	<b>2017</b>	
	<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
Total cost of fundraising / gross income from fundraising	25,081 / 1,520,039	1.65%
Net surplus from fundraising / gross income from fundraising	1,494,958 / 1,520,039	98.35%
Total costs of services / total expenditure	719,649 / 1,102,386	65.28%
Total costs of services / gross income received	719,649 / 1,520,039	47.34%

**(d) Fundraising appeals as classified by the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 conducted during the year**

For the purposes of reporting under the requirements of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991, Spinal Cure Australia's. Fundraising activities conducted during the year ended 30 June 2017 relates predominantly to the collection of unsolicited donations and the conduct of Fundraising Events.

**SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA**  
**ABN 66 064 327 448**

**DIRECTORS DECLARATION**

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Spinal Cure Australia, the directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes as set out on pages 4 to 18 are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* and:
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity;
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.


***Declaration in respect of fundraising appeals***

In the opinion of the Board:

- (a) the accounts give a true and fair view of all income and expenditure with respect to fundraising appeals for the financial year ended 30 June 2017;
- (b) the statement of financial position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company with respect to fundraising appeals as at 30 June 2017
- (c) the provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW), the Regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to the authority have been complied with for the financial year ended 30 June 2017; and
- (d) the internal controls exercised by the company are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the entity from any of its fundraising appeals.

This statement is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:

**Directors**   
.....  
Ms Joanna M. Knott  
Director – Chairperson

  
.....  
Mr Duncan Adams  
Director – Company Secretary

**Dated this** 27th **day of** October **2017**

**Dated this** 27th **day of** October **2017**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF

#### SPINAL CURE AUSTRALIA ABN 66 064 327 448

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

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Spinal Cure Australia (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the 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 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Spinal Cure Australia has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i). giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii). complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

##### **Basis of 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 registered entity 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.

##### **Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the registered entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

##### **Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report**

The directors of the registered entity 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the registered entity'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 the directors either intend to liquidate the registered entity 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 this financial report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- 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 entity'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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Name of Firm: Thomas GLC  
Chartered Accountants



Name of Partner: Glenn McEwen

Address: Suite 3 Level 1, 16-20 Edgeworth David Avenue, HORNSBY NSW 2077

**Dated this 6<sup>th</sup> day of November 2017**