bobby goldsmith foundation
practical emotional financial support

Bobby Goldsmith Foundation

(A company limited by guarantee)

ABN 65 141 126 703

Financial Report for the year
1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of Bobby Goldsmith Foundation present their report, together with the financial statements, of the entity for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

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

Abby Landy	
Clare Pearson	elected 05/12/2017
David Young (Treasurer)	appointed 27/01/2018
Jennifer Nairne (Treasurer)	resigned 26/01/2018
Justin Cudmore (Vice President)	appointed President 01/07/2018
Linda Hansen	elected 05/12/2017
Lorraine Hall (President)	resigned as President 30/6/2018, appointed Vice President 1 July 2018
Mathew Paine	elected 05/12/2017
Ramon del Carmen	elected 05/12/2017
Stephen Gray	resigned 5/10/2018
Susan Darroch	resigned 25/06/2018

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

Company Secretary

Nicholas Lawson

Operating results

The excess of revenue over expenditure of the entity amounted to $59,246 (2017: the excess of revenue over expenditure amounted to $1,172,637).

Objectives

The main objective of Bobby Goldsmith Foundation ('BGF') is to provide client centred care to help people living with HIV (PLHIV) to thrive.

To achieve its stated objectives, the entity has adopted the following strategies;

- we seek funding from Government and non-government sources to support our activities; and
- we work collaboratively with our community partners in the HIV sector and the NSW Ministry of Health to support and contribute to the HIV sector. We engage PLHIV in a wide range of programmes and initiatives with the aim of supporting their quality of life and retention in care.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity during the financial year were to provide outstanding client services and health promotion programs and advocate with and for PLHIV.

How these activities assist in achieving the objectives

Funding generated from grants, donations and general fundraising activities enables the entity in part to ensure PLHIV have access to services and supports and are retained in care.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Review of operations

BGF generated an operating surplus of $59,246 for the financial year as compared to a surplus of $1,172,637 for the 2017 financial year. The operating surplus arose primarily as a consequence of normal fundraising activities, the performance of the entity's investment portfolio and continued bequests received by the entity.

In order to achieve its vision and goals, BGF recognises the need to be an effective and sustainable organisation. BGF is working to strengthen its financial stability by diversifying its funding streams, recalibrating its approach to fundraising and maintaining an appropriately managed investment portfolio.

Significant changes in state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the entity's state of affairs during the year, other than a payroll review which was conducted internally to ensure historical alignment of employees' salaries with the SCHADS award and the entity's payroll policy. This review, which was externally verified by Fordham Group, resulted in additional payments to staff of $311,350.

Dividends paid or recommended

The entity is a not for profit company limited by guarantee. In accordance with the company's constitution no dividend is payable.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

BGF has finalised its grant funding for the year ending 30 June 2019 with NSW Health and based on a signed agreement NSW Health has committed funding for three years, to July 2021.

BGF is also progressively realigning its service delivery model to reflect the implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

Apart from the foregoing, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The entity in going forward will continue to reassess the process associated with grants awarded by NSW Health, including the new funding arrangements to be adopted with respect to NGOs beyond 30 June 2018.

Environmental issues

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Information regarding Directors in office at the date of this Report:

Lorraine Hall
Vice President – elected 1 July 2018 to current
President – elected April 2015 to 30 June 2018
Director - June 2013 – December 2013; January 2014 – Current

Lorraine is a corporate lawyer and company secretary with over 30 years' in-house, government and top tier law firm experience. She began her career with Allens Arthur Robinson (now Allens Linklaters) in 1986 before moving to Freehills (Herbert Smith Freehills), where she was engaged in a wide range of commercial transactions and corporate advisory work. After spending several years as a commercial lawyer with the CSIRO, Lorraine moved to CSC Australia as deputy general counsel and company secretary to the group's Australian subsidiaries, providing strategic advice to the board on corporate governance issues and negotiating a variety of large-scale contracts with government and private sector organisations. Lorraine is currently the company secretary of The Law Society of New South Wales.

Lorraine holds a Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws (Hons) from the Australian National University and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Justin Cudmore
President – elected 1 July 2018 to current
Vice President – elected April 2015 to 30 June 2018
Director - June 2013 – December 2013; January 2014 – Current

Justin is a commercial lawyer with in excess of 20 years' experience, advising clients particularly in the retail and FMCG sectors. He also has extensive commercial property experience. Currently a partner at Marque Lawyers, he was formerly a partner at Meyer Vandenberg Lawyers, Canberra's largest independent law firm.

Justin has held a board role since May 2014 with the Australian Fashion Chamber, a not-for-profit organisation which aims to promote and develop Australian fashion design.

Justin was previously a director of Galilee Inc, a not-for-profit providing assistance to young people in need in Canberra, primarily through facilitating foster care and operating a small secondary school.

