Statutory Financial Report.

St Vincent's Institute
Financial Statements for the
Year Ended 31 December 2013

Directors’ Report

Your Directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2013.

1. Directors

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

Ms Susan M Alberti
Dr Richard Fox (appointed 2/9/13)
Mr Paul Holyoake
Mr John MacFarlane
Prof Patricia O’Rourke
Mr Christopher Page
Mr Gregory J Robinson
Prof James Best
Ms Karen Inge (appointed 2/9/13)
Prof Thomas WH Kay
Mr Stephen Marks
Ms Ruth A O’Shannassy (resigned 21/3/13)
Mr Peter Riley (appointed 2/12/13)
Ms Brenda M Shanahan

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

2. Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was medical research.

3. Objectives

St Vincent’s Institute (SVI) carries out biomedical research into common diseases of the community, including: diabetes (type 1 and type 2), obesity, cardiovascular disease, bone diseases including arthritis and osteoporosis, cancer and Alzheimer’s disease. The all-encompassing objective is to reduce the burden of common diseases.

The entity’s short-term objectives are:

We aim to achieve demonstrable outcomes including:

- high quality and high impact publications describing new findings of our research.
- the application of our research to healthcare.
- growth of competitive grant funding to further support our work. We rely on grants from government, foundations and charities to financially support our research. The institute would like to be more independent of government funding so philanthropy is critical to our success especially to support young investigators who in some cases do not as yet have the track record to obtain independent funding and also to provide additional seed funding for research.
- the development of new sources of non-research income that will contribute to funding our infrastructure costs. Currently SVI is substantially reliant on the Federal and Victorian State governments for their support of the indirect costs of research through the Independent Research Institutes Infrastructure Support Scheme (IRIIS) and the Operational Infrastructure Support Program (OIS), respectively. While we are very grateful to both governments, we require additional funds to meet our needs.
- develop our employees’ and students’ skills and attributes.
- provide improved processes and take advantage of technological developments to better place researchers to achieve research excellence.

The entity’s long-term objectives are:

- to improve the health and health care of the community through scientific excellence.
- to build a financially strong organization through good management of our resources and fund-raising programs.
- to have productive relationships with partners by integrating research, education and clinical practice on the St. Vincent’s campus.
- to build a strong internal culture with an emphasis on research integrity and ethics as outlined in the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research. This also extends to complying with laws and social and ethical behavioural standards.

Directors' Report

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

- maintain appropriate risk management policies and procedures.
- implement quality internal growth and external recruitment practices.
- improve internal and external communication and research collaborations.
- build clinical and commercial links.
- build on our collaboration with our close affiliates, St. Vincent's Health and The University of Melbourne and with other Australian and international groups.
- seek additional funding to purchase leading edge technology, which has always been a feature of the Institute's research.
- maintain resource excellence.
- the Aikenhead Centre for Medical Discovery initiative has formed partnerships between clinicians, researchers and industry to forge collaborative programs in bioengineering.

Performance measures

- progress is ultimately measured by the impact of our discoveries on how diseases are treated. Past examples have included: Edman's protein sequenator; the discovery of parathyroid hormone-related protein and its role in the effects of cancer on the skeleton; and the purification of AMP dependent protein kinase, the body's fuel gauge; carrying out Victoria's first pancreatic islet transplant.

Research performance is also measured by the number of research publications, citations and peer review grants awarded.

- operations performance is measured by the amount of funds raised from philanthropic sources and minimising the associated fund-raising costs. Research and operational support costs are restrained and cognizant of the available government infrastructure funding.
- the ability to seek additional funding to purchase leading edge technology, which has always been a feature of the Institute's research.

4. Information on Directors

Ms Brenda M Shanahan	Chairperson
Qualifications	BEc BCom,
Experience	Board member since May 1996, Chair since 2005, Director of several public companies.
Ms Susan M Alberti	Director
Qualifications	Hon LLD,
Experience	Board member since April 2003, Chair of St Vincent's Institute Foundation, President Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Australia.
Prof James Best	Director
Qualifications	MBBS, MD, FRACP, FRCPath, FRCP Edin.
Experience	Board member since 2012 and previously a board member from 1991 to 2008. Currently Head of Melbourne Medical School and Professor of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, University of Melbourne.
Dr Richard Fox	Director
Qualifications	MB, BS, FRCP
Experience	Board member since September 2013, former Director of Research, SVHM
Mr Paul Holyoake	Director
Qualifications	BEngMech(Hons), MEngSci,
Experience	Board member since May 2006, Executive Chairman Oakton Ltd.
Special Responsibilities	Member of the Audit & Finance committee.

