

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

Keystone Partners Financial Services
Suite 2, 22 Govetts Leap Road
BLACKHEATH NSW 2785

Phone: 02 4787 8902 Fax: 02 4787 8149
Email: sue.culshaw@kpfs.com.au

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

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Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Revenue	<u>2</u>	997,945.68	662,734.20
Gross profit		997,945.68	662,734.20
Marketing		(5,606.54)	(4,138.70)
Selling expenses			(743.05)
Administration expenses		(828,896.79)	(588,729.00)
Profit before income tax		163,442.35	69,123.45
Income tax (credit) expense			
Profit for the year		163,442.35	69,123.45
 Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:			
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		_____	_____
		_____	_____
Total comprehensive income for the year		163,442.35	69,123.45

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Detailed Profit and Loss Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Income		
Total Op shop Income	894,288.97	549,048.89
Total Admin Income	43,500.98	46,528.58
Total Fundraising Income	23,815.69	17,185.85
Total Grants & Sponsorship	675.00	30,347.36
Total Client Services	24,920.30	10,076.27
Insurance recoveries		5,832.01
Interest	10,744.74	406.84
Rebates and refunds		3,308.40
Total income	997,945.68	662,734.20
Expenses		
Accounting and Audit Costs	790.00	2,485.00
Advertising	5,430.06	3,324.94
Bank Fees	575.40	792.63
Computer Costs	2,151.45	299.00
Consumables	176.48	813.76
Consultants fees		743.05
Depreciation	5,725.19	3,999.96
Dues & Subscriptions	1,091.52	544.50
Equip - Research Project		650.00
Fees & charges		314.09
Filing, Licence \$ Reg Fees	574.00	300.00
Flowers & Gifts	1,051.44	777.43
Insurance	952.90	1,572.96
Internet	22.00	1,033.96
Legal costs		585.00
Maintenance & Repairs	2,635.43	3,112.09
Marketing and Promotions	1,506.13	430.41
Meeting Expenses	1,088.13	811.41
Membership Cards Stickers Pins	20.85	
Memberships and Subscriptions	1,228.28	510.90
Total Vehicle Expenditure	24,147.61	9,109.63
Office Stationery Photocopies	5,850.59	2,967.55
Postage & Shipping	2,558.03	2,756.87
Printing	2,080.54	5,213.75
Total Administration Office	25,326.23	24,556.86
Total Client - Costs	7,902.63	9,005.77
Total Client Therapies	109,714.85	82,272.82
Total Fundraising Expenses	12,282.44	10,880.24

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Detailed Profit and Loss Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Total Op Shop Expenditure	277,416.02	183,092.48
Total Volunteer Expenses	2,847.91	2,189.46
Venue hire	1,469.54	862.15
Total Employment Expenses	336,030.64	236,183.66
Staff amenities	344.02	130.00
Staff training	1,079.42	967.27
Tolls	433.60	321.15
Total expenses	<u>834,503.33</u>	<u>593,610.75</u>
Profit from Ordinary Activities before income tax	<u>163,442.35</u>	<u>69,123.45</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash assets		358,244.57	218,527.64
Current tax assets	<u>4</u>	14,963.66	8,225.81
Other	<u>5</u>	15,058.13	11,551.91
Total Current Assets		<u>388,266.36</u>	<u>238,305.36</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	<u>6</u>	45,308.06	25,587.80
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>45,308.06</u>	<u>25,587.80</u>
Total Assets		<u>433,574.42</u>	<u>263,893.16</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	<u>7</u>	25,560.65	22,395.27
Current tax liabilities	<u>8</u>	6,170.85	6,666.35
Provisions	<u>9</u>	12,745.13	9,622.56
Total Current Liabilities		<u>44,476.63</u>	<u>38,684.18</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>44,476.63</u>	<u>38,684.18</u>
Net Assets		<u>389,097.79</u>	<u>225,208.98</u>
Equity			
Retained profits		<u>389,097.79</u>	<u>225,208.98</u>
Total Equity		<u>389,097.79</u>	<u>225,208.98</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<hr/>		
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers	987,200.94	662,327.36
Payments to Suppliers and employees	(833,229.76)	(581,180.31)
Interest received	10,744.74	406.84
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (note 2)	164,715.92	81,553.89
 Cash Flow From Extraordinary Items		
Net cash provided by (used in) extraordinary item (note 3)	446.46	190.91
 Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Payment for:		
OtherAssets		641.66
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(25,445.45)	3,349.96
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(25,445.45)	3,991.62
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	139,716.93	85,736.42
Cash at the beginning of the year	218,527.64	136,791.18
Cash at the end of the year (note 1)	358,244.57	222,527.60