He has a Bachelor of Laws (with honours) and a Bachelor of Science from the Australian National University.

Jennifer Nairne
Treasurer
September 2012 – 26 January 2018

Jennifer is a Chartered Accountant and Registered Company Auditor, and currently is a partner in the Fordham Private Clients team, being a specialist part of Perpetual. Jennifer was formerly a Partner in BDO and has extensive expertise and industry experience garnered over a 35 year period, including extensive experience gained in a Big Four accounting firm. She has been involved with the undertaking of audit and internal control and process reviews for many years and is completely familiar with the processes involved and the necessary reporting to regulatory authorities.

In addition to Jennifer's career expertise, Jennifer has been a director of the Sporting Chance Cancer Foundation – a Not-for-Profit Organisation with a focus on Children with Cancer.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Information on Directors in Office at the Date of this Report (continued)

David Young
Treasurer elected 27 January 2018 to current
Director - November 2015 – Current

David is an experienced senior commercial company director and executive with over 30 years' experience in the travel, hospitality and finance industries. He began his career as a Chartered Accountant with Ernst & Young in Sydney and London. He subsequently moved to work in senior roles in sales, finance, ground and inflight operations roles in the airline industry with Ansett Australia, Air New Zealand and Qantas. From 2008 until 2014 David was an Executive Director with the Journey Group Plc in London where he was also a director of a number of subsidiaries in Australia, the UK and Hong Kong. He returned to Sydney in 2014 to work with Qantas as the Chief Operating Officer of the Qantas Catering Group and is now Executive Manager Commercial with Qantas Loyalty.

David holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree and a Graduate Diploma in Hospitality Management from the University of New South Wales, and a Masters of Commercial Law from Deakin University. He is a Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a Member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ).

David is also active in the Qantas Diversity and Indigenous Programs.

Susan Darroch
November 2011 – June 2018

Susan is an investment management professional with in excess of 20 years' experience in financial markets, in both equities and money markets. Currently the Head of Global Equity Beta Solutions for Asia Pacific ex Japan at State Street Global Advisors, her past experience includes positions at Commonwealth Funds Management, Rothschild Australia and Chuo Trust and Banking in London. Susan collaborates within the industry to mentor and promote women in finance and for diversity in general. She has worked extensively in the philanthropic field with various partners to improve the lives of minority groups and animals.

Susan holds a Bachelor of Economics from Macquarie University and has been admitted as a fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA).

Stephen Gray
November 2015 – resigned 5 October 2018

Stephen is a senior pharmaceutical marketing executive whose current position is Marketing Manager for Neuroscience and Infectious Diseases at Janssen Australia (a pharmaceutical company of Johnson & Johnson). Stephen has over 22 years of diverse pharmaceutical experience including sales, marketing and global drug development across a variety of illnesses including cancer, schizophrenia, hepatitis C & B and HIV.

Stephen has a solid understanding of HIV and AIDs related issues having worked extensively in the area in both the UK and Australia. Stephen holds a Masters of Business Administration from Macquarie Graduate School of Management and a Bachelor of Science (pharmacology & biochemistry) from Sydney University.

Information on Directors in Office at the Date of this Report (continued)

Abby Landy
November 2015 – Current

Abby Landy is an advocate for people living with HIV with a particular focus on supporting women and girls. She has attained a significant national and international profile through sharing her story and speaking about her experience of living with HIV. Abby has appeared on many national television and radio programs and her story has been featured in publications including Cosmopolitan, Woman's Weekly and Who Magazine.

Abby is also involved in educating medical professionals about HIV through presenting to the Royal College of General Practitioners. Abby is completing her legal qualifications and currently works as a paralegal at the national commercial law firm, Addisons Lawyers.

Clare Pearson
December 2017 – Current

Clare is the CEO at Project Futures, a charity based in Sydney and working to transform the lives of victims to sex trafficking and slavery in Australia and Cambodia. Clare is a qualified psychologist, specialising in child and adolescent welfare, and passionate about working in community based projects aimed at making a difference in the lives of women and children.

Following her training, Clare worked in positions of senior leadership in both Australia and the United Kingdom, establishing projects of purpose and developing, leading and inspiring teams in executing innovative programs in the areas of child protection, early intervention, disability and education. Clare is a strong believer in the power of people, whereby a united effort can effect meaningful and significant change on a local and global level.

Linda Hansen
December 2017 – Current

Linda is the Chief Executive Officer of Palliative Care NSW, the peak body for palliative care in NSW, representing palliative care providers and those with an interest in palliative care. Linda also currently chairs the Awareness and Communications sub-committee along with the State-wide Conference sub-committee.

Linda is an experienced manager in both the Commonwealth Public Service and in the community sector with extensive experience in management of physical and financial resources.