Directors' Report

Prof Thomas WH Kay	Director
Qualifications	BMedSc, MBBS PhD Melb, FRACP, FRCPA,
Experience	Board member since April 2003, Executive Director of St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research.
Special Responsibilities	Member of the Audit & Finance committee and Commercialisation committee.
Mr John (JT) MacFarlane	Director
Qualifications	MCom,
Experience	Board member since July 2008, Executive Chairman and Chief Country Officer, Deutsche Bank Group, Australia & New Zealand.
Mr Stephen Marks	Director
Qualifications	FCA.
Experience	Board member since November 2012, chartered accountant.
Special Responsibilities	Member of the Audit & Finance committee
Prof Patricia O'Rourke	Director
Qualifications	Grad Dip App Sci (Nursing), GAICD,
Experience	Board member since July 2011, CEO St Vincent's Public Hospital Division.
Ms Ruth A O'Shannassy	Director
Qualifications	BCom,
Experience	Board member since April 2003, former stockbroker, London and Asia.
Special Responsibilities	Deputy Chairperson of board and Chair of the Audit & Finance committee, Resigned 20 May 2013.
Mr Christopher Page	Director
Qualifications	BA (Hons),
Experience	Board member since November 2012, former Chief Risk Officer ANZ Banking Group.
Mr Peter Riley	Director
Qualifications	BBus, CPA FICA,FTIA
Experience	Board member since December 2013, former partner Pitcher Partners
Mr Gregory J Robinson	Director
Qualifications	BSc(Hons), MBA(Columbia),
Experience	Board member April 2004, CEO, Newcrest Mining Ltd.

Directors' Report

5. Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 10 meetings of directors (including committees) were held. Attendees were:

	Board		Audit & Finance	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Alberti, SM	4	0	-	-
Best, J	4	2	-	-
Fox, R	2	2	-	-
Holyoake, P	4	3	6	4
Inge, K	2	2	-	-
Kay, TWH	4	4	6	4
MacFarlane, JT	4	2	-	-
Marks, S	4	4	6	6
O'Rourke, P	4	2	-	-
O'Shannassy, RA	2	2	6	6
Page, C	4	2	-	-
Riley, P	1	1	-	-
Robinson, GJ	4	2	-	-
Shanahan, BM	4	4	-	-

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 31 December 2013 the collective liability of the members was $300 (2012: $300).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2013 has been received and can be found on page 6 of the financial statements.

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

Brenda M. Shanahan

Director
BM Shanahan

Director
TWH Kay

Dated this 24th day of March 2014, Melbourne, Australia

William Buck

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF ST VINCENT'S INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief during the year ended 31 December 2013 there have been:

