

# Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

### **FINANCIAL REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 June 2015

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# AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATIONS (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) ACN 008 528 470

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### AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) ACN 008 528 470

#### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2015

	NOTE	2015 \$	2014 \$
Revenue	2	3,322,474	2,306,960
Employee benefits expense		(1,457,561)	(1,109,412)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(48,999)	(36,189)
Consultants		(889,242)	(452,213)
Publications and printing		(216,655)	(145,148)
Travel expense		(122,149)	(113,383)
Other administration expenses		(114,594)	(17,639)
Other expenses		(465,487)	(280,207)
		(3,314,687)	(2,154,191)
Profit/(Loss)		7,787	152,769

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) ACN 008 528 470

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 June 2015

	NOTE	2015 \$	2014 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	73,708	415,405
Trade and other receivables	5	1,208,537	746,914
Other assets	6	70,350	50,950
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,352,595	1,213,269
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property , plant and equipment	7	922,890	808,345
Intangible assets	8	37,042	30,236
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		959,932	838,581
TOTAL ASSETS		2,312,526	2,051,850
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	391,309	174,836
Other current liabilities	10	809,030	865,535
Provisions	11	50,799	57,776
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,251,138	<u>1,</u> 098,147
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12	190,000	90,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		190,000	90,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,441,138	1,188,147
NET ASSETS		871,388	863,703
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		721,866	714,181
Reserves	13	149,522	149,522
TOTAL EQUITY		871,388	<u>863,703</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

### AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) ACN 008 528 470

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		•	•
Receipts from members and activities		3,354,324	1,388,922
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,253,694)	(1,692,641)
Interest received		8,994	25,104
GST remitted to the ATO		(280,971)	(254,965)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(171,347)	(533,580)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(170,350)	(57,740)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Payment for investments			
Net cash (used in ) investing activities		(170,350)	(57,740)
Net increase /(decrease) in Cash held		(341,697)	(591,320)
Cash at beginning of the financial year		415,405	1,006,725
Cash at the end of the financial year	4	73,708	415,405

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) ACN 008 528 470 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Retained Earnings	Asset Replacement Reserve	Branch Member Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2013	617,536	80,000	30,000	30,000	757,536
Additional Asset Revaluation Additional historical	-	-	-	9,522.00	9,522
balancing account Profit attributable to the	(56,124)	-	-	-	(56,124)
company	152,769	-	-	-	152,769
Balance at 30 June 2014 _	714,181	80,000	30,000	39,522	863,703
Additional Asset Revaluation Additional historical	-	-	-	-	-
balancing account Profit attributable to the	(102)	-	-	-	(102)
company	7,787	-	-	-	7,787
Balance at 30 June 2015	721,866	80,000	30,000	39,522	871,388

For a description of each reserve, refer to Note 13.

The financial report is for the Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association as an individual company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association is a company limited by guarantee.

#### 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

Australian Accounting Standards-Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

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

#### **Accounting Policies**

#### (a) Income Tax

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

#### (b) 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.

A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1 (h) for details of impairment).

#### **Artwork**

Artwork is measured on a fair value basis. At each reporting date, the value of the asset is reviewed to ensure of the asset that is reviewed to ensure that it does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at that date. Where necessary, the asset is revalued to reflect its fair value.

#### 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (b) Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

#### Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the basis of cost less depreciation and impairment losses. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Board Members to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Furniture and fittings	10%
Plant and equipment	10%-100%
Computer equpiment	30%
Building	2.50%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Asset classes carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets' carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

#### (c) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to Balance Sheet date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year together with benefits arising from wages, salaries and annual leave which may be settled after one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

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

#### (d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

#### 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (e) Revenue

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

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon delivery of services to the customers. Income received as membership and subscriptions for the subsequent financial year has been treated as income in advance during the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest 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).

#### (f) 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). 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 in the Balance Sheet are shown inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

#### (g) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. 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 either 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 calculated as:

- i. the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the initial recognition;
- ii. less principal repayments;
- iii. plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and
- iv. less any reduction for impairment.

#### 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (g) Financial Instruments (Continued)

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through 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 value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

#### (i) 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. Loans and recievables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

#### (ii) 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 company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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

#### Impairment

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

#### 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 company 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, 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.

#### (h) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the company 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 cost to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value.

#### 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) (h) Impairment of Assets (Continued)

Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Statement of comprehensive income. 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 company 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 asset class, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

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

#### (i) 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.

#### (j) Intangibles

#### The Website

The Website is recorded at cost. The Website has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. It has an estimated useful life of five years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

#### (k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company 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 the outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at reporting date.

#### (I) Comparative Figures

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

#### (m) Trade and Other Payables

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

#### (n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Board Members evaluate estimates and judgements 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 company.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued) (n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (Continued) Key estimates

Impairment

The company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

#### Key judgments

Provision for Impairment of Recievables

The company believes that the full amount of all debt is recoverable, and no provision for impairment for receivables has been made at 30 June 2015 (2014:nil).

#### (o) Economic Dependence

The company is dependent on membership fees for a substantial proportion of its revenue.

#### (p) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended accounting standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The company has decided against early adoption of these standards.

### AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

#### ACN 008 528 470

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2	REVENUE		
		2015	2014
		\$	\$
	Institute	143,362	664,406
	Membership Fees	813,712	537,633
	Publications	59,757	32,988
	Conference Income	77,762	5,555
	Sponsorship Revenue	109,091	68,695
	Other Revenue	549,498	49,993
	Just Health Business Revenue	1,353,199	888,389
	Royalties	30,051	20,235
	Training	186,043	39,067
		3,322,474	2,306,960
3	PROFIT (a) Expenses	2015 \$	2014 \$
	Depreciation and Amortisation		
	Furniture and Fittings	10,292	3,727
	Internet Web Page	5,254	4,550
	Computer Equipment	11,997	7,318
	Plant and Equipment	2,367	2,258
	Buildings	19,089	18,336
	Total Depreciation and Amortisation	48,999	36,189
	Rent		_
4	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2015	2014
	ONOTIFIED ONOTIFICATION	\$	2014 \$
	CURRENT	*	Ψ
	Cash on hand	500	67
			91
	Cash at bank	73,208	415,339

73,708

415,405

Total cash and cash equivalents

#### **AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION** (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) ACN 008 528 470

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

5 TRADE AND OT	HER RECEIVABLES	2015	2014
CURRENT		\$	\$
Trade Receivabl	es	933,537	746,914
Accrued Income		275,000	0
Total current trac	de and other receivables	1,208,537	746,914

Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing loans and generally are receivable within 60 days. A provision for impairment is recognised against trade receivables where there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. No impairment was required at 30 June 2015 (2014:Nil).

6	OTHER ASSETS	2015	2014
		\$	\$
	CURRENT		
	Prepayments	70,350	50,950

#### **AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION** (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

#### ACN 008 528 470

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

#### 7 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Building - at cost Less accumulated depreciation	788,365 (42,329) 746,036	734,637 (23,240) 711,397
Furniture and Fittings - at cost Less accumulated depreciation	129,204 (21,631) 107,573	38,402 (11,339) 27,063
Computer Equipment - at cost Less accumulated depreciation	126,897 (102,460) 24,437	114,044 (90,463) 23,581
Plant and equipment - at cost Less accumulated depreciation	12,402 (7,557) 4,845	11,495 (5,190) 6,305
Artwork - at fair value	40,000	40,000
Total property, plant and equipment	922,890	808,345

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

2015	Buildings \$	Furniture and Fittings \$	Computer Equip	Plant & Equipment	Artwork \$	Total \$
Balance at the beginning of the yr	711,397	27,063	23,581	6,305	40,000	808,346
Additions at cost	53,728	90,802	12,853	907	-	158 289
Disposals	· -	· -	, <u>-</u>	-	-	
Depreciation expense write-back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions for valuation of Art Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(19,089)	(10,292)	(11,997)	(2,367)	-	(43,745)
Carrying amount at the end of year	746,036	107,573	24,437	4,845	<u> 40,000</u>	922,890

#### **8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Website - at cost	189,442	177,382
Less accumulated amortisation	(152,400)	(147,146)
Net carrying value	37,042	30,236

### AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

#### ACN 008 528 470

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2015 \$	2014 \$
	CURRENT Trade and other poyables	·	·
	Trade and other payables Accrued expenses	319,570 4,850	141,011 9,250
	Accrued wages and superannuation	66,888	24,575
	3	391,309	174,836
10	OTHER LIABILITIES	2015 \$	2014 \$
	CURRENT		
	Membership subscriptions received in advance	773,472	545,837
	Congress Sponsorship in Advance	-	80,227
	Deferred Income for Events	35,558	239,470
		809,030	865,535
11	PROVISIONS		
		2015	
		\$	
	Current Employee Benefits	57.770	
	Opening balance at 1 July 2014 Additional provisions raised during the year	57,776 (6,978)	
	Additional provisions raised during the year	(0,970)	
	Balance at 30 June 2015	50,799	
	Analysis of Total Provisions	2015	2014
		\$	\$
	Current		
	- Annual Leave Provision	50,799	57,776
		50,799	57,776

#### **Provision for Long Term Employee Benefits**

A provision has been recognised for employee benefits relating to long service leave. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been included in Note 1 to this report.

12 BORROWINGS	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Bank Loans		
- Buildings	190,000_	90,000
	190,000	90,000

#### 13 RESERVES

#### (a) Asset Replacement Reserves

The asset replacement reserve is monies set aside for future capital expenses.

#### (b) Branch Member Reserve

The branch member reserve is for the development of membership in Queensland.

#### (c) Asset Revaluation Reserve

The reserve records the revaluations of non-current assets.

#### 14 MEMBERS GUARANTEE

The company is incorporated under the the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and is a company limited by guarantee.

If the company is wound up, the Memorandum of Association states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2015 the number of direct members was 199 (2014: 290).

#### 15 EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

There have been no events subsequent to the reporting date that require disclosure in the financial statements.

#### 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

The Board Members did not receive any remuneration for services provided during the year.

#### 17 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

As at balance date, the company has no known contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

#### 18 COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is: Unit 8, 2 Phipps Close Deakin ACT 2600

The Board Members of the company declare that:

- 1 The financial statements and notes, as set out on the attached report are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 :
- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
- 2 In the Board Members' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

President

Treasurer

Dated: 12th August 2015

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

#### Opinion

In my opinion the financial report of Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

**MCS Audit Pty Ltd** 

Phillip W Miller CA

Director

Date: 18 August 2015





Principal Phillip W Miller CA

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ASIC Authorised Audit Company No. 408893

INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE MEMBERS OF **AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION** ACN: 008 528 470

#### **AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT FOR PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012** TO DIRECTORS OF **AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION**

As lead auditor for the audit of Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MCS Audit Pty Ltd

Phillip W Miller CA

Director

Dated in Canberra on:

18 August 2015.





Principal Phillip W Miller CA

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF

#### **AUSTRALIAN HEALTHCARE AND HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION**

#### Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of 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 responsible entities' declaration.

Responsible Entities' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The responsible entities 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 and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and for such internal control as the responsible entities 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.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the responsible entities' preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the responsible entities, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.