She has a very strong record of successful relationship management and as a result has a very large network of contacts within palliative care service providers in NSW and across Australia. Linda is a respected leader with the ability to focus and motivate staff and colleagues including members of boards, many of whom come to the task with little experience in NGO management and governance.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Information on Directors in Office at the Date of this Report (continued)

Mathew Paine
December 2017 – Current

Mathew is the Director of Human Resources at International Convention Centre Sydney (ICC Sydney) and also holds other Non-Executive Director board positions at Proactiv Payroll Australia and Definitiv International (HRIS/Payroll software).

An HR practitioner with over 18 years of senior HR experience within the private and not for profit sectors in Australia and the U.K, Mathew's HR leadership has resulted in industry awards including the highly coveted Australian HR Team of the Year, Best Recruitment Campaign and AHRI Inclusive Workplace, as well as finalist places in the HR Technology, HR Innovation and HR Director of the Year.

Mathew holds a Master of Strategic Human Resource Management degree from East London University and a Master's Degree in Labour Law & Relations from Sydney University Law School. Mathew is a Chartered Member of the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD, U.K), a Certified Professional of the Australian Human Resources Institute (AHRI, Australia) and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Ramon del Carmen
December 2017 – Current

Ramon is the CFO of Sydney North Primary Health Network (SNPHN), which is one of 31 Primary Health Networks (PHNs) established by the Australian Government to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of health and medical services for the community. He is also currently a director of Northside Community Forum, a leading not-for-profit provider of support services for older people, people living with a disability, mental health and their carers throughout Sydney.

Ramon was previously the Board Chair of Primary and Community Services Limited, a not-for-profit health organisation providing care coordination, linking and support services for people living with long-term health conditions and mental illness, who have complex needs.

Ramon has a Bachelor of Economics from The University of Sydney, an MBA and MA (Business Research) from Macquarie Graduate School of Management, is a Chartered Accountant, and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

ATTENDANCE AT DIRECTORS MEETINGS		2017-18
Name		
Abby Landy		6/7
Clare Pearson	elected 05/12/2017	3/3
David Young		7/7
Jennifer Nairne	resigned 26/01/2018	2/4
Justin Cudmore		6/7
Linda Hansen	elected 05/12/2017	3/3
Lorraine Hall		7/7
Mathew Paine	elected 05/12/2017	3/3
Ramon del Carmen	elected 05/12/2017	3/3
Stephen Gray	resigned 5/10/2018	7/7
Susan Darroch	resigned 25/06/2018	4/7

Bobby Goldsmith Foundation
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Indemnifying officers or auditor

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the entity

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been received and can be found on page 9 of the directors' report.

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

Justin Cudmore

David Young

Dated this 29th October 2018

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

To: the Directors of the Bobby Goldsmith Foundation

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

Cameron Roan

Partner

Sydney

29 October 2018

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
Revenue			
Fundraising:			
Charitable	3	424,593	503,728
Commercial	3	77,750	97,308
Grant income	3	1,765,998	1,713,500
Bequests		292,542	554,226
Investment income	3	304,846	416,765
Net gain on disposal of investments		475,678	447,578
Increase in fair value of financial assets	7	103,502	317,111
Other income	3	347,750	216,468
Total Revenue	**2(c)**	**3,792,659**	**4,266,684**
Expenses			
Fundraising costs:			
Charitable			
Employee benefits expense		139,768	160,851
Other expenses		125,137	84,443
Commercial			
Employee benefits expense		25,594	31,072
Other expenses		60,401	58,955
Client services costs:			
Client payments		159,759	166,855
Employee benefits expense		1,834,516	1,276,664
Other expenses		269,321	182,625
Corporate services costs			
Employee benefits expense		573,461	433,889
Other expenses		505,520	655,967
Other investment costs		39,938	42,727

The above statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Total Expenses	4	**3,733,413**	**3,094,047**
Profit before income tax		**59,246**	**1,172,637**
Income tax expense	2(d)	-	-
Profit for the year		**59,246**	**1,172,637**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**0**	**0**
Total comprehensive surplus attributable to members		**59,246**	**1,172,637**

The above statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Bobby Goldsmith Foundation
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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2018