— no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

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

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN 59 116 151 136

AP Marks
Director

Dated this 26th day of March 2014

Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Perth
Adelaide
Auckland

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Statement Of Profit Or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Revenue	2	16,454,707	16,182,772
Other income	2	5,161,092	6,716,759
Total revenue	**1(a)**	**21,615,799**	**22,899,531**
Consumables and general research expenses		(3,810,110)	(4,026,292)
Employee benefits expense		(12,701,179)	(12,465,207)
Depreciation and amortisation		(2,099,035)	(2,031,513)
Administration expenses		(1,746,437)	(1,735,264)
Transfers to collaborators		(2,565,509)	(985,487)
Total expenses		**(22,922,270)**	**(21,243,763)**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**(1,306,471)**	**1,655,768**
Other Comprehensive income:			
Net (loss)/gain on revaluation of financial assets	3	483,666	561,864
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**(822,805)**	**2,217,632**
Total Comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		**(822,805)**	**2,217,632**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement Of Financial Position
As At 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	12,202,846	13,907,315
Trade and other receivables	7	2,375,075	2,109,797
Other assets	9	90,087	90,883
Total Current Assets		**14,668,008**	**16,107,995**
Non-current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	250,000	250,000
Financial assets	8	5,904,996	4,426,058
Property, plant & equipment	10	7,824,405	8,469,251
Total Non-current Assets		**13,979,401**	**13,145,309**
Total Assets		**28,647,409**	**29,253,304**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	3,326,719	3,149,785
Short-term provisions	12	1,269,338	1,277,856
Funds held in trust for NSRL accrued leave	16	138,280	138,280
Total Current Liabilities		**4,734,337**	**4,565,921**
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	12	177,048	128,554
Total Non-current Liabilities		**177,048**	**128,554**
Total Liabilities		**4,911,385**	**4,694,475**
NET ASSETS		**23,736,024**	**24,558,829**
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		23,007,833	24,314,304
Reserves	13	728,191	244,525
TOTAL EQUITY		**23,736,024**	**24,558,829**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement Of Changes In Equity For Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	Retained Surplus $	Financial Asset Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2012		**22,658,536**	**(317,339)**	**22,341,197**
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Surplus attributable to members		1,655,768	-	1,655,768
Other comprehensive income for the year				
Net gain on revaluation of assets	3	-	561,864	561,864
Total other comprehensive income		**-**	**561,864**	**561,864**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,655,768**	**561,864**	**2,217,632**
Balance at 31 December 2012		**24,314,304**	**244,525**	**24,558,829**

		Retained Surplus $	Financial Asset Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 January 2013		**24,314,304**	**244,525**	**24,558,829**
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Deficit attributed to members		(1,306,471)	-	0
Other comprehensive income for the year				
Net gain on revaluation of assets	3	-	483,666	483,666
Total other comprehensive income		**-**	**483,666**	**483,666**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,306,471)**	**483,666**	**(822,805)**
Balance at 31 December 2013		**23,007,833**	**728,191**	**23,736,024**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 Inflows (Outflows) $	2012 Inflows (Outflows) $
Cash flow from operating activities			
Grants received		16,877,127	15,922,364
Payments to suppliers and employees		(21,139,375)	(18,258,887)
Donations, legacies and bequests		2,256,825	4,431,437
Other revenue		1,724,559	1,262,685
Interest received		591,622	843,585
Dividends received		434,234	232,823
Net cash generated from operating activities		**744,992**	**4,434,007**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment for property, plant, equipment and fittings		(1,454,189)	(2,641,240)
Payments for available-for–sale investments		(995,272)	(1,039,238)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,449,461)**	**(3,680,478)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**(1,704,469)**	**753,529**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**13,907,315**	**13,153,786**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	**12,202,846**	**13,907,315**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

The financial statements are for St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research is a company limited by guarantee.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research has elected to early adopt the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements. As a consequence, the entity has also adopted AASB 2011–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and AASB 2011–6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. This is because the reduced disclosure requirements in AASB 2012–2 and AASB 2011–6 relate to Australian Accounting Standards that mandatorily apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the 25 March 2014 by the directors of the company.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant, which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

The grant revenue includes grants for the purchase of research equipment and other capital projects ($639,704 in 2013).

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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

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

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

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

(i) Leasehold Improvements
Existing Building: In 2002 and 2003 the company extended and refurbished the existing building, which is leased by the company from the Mary Aikenhead Ministries Limited. The building lease arrangement provides the company with both a future economic benefit and control over that future economic benefit. The cost of the leasehold improvement has been capitalised and appears in the statement of financial position.

Bio-resources Centre: In 2005 the company paid $825,574 towards the building of an additional research facility on the St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne campus. The hospital manages the facility and the company's investment gives long-term entitlement to access the facility. The entitlement provides the company with an economic benefit and control over that future economic benefit. The cost of the leasehold improvement has been capitalised and appears in the statement of financial position.

Micro-isolator facility: In 2013 the company signed a lease to occupy the 3rd floor of the O'Brien Institute, located on the St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne campus. The entitlement provides the company with an economic benefit and control over that future economic benefit. The leasehold improvement, which was completed in December 2013 at a cost of $360,398, has been capitalised and appears in the statement of financial position. The facility will not be operational until early 2014, at which time depreciation will commence being charged.

(ii) Plant and Equipment
Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to the revalued asset.