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2015

2015

2014

Note 1. Reconciliation Of Cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Cash at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Bendigo Donations Account	32,833.93	47,857.83
Bendigo General Account	128,338.73	66,877.27
Bendigo Bank Debit Card	979.92	871.06
Bendigo Term Deposit	85,263.68	82,396.48
Bendigo Term Dep 1516741013		20,000.00
Building Fund Acct	101,341.53	
Petty Cash	453.43	
Undeposited Funds	8,508.35	
Cash Register Floats	525.00	525.00
	358,244.57	218,527.64

Report is out of balance by :-

Cash at the end of the year per Cash Flow Statement	358,244.57	222,527.60
Closing balances of Cash (bank) accounts	358,244.57	218,527.64
		(3,999.96)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2015

2015

2014

Note 2. Reconciliation Of Net Cash Provided By/Used In Operating Activities To Net Profit

Operating profit (loss) after tax	163,442.35	69,123.45
Depreciation	5,725.19	3,999.96
Changes in assets and liabilities net of effects of purchases and disposals of controlled entities:		
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(3,506.22)	(3,576.91)
Increase (decrease) in trade creditors and accruals	(2,148.65)	7,779.13
Increase (decrease) in other creditors	5,314.03	
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	4,712.64	(1,402.03)
Increase (decrease) in sundry provisions	(8,823.42)	5,630.29
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u><u>164,715.92</u></u>	<u><u>81,553.89</u></u>

Note 3. Reconciliation Of Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Extraordinary Item To Extraordinary Item After Income Tax

Profit (loss) on extraordinary items	446.46	190.91
(Increase) decrease in income tax payable		
Net cash provided by (used in) extraordinary item	<u><u>446.46</u></u>	<u><u>190.91</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 28th September 2015 Notes to the Financial Statements 28th September 2015.

Basis of Preparation

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependant on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Corporations Act 2001 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The material accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the statements are as follows:

Accounting Policies

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset'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 asset are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Property plant & equipment	15%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

(b) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

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

(c) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the 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 recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

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

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 amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

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.

The company does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(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, 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 amount 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.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

(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 company'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.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

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

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

Available for sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit and loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors (or a group of debtors) are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principle payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire 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 when the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability 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.

(d) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within 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 flows are discounted using market yields on national government bond terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

(e) 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 benefit will result and that the outflow can be measured reliably. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

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

All dividends received shall be recognised as revenue when the right to receive the dividend has been established.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the investment.

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

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other 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.

(i) 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.

(j) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key estimates

Key judgments

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

Significant judgements

(k) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

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

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) and AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015).

These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes made to accounting requirements that may impact the company are:

- AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11: Joint Arrangements, AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 127: Separate Financial Statements (August 2011), AASB 128: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (August 2011) (as amended by AASB 2012-10), and AASB 2011-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 10 replaces parts of AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (March 2008, as amended) and Interpretation 112: Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. AASB 10 provides a revised definition of 'control' and additional application guidance so that a single control model will apply to all investees.

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131: Interests in Joint Ventures (July 2004, as amended). AASB 11 requires joint arrangements to be classified as either 'joint operations' (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities) or 'joint ventures' (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement). Joint ventures are required to adopt the equity method of accounting (proportionate consolidation is no longer allowed).

AASB 12 contains the disclosure requirements applicable to entities that hold an interest in a subsidiary, joint venture, joint operation or associate. AASB 12 also introduces the concept of a 'structured entity', replacing the 'special purpose entity' concept currently used in Interpretation 112, and requires specific disclosures in respect of any investments in unconsolidated structured entities.

To facilitate the application of AASBs 10, 11 and 12, revised versions of AASB 127 and AASB 128 have also been issued.

None of the aforementioned Standards are expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

- AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single Standard a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement.

AASB 13 requires:

- inputs to all fair value measurements to be categorised in accordance with a fair value hierarchy; and
- enhanced disclosures regarding all assets and liabilities (including, but not limited to, financial assets and liabilities) to be measured at fair value.

These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

- AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).
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Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

These Standards introduce a number of changes to accounting and presentation of defined benefit plans. The company does not have any defined benefit plans and so is not impacted by the amendment.

AASB 119 (September 2011) also includes changes to:

- require only those benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service to be classified as short-term employee benefits. All other employee benefits are to be classified as other long-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits or termination benefits, as appropriate; and
- the accounting for termination benefits that require an entity to recognise an obligation for such benefits at the earlier of:
 - (i) for an offer that may be withdrawn - when the employee accepts;
 - (ii) for an offer that cannot be withdrawn - when the offer is communicated to affect employees; and
 - (iii) where the termination is associated with a restructuring of activities under AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and if earlier than the first two conditions when the related restructuring costs are recognised

These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

2015

2014

Note 2: Revenue and Other Income

Revenue:

Interest revenue*	10,744.74	406.84
Total Op shop Income	894,288.97	549,048.89
Total Admin Income	43,500.98	46,528.58
Total Fundraising Income	23,815.69	17,185.85
Total Grants & Sponsorship	675.00	30,347.36
Total Client Services	24,920.30	10,076.27
Insurance recoveries		5,832.01
Rebates and refunds		3,308.40
	997,945.68	662,734.20

***Interest from:**

Bank		
	10,744.74	406.84

Note 3: Profit from Ordinary Activities

Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax has been determined after:

Charging as Expense:

Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- Other	5,725.19	3,999.96
Total depreciation expenses	5,725.19	3,999.96

Note 4: Tax Assets

Current

GST payable control account	14,963.66	8,225.81
	14,963.66	8,225.81

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

2015

2014

Note 5: Other Assets

Current

Prepayments	7,083.13	3,576.91
Other	7,975.00	7,975.00
	15,058.13	11,551.91

Note 6: Property, Plant and Equipment

Leasehold improvements:

- At cost	5,905.29	5,905.29
- Less: Accumulated depreciation		
	5,905.29	5,905.29

Plant and equipment:

- At cost	2,333.31	1,143.91
- Less: Accumulated depreciation		
	2,333.31	1,143.91

Motor vehicles:

- At cost	42,794.65	18,538.60
- Less: Accumulated depreciation	(5,725.19)	
	37,069.46	18,538.60
	45,308.06	25,587.80

Note 7: Payables

Unsecured:

- Trade creditors	20,246.62	22,395.27
- Other creditors	5,314.03	
	25,560.65	22,395.27
	25,560.65	22,395.27

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2015

2015

2014

Note 8: Tax Liabilities

Current

Payroll Liabilities	6,170.85	6,666.35
	<u>6,170.85</u>	<u>6,666.35</u>

Note 9: Provisions

Current

Employee entitlements*	7,770.48	3,057.84
Sundry provisions	4,974.65	6,564.72
	<u>12,745.13</u>	<u>9,622.56</u>

* Aggregate employee entitlements liability	7,770.48	3,057.84
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Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

Compilation Report to Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

We have compiled the accompanying general purpose financial statements of Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc, which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. These have been prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The Responsibility of the Directors of Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

The directors of Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc are solely responsible for the information contained in the general purpose financial statements and the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information.

Our Responsibility

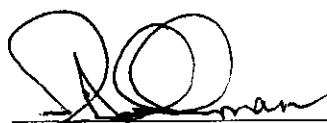
On the basis of information provided by the directors of Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc, we have compiled the accompanying general purpose financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting framework described in Note 1 to the financial statements and APES 315 Compilation of Financial Information.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to compile these financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. We have complied with the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

Assurance Disclaimer

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided to us by management to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on these financial statements.

The general purpose financial statements were compiled for the benefit of the directors of Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc who are responsible for the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them. We do not accept responsibility for the contents of the general purpose financial statements.



Keystone Partners Financial Services
Suite 2, 22 Govetts Leap Road
BLACKHEATH NSW

13 October, 2015

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

Directors' Report

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Bob Yates
Kevin Stapleton
Christine Killinger
Bob Reid
Kerry Fryer
Annette Barron
Robyn Yates

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

Operating Result

The profit of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to:

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2015	30 June 2014
\$	\$
163,442.35	69,123.45

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the year were .
No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent financial years.

Future Developments

The company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and hence there are no likely developments in the operations in future financial years.

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.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

Directors' Report

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

Share Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Directors Benefits

No director has received or has become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

Indemnifying Officer or Auditor

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

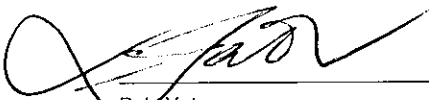
Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditors Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 has been included.

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



Bob Yates
Director



Kevin Stapleton
Director

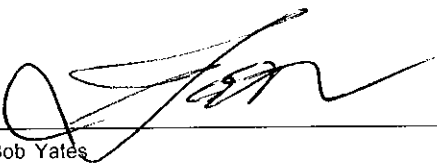
Dated: 15/10/15

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc Directors' Declaration

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
2. in the directors' 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 of Directors.



Bob Yates
Director



Kevin Stapleton
Director

Dated: 15/10/15 .

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Auditor's Independence Declaration

UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
To THE DIRECTORS OF: Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2015 there have been :

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the Audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit

Keystone Partners
Rod Hoffman CPA,
Blackheath



13/10/2015
Blackheath

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc (the company), which comprises the Directors' Declaration, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes In Equity, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the accounting policies described in Note 1 of the financial report are appropriate to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require that we 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 company's preparation and fair presentation 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 company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of the auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and complying with the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Blue Mountains Cancer Help Inc
Independent Auditor's Report

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the Corporations Act 2001. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Signed on : 13 October 2015



Rod Hoffman CPA,
Keystone Partners
Blackheath