Assets		**30-Jun-18**	**30-Jun-17**
Current Assets:		**($)**	**($)**
Cash and cash equivalents	2(e), 5	80,828	231,846
Trade and other receivables	2(f), 6	152,953	115,632
Financial assets	2(g), 7	9,475,383	8,946,283
Other assets		25,898	10,250
Total Current Assets		**9,735,061**	**9,304,011**
Non-Current Assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	2(h), 8	107,568	79,518
Total Non-Current Assets		**107,568**	**79,518**
Total Assets		**9,842,629**	**9,383,530**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	2(i), 9	542,014	163,356
Bank overdraft	2(e),10	17,497	30,789
Provisions	11	163,960	110,402
Grants in advance		50,884	88,325
Total Current Liabilities		**774,355**	**392,871**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	11	95,293	76,922
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**95,293**	**76,922**
Total Liabilities		**869,648**	**469,794**
Net Assets		**8,972,981**	**8,913,736**
Funds			
Retained Surplus		5,050,147	4,990,902
Reserves	13	3,922,834	3,922,834
Total Funds		**8,972,981**	**8,913,736**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipt of grants		1,728,558	1,779,747
Other fundraising receipts		812,771	832,411
Bequests		292,542	554,226
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,278,461)	(3,142,196)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(444,590)**	**24,188**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		128,097	114,256
Dividends received		176,749	302,509
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment		(48,063)	(35,771)
Net disposals/(additions) of investments		50,081	(263,030)
Net cash generated from investing activities		**306,864**	**117,964**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(137,726)	142,152
Opening cash and cash equivalents		201,057	58,905
Closing cash and cash equivalents	16(a)	**63,331**	**201,057**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Bobby Goldsmith Foundation
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Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Reserves ($)	Retained Surplus ($)	Total ($)
Balance at 1 July 2016	3,922,834	3,818,264	7,741,098
Surplus Attributable to Members	-	1,172,637	1,172,637
Closing balance at 30 June 2017	**3,922,834**	**4,990,902**	**8,913,736**
Balance at 1 July 2017	3,922,834	4,990,902	8,913,736
Surplus Attributable to Members	-	59,246	59,246
Closing balance at 30 June 2018	**3,922,834**	**5,050,147**	**8,972,981**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Introduction

This financial report covers Bobby Goldsmith Foundation (BGF) as an individual entity for the year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The financial report is presented in Australian currency and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

BGF is an unlisted public company limited by guarantee, domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Bobby Goldsmith Foundation
Level 3, 111-117 Devonshire Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010

A description of the nature of BGF's operations and its principal activities is included on pages 2 and 3 of the directors' report.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on the 29th October 2018.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The company is a not-for-profit entity.

Certain prior year amounts have been re-classified in order to better reflect the financial position of the business.

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

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical cost except for the following:

- Held-for-trading financial assets are measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure the fair values of these assets are discussed in Notes 2(g). Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of Preparation (Continued)

Compliance with the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991

The financial report also complies with the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991 and the conditions in the company's Authority to Fundraise.

(b) Significant Accounting Judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

It was concluded that judgements made by management on the application of Australian Accounting Standards did not have a significant effect on the financial report.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. BGF recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the specific criteria have been met for each activity as described below. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Fundraising

Fundraising revenue is recognised when BGF has control of the contribution.

Grant Income

Grants from the government and other organisations are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that BGF will comply with all attached conditions.

(i) Non-Reciprocal Transfers

Non-reciprocal grants are recognised at their fair value when it is probable that the grant will be received or receivable, as the company obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution is established. Such grants are treated as non-reciprocal transfers in accordance with AASB 1004 Contributions.

(ii) Reciprocal Transfer

Grants which have performance or return obligations and conditions are recognised when the funds have been appropriately spent for the purposes specified in the grant award. The company regards the receipt of such funds as reciprocal in nature under AASB 118 Revenue which requires revenue to be recognised in the reporting periods in which the services are rendered. A liability is recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of grant revenue which is unearned at the balance date.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)
(c) Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Bequests
Bequests are recognised when BGF obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution, which is the earlier of receipt of funds or notification by the Executor of uncontested entitlement.
Revenues from bequests comprising shares or other property are recognised at fair value, being the market value of the shares or property at the date the company becomes legally entitled to the shares or property. Subsequently these assets are measured in accordance with the accounting policies adopted by BGF for that type of asset.

Interest and investment Income
Interest and Investment income is recognised on an accrual basis.
Dividends are brought to account as and when received.

(d) Income Tax
The income of BGF is exempt from Income tax pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 50-B of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 and receive GST concessions under division 176 of A New Tax System Act 1999 and FBT exemptions under section 123D of the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986. BGF is also exempt from other government levies such as payroll tax.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and short term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and on hand and short term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Trade Receivables
Trade receivables represent Nil Interest Loans (NILS) to clients provided by BGF, which are settled by guarantee applied to their clients' disability pensions. Whilst the amounts are paid over a specific year, the collectability of the debts is assessed at the year-end. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

(g) 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 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 transactions 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.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Financial Instruments (Continued)

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 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.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant year 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) *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, or 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 value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) *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. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those, which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting year, which will be classified as non-current assets.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Financial Instruments (Continued)

(iii) *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. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised. 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 year.

If during the year the company sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of the held-to-maturity investments before maturity, the entire held-to-maturity investment would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale.