The company does not apply the recoverable amount valuation process. However prudent depreciation rates have been selected to overcome the difficulty in determining the recoverable amount. The company's plant, equipment and fixtures are generally fully depreciated well before the end of the assets useful life and leasehold improvement is depreciated in line with the duration of the lease.

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

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

(iii) Depreciation:
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight line basis over the assets useful life 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 period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Leasehold improvements	7%
Plant and equipment	20–33%
Motor vehicles	33%

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

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

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 included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(c) 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.

Classification and subsequent measurement
Finance 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 period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in item 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.

(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.

Notes To The Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets
Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise 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 and loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold more than 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.

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 arms length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

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 that impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") has 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 or 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 principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or any other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance accounts.

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 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 discharged or cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

(d) Impairment of Assets

At the end each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the assets carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash–generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

(e) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the income statement, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss.

(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.

(g) 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.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(i) 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 are:

Measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. If the benefit is not expected to be settled within twelve months it is accounted for as an other long-term liability.

In determining other long-term liabilities, 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 bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

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

Notes To The Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

(j) 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 and 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.

(k) Income tax
The company is granted exemption from income tax under Subdivision 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 because of the charitable nature of the business.

(l) National Serology Reference Laboratory
The company is the host company for the National Serology Reference Laboratory (NSRL). In this role the company provides contract administration services to the 32 employees. The NSRL financial reporting is separate from the company and reported on a 30 June financial year basis to the Commonwealth Government. The current host agreement expires on the 30 June 2015.

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

(n) 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.

(o) Key judgements
Available-for-sale investments.
The company maintains a portfolio of securities with a carrying value of $5,904,996 at the end of the reporting period. During the 2013 year the combined value of financial investment has increased by $1,478,938, which includes a market appreciation of $483,666. There is no impairment of investments to be recognised for 2013. The Audit and Finance Committee, in consultation with the company's external financial managers, carefully monitor the value of the investments during the year. Reports are regularly given to the directors, who review the value at year-end to determine whether such investments will be considered impaired.

(p) Economic dependence
St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research Limited is dependent on State and Federal government funding for 50% of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the board of directors has no reason to believe the governments will not continue to support St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research Limited.

Notes To The Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Note 2: Revenue and Other Income			
Revenue			
Income from research activities:			
- government grants for direct research	4-5	9,418,781	8,059,745
- other research grants		3,840,973	4,830,204
- government grants for operational support	4-5	3,194,953	3,292,823
		16,454,707	**16,182,772**
Other income:			
- legacies, bequests, donations		2,256,825	4,428,137
- dividends/share trading from other corporations		434,234	232,823
- interest from other corporations		551,022	740,692
- contract services		861,045	812,628
- royalty		18,837	24,116
- other		1,039,129	478,363
		5,161,092	**6,716,759**
Total revenue		**21,615,799**	**22,899,531**

Note 3: Surplus for the year

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
(a) The following expenditure was incurred in determining the surplus:			
Expenses			
- direct research		13,948,729	13,924,032
- operational support		4,308,997	4,302,731
		18,257,726	18,226,763
Transfer of funds to external, joint collaborators		2,565,509	985,487
Depreciation of non-current assets		1,381,289	1,313,766
Amortisation of non-current assets		717,746	717,747
(b) Significant revenues and expenses:			
Unrealised gain/(loss) on market value of shares	13	483,666	561,864

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Note 4: Grants – Commonwealth Government			
National Health and Medical Research Council			
- Independent Research Institutes Infrastructure Support Scheme		1,775,746	1,467,519
- Research grants		9,136,002	7,846,493
Australian Research Council		282,779	213,251
		11,194,527	**9,527,263**
Note 5: Grants – Victorian State Government			
Department of Business and Innovation			
- Operational Infrastructure Support Program		1,419,207	1,825,304
		1,419,207	**1,825,304**
Note 6: Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash at bank and on hand		2,702,846	3,907,315
Term Deposits		9,500,000	10,000,000
	18	**12,202,846**	**13,907,315**
Note 7: Trade and Other Receivables			
Current			
Grants and reimbursements		2,375,075	2,109,797
Provision for impairment of receivables		-	-
		2,375,075	**2,109,797**
Non-current			
St. Vincent's Hospital Melbourne – imprest advance		250,000	250,000
a. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables			
Trade and other receivables:			
- Total current		2,375,075	2,109,797
- Total non-current		250,000	250,000
Financial assets	18	**2,625,075**	**2,359,797**

Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Current trade receivables are generally on 30 days term. These receivables are assessed for recoverability and a provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that the individual trade receivable is impaired. There is no provision for impairment of receivables at 31 December 2013.