(iv) *Held-for-trading financial assets*

A held-for-trading financial asset is a non-derivative financial asset which is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding 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.

Fair Value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment

At the end of each reporting year, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets will be deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of one or more events (a "loss event"), which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

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 discharged, cancelled or have 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) Property Plant and Equipment

Basis of measurement of carrying amount

Land and buildings were measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and less any impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any property, plant and equipment donated to the company or acquired for nominal cost is recognised at fair value at the date the company obtains control of the assets.

Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired year of the lease of the estimated useful life of the improvements. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets as follows:

	2018 % pa	**2017 % pa**
Office Furniture and Equipment	20	20
Computer Equipment	33	33
Leasehold Improvements	10	10
Motor Vehicles	33	33

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Property Plant and Equipment (Continued)

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 recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Finance leases are capitalised. A leased asset and liability are established at the fair value of the leased assets, or if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the finance costs, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Lease assets acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the entity will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments, net any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Depreciated replacement cost is used to determine value in use. Depreciated replacement cost is the current replacement cost of an item of plant and equipment less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation to date, calculated on the basis of such cost.

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset is then written down to its recoverable amount.

For plant and equipment, impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. However, because land and buildings are measured at revalued amounts, impairment losses on land and buildings were treated as a revaluation decrement as appropriate.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Property Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Derecognition and disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal, when the item is no longer used in the operations of the company or when it has no sale value. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Any part of the asset revaluation reserve attributable to the asset disposed of or derecognised is transferred to general funds at the date of disposal.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. These amounts are usually settled in 30 days. The notional amount of the creditors and payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

BGF receives grant monies to fund projects either for contractual years of time or for specific projects irrespective of the year of time required to complete those projects. It is the policy of the entity to treat grant monies as "Grants in advance" in the Statement of Financial Position where the entity is contractually obliged to provide the services in a subsequent financial year to when the grant is received or in the case of specific project grants where the project has not been completed.

(j) Employee benefits

Employee benefits comprise annual, sick and long service leave and related contributions to superannuation plans.

Short-term employee provisions

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Other long-term employee provisions

The company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than defined benefit plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on AA credit-rated or government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, unless the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST receivable from or payable to the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(l) Economic dependence

BGF is dependent on grant revenue from the Department of Health, New South Wales to operate its business. Refer to Note 17 for further clarification on capital management.

(m) Public Company Limited by Guarantee

In the event of BGF being wound up, the liability of each member is limited to an amount not exceeding $10. BGF had 18 members as at 30 June 2018 (2017: 16).

(n) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the company, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the company when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes that may affect the company on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, upfront accounting for expected credit loss, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the company's financial instruments, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

2. Summary of Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective to annual periods beginning after 1 January 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments (2014)

AASB 9, approved in December 2014, replaces the existing guidance in AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. AASB 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from AASB 139.

AASB 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 9.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes.

AASB 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 15.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 removes all classification of leases as either operating or finance leases – for the lessee, effectively treating all leases as finance leases. Short-term (less than 12 months) and leases of low value assets are exempt from the lease accounting requirements. There are also changes in accounting over the life of the lease. In particular, companies will not recognise a front loaded pattern of expenses for most leases, even when they
pay constant rentals.

AASB 16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted for entities that have also adopted AASB 15. The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 16.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 1058 provides a more comprehensive model for accounting for income of not-for-profit entities for the recognition of income. Under AASB 1058, the timing of income recognition will depend on whether a transaction gives rise to a performance obligation, liability or contribution by owners. It replaces the existing requirements in AASB 1004 Contributions.

AASB 1058 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted for entities that have also adopted AASB 15. The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 1058.

Bobby Goldsmith Foundation (a company limited by guarantee)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

3. Revenue	30-Jun-18 $	30-Jun-17 $
Fundraising		
Charitable:		
Friends	114,207	124,540
Donations (inclusive of community fundraising)	66,029	44,202
Sponsorships	205,200	287,300
Appeals	39,157	47,686
Total Charitable Fundraising	**424,593**	**503,728**
Commercial:		
Events	77,750	97,308
Total Commercial Fundraising	**77,750**	**97,308**
Total Fundraising	**502,343**	**601,035**
Grant Income		
Client Services	998,107	973,742
AOD interim program	177,140	177,140
Financial counselling	76,980	81,901
Corporate services	513,771	480,718
Total Grant Income	**1,765,998**	**1,713,500**
Investment Income		
Interest received	128,097	114,257
Dividends received	176,749	302,509
Total Investment Income	**304,846**	**416,765**
Other Income		
Adahps Services (formerly Brokerage)	182,481	193,201
NDIS Services	144,453	-
Memberships	75	36
Other Income	20,741	23,232
Total Investment Income	**347,750**	**216,468**

Investment Income and Other Income in the prior year have been re-classified in order to better reflect the financial position of the business. The Revenue totals remain unchanged.

Bobby Goldsmith Foundation (a company limited by guarantee)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

4. Expenses	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
Employee benefits expense	2,573,338	1,902,476
Event costs		
Direct event production costs	33,997	33,183
Indirect event costs	26,404	25,772
	60,401	58,955
Other items		
Client payments	159,759	166,855
Consultancy fees	14,101	74,374
Rent and outgoings	154,111	142,114
Computer expenses	99,056	55,000
Telephone and mobile expenses	42,087	42,193
Insurance	24,581	23,354
	493,694	503,890
Depreciation		
Motor Vehicles	9,786	9,786
Leasehold Improvements	6,243	6,243
Office Furniture and Equipment	3,984	6,307
	20,013	22,336
Remuneration of Auditors		
Audit services – Walker Wayland NSW		6,600
Audit services – KPMG	19,500	19,000
	19,500	25,600
Other expenses	566,467	580,791
Total Expenses	**3,733,413**	**3,094,047**

Certain prior year amounts have been re-classified in order to better reflect the financial position of the business. The Expense totals remain unchanged.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
Cash on hand	700	700
Cash at bank	80,128	231,146
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**80,828**	**231,846**

6. Trade and Other Receivables	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
Trade receivables	53,092	29,862
Other receivables	99,861	85,770
Total Trade and Other Receivables	**152,953**	**115,632**

7. Financial assets	**($)**
Opening Balance as at 30 June 2016	7,918,564
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of managed funds	317,111
Net additions/(disposals) of investments	710,608
Closing Balance as at 30 June 2017	**8,946,283**
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of managed funds	103,502
Net additions/(disposals) of investments	425,598
Closing Balance as at 30 June 2018	**9,475,383**

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**30-Jun-18 ($)**	**30-Jun-17 ($)**
a.	Held-for-trading Australian listed investments	5,052,938	5,729,696
	Securities in listed corporations and trusts held for trading purposes to generate income through the receipt of dividends, distributions and capital gains.		
b.	Held-for-trading International equities	2,350,016	1,912,234
c.	Held-to-maturity investments comprise:		
	Government and fixed interest securities	83,119	83,119
d.	Other:		
	UBS Cash portfolio	1,839,309	1,071,234
	Term Deposits	150,000	150,000

The carrying value of financial assets approximate their fair value. Fair value is determined with reference to quoted market prices

8. Property, Plant and Equipment	**30-Jun-18 ($)**	**30-Jun-17 ($)**
Office Furniture and Equipment		
At cost	296,395	165,221
Accumulated depreciation	(213,998)	(126,903)
Total Office Furniture and Equipment	**82,397**	**38,317**
Motor Vehicles		
At fair value	29,361	29,361
Accumulated depreciation	(24,121)	(14,335)
Total Motor Vehicles	**5,240**	**15,026**
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	149,316	149,316
Accumulated depreciation	(129,385)	(123,142)
Total Leasehold Improvements	**19,931**	**26,175**
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**107,568**	**79,518**

8. Property, Plant and Equipment - continued
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:

	Motor Vehicle	Furniture and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	($)	($)	($)	($)
Balance at 1 July 2017	15,026	38,317	26,174	79,518
Additions at cost	-	48,063	-	48,063
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(9,786)	(3,984)	(6,243)	(20,013)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2018	5,240	82,397	19,931	107,568

9. Trade and Other Payables

	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-17
	($)	($)
Trade payables and accruals (*)	401,350	93,847
Other payables	140,664	69,509
Total Trade and Other Payables	**542,014**	**163,356**

(*) Refer to the Directors Report, on page 3, "Significant changes in state of affairs".

10. Bank Overdraft

		30-Jun-18	30-Jun-17
		($)	($)
NAB NILS Overdraft	2(f)	17,497	30,789
Total Bank Overdraft		**17,497**	**30,789**

The 'No Interest Loans' ('NILS') overdraft has been provided by National Australia Bank and has been disbursed in partnership with the Good Shepard Youth and Family Services Inc. to BGF as part of its support for the expansion of NILS in Australia. The overdraft facility is $80,000 and interest free. The purpose of the overdraft is to be exclusively utilised for NILS accredited loan purposes.

11. Provisions

	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
Annual leave (current)		
Opening balance	110,402	145,772
Provisions raised/reduced during year	53,558	(35,370)
Closing Balance	**163,960**	**110,402**
Long service leave (Non-current)		
Opening balance	76,922	93,045
Amounts assumed from association (SHP)	-	-
Additional provisions raised during year	18,371	(16,123)
Closing Balance	**95,293**	**76,922**

Provision for Long-term employee entitlements

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave and annual 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 entitlements have been included in Note 2(j) to this report.

12. Contingent Assets or Liabilities

The directors are not aware of any other contingent assets or liabilities as at year end.

13. Reserves

Reserve funds amounting to $3,922,834 were transferred from Bobby Goldsmith Foundation Inc. as at 15 December 2009 to Bobby Goldsmith Foundation (a company limited by guarantee). It is a requirement for the funds to be used for the advancement of the company's objectives.

14. Events after the Reporting Year

Other than the payroll review and resulting payment to employees mentioned in the Directors' Report page 3 "Significant changes in state of affairs", no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

BGF has finalised its grant funding for the year ending 30 June 2019 with NSW Health and based on a signed agreement NSW Health has committed funding for three years, to July 2021.

BGF is also progressively realigning its service delivery model to reflect the implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

15. 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.

Jennifer Nairne, a director and treasurer of BGF, until January 2018, provided Accounting and CFO Services to the company. These services were provided by Miss Nairne, a Partner of Fordham Group for the year ended 30 June 2018, an accounting firm for which Miss Nairne is now a Partner. The fees charged by Fordham were discounted to below normal commercial terms.

Justin Cudmore, a director and Vice President of BGF, is a partner of the firm, Marque Lawyers, which charged $4,000 (exclusive of GST) regarding legal services for the 2018 financial year and $3,325 (exclusive of GST) for the 2017 financial year. The 2017 and 2018 fees charged by Marque Lawyers were discounted to below normal commercial terms

A breakdown of the related party fees charged for the 2018 financial year are as follows:

	Note	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
Marque Lawyers	Legal Services	4,000	3,325
Fordham	Accounting & CFO Services (*)	31,750	22,450
		35,750	**25,775**

(*) Refer to the Directors Report, on page 3, "Significant changes in state of affairs".

16. Cash Flow Information

		Note	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
a.	**Reconciliation of Cash**			
	Cash at bank	5	80,828	231,846
	Bank overdraft	10	(17,497)	(30,789)
			63,331	**201,057**

17. Capital Management

(a) Financial risk management policies and objectives

The Company's principal financial instruments during the financial year comprised cash and cash equivalents and financial assets held for trading. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations and investments into assets. The Company has various other financial instruments such as trade and other receivables and payables, which arise directly from its operations. The Company does not trade in financial instruments. The Company is exposed to credit risk and market risk from its cash and cash equivalents and financial assets held for trading and is exposed to liquidity risk from its trade and other payables.

The Company does not have significant credit risk from its receivables as at 30 June 2018 or 30 June 2017.

(b) Accounting classifications and fair values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

	Carrying value			Fair value			
	Loans and receivables ($)	Assets held for trading ($)	Other financial liabilities ($)	Total ($)	Level 1 ($)	Level 2 ($)	Level 3 ($)
30 June 2018							
Assets measured at fair-value							
Financial assets held for trading	-	9,475,383	-	9,475,383	9,475,383	-	-
	-	9,475,383	-	9,475,383	9,475,383	-	-
Assets measured at amortised cost							
Cash and cash equivalents	80,828	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	152,953	-	-	-	-	-	-
	233,781	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at amortised cost							
Trade and other payables	-	-	542,014	-	-	-	-
	-	-	542,014	-	-	-	-

	Carrying value				**Fair value**		
	Loans and receivables ($)	**Assets held for trading ($)**	**Other financial liabilities ($)**	**Total ($)**	**Level 1 ($)**	**Level 2 ($)**	**Level 3 ($)**
30 June 2017							
Assets measured at fair-value							
Financial assets held for trading	-.	8,946,283	-	8,946,283	8,946,283	-	-
	-	8,946,283	-	8,946,283	8,946,283	-	-
Assets measured at amortised cost							
Cash and cash equivalents	231,846	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	115,632	-	-	-	-	-	-
	347,478	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at amortised cost							
Trade and other payables	-	-	163,356	-	-	-	-
	-	-	163,356	-	-	-	-

(c) Financial risk management – exposures and responses

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash and cash equivalents and financial assets held for trading. The Company's cash and cash equivalents and financial assets held for trading are placed with major financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(ii) Market rate risk

Interest rate risk

The Company's risk exposure to changes in market interest rates relates entirely to its cash and cash equivalents, other receivables on deposit and
financial assets held for trading, which are deposited at floating rates. The Company has not entered into any contracts to mitigate this risk. Due to the low effective interest rate received on at call deposits and interest income forming 2% of the Company's revenue for the year (2017: 2.1%), any changes in interest rates will have little impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-17
	($)	($)
Variable rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	80,828	231,846
	80,828	231,846

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) its surplus by $808 (2017: $2,318). The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2018.

(iii) Liquidity risk

The following are contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
30 June 2018		($)	($)	($)	($)	($)	($)	($)
Trade and other payables	9	542,014	542,014	542,014	-	-	-	-
		542,014	542,014	542,014	-	-	-	-
30 June 2017								
Trade and other payables	9	163,356	163,356	163,356	-	-	-	-
		163,356	163,356	163,356	-	-	-	-

18. Fundraising Activities

Below is additional information furnished under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the Office of Charities Fundraising Authorities Conditions.

Details of Aggregate Gross Income and Total Expenses of Fundraising Appeals

	30-Jun-18 ($)	30-Jun-17 ($)
Gross Proceeds from fundraising appeals	502,343	601,036
Total costs of fundraising	(350,889)	(335,321)
Net surplus from fundraising appeals	**151,444**	**265,715**

Application of Funds for Charitable Purposes

During the reporting year, Bobby Goldsmith Foundation (BGF) achieved a net surplus of $151,444 from fundraising activities defined under the Charitable Fundraising Act. BGF received income from four sources of activity, namely Corporate Responsibility (MAC Aids Fund), Friends programme, direct donations, and direct mail appeals. The gross proceeds from these activities are disclosed in Note 3 and realised $424,593. The costs associated with these activities, which included the pro-rata cost of direct fundraising staff was $264,904.

BGF also runs a number of commercial events in association with its fundraising activities. These events are operated on a commercial basis and include Bake Off and a yearly charity auction. During the reporting year, the gross proceeds from these commercial activities amounted to $77,750. The cost of these events including the cost of staffing was $85,995, resulting in a net deficit from commercial events of $8,245. BGF continually reviews its commercial events in order to ensure sustainability and profitability.

Fundraising appeals as classified by the Charitable Fundraising Act conducted during the reporting year:

Corporate Responsibility (MAC Aids Fund)
Friends Programme
Direct Donations
Direct Mail Appeals

Detailed information of Fundraising Income and Expenses

2018	Cost ($)	Proceeds ($)	Surplus / (Deficit) ($)
Specific Appeal Comparisons (Total Cost/ Gross proceeds)			
- Friends Programme	71,254	114,207	42,953
- Direct Donations	41,196	66,029	24,833
- Direct Mail Appeals	24,430	39,157	14,727
- Corporate Responsibility (MAC Aids Fund)	124,157	199,000	74,844
- Other Sponsorships	3,868	6,200	2,332
Total Specific Appeal Comparisons	**264,904**	**424,593**	**159,688**
Gross comparisons including fundraising not covered by the Charitable Fundraising Act (CFA)			
- Events	85,995	77,750	(8,245)
Total Non CFA Comparisons	**85,995**	**77,750**	**(8,245)**
Total Fundraising Comparisons	**350,899**	**502,343**	**151,444**

19. Commitments	**30-Jun-18 ($)**	**30-Jun-17 ($)**
Lease commitments – operating		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities payable:		
Within one year	38,805	150,932
One to five years	159,751	199,784
Total	**198,556**	**350,716**

20. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The key management personnel include all directors as stated in the Directors' Report who all act in an honorary capacity and accordingly receive no remuneration with the exception of Miss Jennifer Nairne, a Partner of Fordham (a specialist part of Perpetual) and Mr Justin Cudmore a Partner of the firm, Marque Lawyers as detailed in Note 15. Remuneration of Executive Management for the year ended 30 June 2018 is $ 171 258.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Bobby Goldsmith Foundation ('the Company'):

(a) the Company is not publicly accountable;

(b) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 10 to 35 are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Regime and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 ; and

(c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Dated at........................... Sydney 29th October 2018.

Justin Cudmore
Director

David Young
Director

KPMG

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of the Bobby Goldsmith Foundation

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report***, of the Bobby Goldsmith Foundation (the Company).

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

i. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

ii. complying with *Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

i. Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018.

ii. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended.

iii. Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies.

iv. Directors' declaration of the Company.

v. Declaration by the Chief Executive Officer in respect of fundraising appeals of the Company.

Basis for opinion

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

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *ACNC Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

KPMG

Other information

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

The Other Information we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report was the Directors' Report.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

i. Preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosures Requirements and the ACNC.

ii. Preparing the Financial Report in accordance with Section 24(2) of the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991 and Regulations the Act and Regulations.

iii. Implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

iv. Assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

i. to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

ii. to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this Financial Report.

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

We also:

i. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

ii. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the Audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the registered Company's internal control.

iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the Financial Report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

v. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Report, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors of the registered Company regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion pursuant to the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991

In our opinion:

i. the Financial Report gives a true and fair view of the Company's financial result of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2018;

ii. the Financial Report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations;

iii. money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and Regulations; and

iv. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

KPMG

KPMG

Cameron Roan
Partner

Sydney

29 October 2018