Notes To The Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Note 8: Financial Assets			
Non-current			
Available for sale financial instruments:			
Shares in listed corporations – at fair value	18	**5,904,996**	**4,426,058**

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise investments in the ordinary issued capital of various entities. There are no fixed returns or fixed maturity dates attached to these investments.

Note 9: Other Assets

Current		
Prepayments	**90,087**	**90,883**

Note 10: Property, Plant & Equipment

Plant & equipment		
Plant, equipment & fixtures at cost	14,104,988	13,868,629
Less accumulated depreciation	(10,093,513)	(9,569,656)
Total plant, equipment & fixtures	4,011,475	4,298,973
Property		
Leasehold improvements at cost	11,073,035	10,712,637
Less accumulated amortisation	(7,260,105)	(6,542,359)
Total leasehold improvements	3,812,930	4,170,278
Motor vehicles		
Motor vehicles at cost	103,775	103,775
Less accumulated depreciation	(103,775)	(103,775)
Total motor vehicles	0	0
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**7,824,405**	**8,469,251**

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Note 10: Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)			
Movements in Carrying Amounts:			
Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of asset, between the beginning and end of the current financial year.			
Balance at the beginning of the year for plant, equipment & fixtures		4,298,973	2,971,498
Additions		1,093,791	2,641,241
Depreciation expense		(1,381,289)	(1,313,766)
Carrying amount at the year end		4,011,475	4,298,973
Balance at the beginning of the year for property leasehold improvements		4,170,278	4,888,025
Additions		360,398	-
Amortisation expense		(717,746)	(717,747)
Carrying amount at the year end		3,812,930	4,170,278
Total		**7,824,405**	**8,469,251**

Note 11: Trade and other payables

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Current			
Unsecured liabilities:			
Trade payables		1,772,248	2,145,717
Deferred income		786,226	252,381
Employee benefits		768,245	751,687
		3,326,719	3,149,785
a. Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables			
Trade and other payables:			
- total current		3,326,719	3,149,785
- total non current		-	-
Less deferred income		(786,226)	(252,381)
Less annual leave entitlements		(768,245)	(751,687)
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	18	**1,772,248**	**2,145,717**

Notes To The Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Note 12: Provisions		Long-term Employee entitlements	
Opening balance at 1 January 2013		1,406,410	1,143,430
Additional provisions raised during the year		56,534	338,179
Amounts used		(16,558)	(75,199)
Balance at 31 December 2013		**1,446,386**	**1,406,410**
Analysis of total provisions			
Current		1,269,338	1,277,856
Non-current		177,048	128,554
		1,446,386	**1,406,410**

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

Leave benefits:
The company's long service leave liability of $1,446,386 represents a gross liability of $1,504,908 offset by net present value reimbursement obligations of $58,522 from National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), applicable up to 31 December 2001. This payment will be receivable upon payment of long service leave by the company on behalf of eligible employees. NHMRC reimburse long service leave payments on a pro-rata basis for the period of their grant support.

Note 13: Reserve
Financial assets reserve
The financial assets reserve records revaluation of increments and decrements (that do not represent impairment write-downs) that refer to financial assets that are classified as available-for-sale. The total appreciation in the market value of the shares for 2013 is $483,666, which is reflected in the financial accounts as an increase in the financial asset reserve from $244,525 (in 2012) to $728,191 this financial year.

Note 14: Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets
There are no contingent assets or liabilities to be disclosed in the financial report.

Note 15: Related party transactions
There were no related parties during 2013 (nil in 2012).

Note 16: Funds held in trust
The $138,280 represents funds transferred to the company in December 1998 to cover the value of accumulated annual and long service leave for the National Serology Reference Laboratory (NSRL) staff, who transferred to the company under the company's agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia. If at anytime the contractual agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia ceases, the funds will be allocated to the payment of NSRL staff leave entitlements.

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)

Note 17: Key Management Personnel Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel of the company during the year are as follows:

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Key management personnel compensation		567,448	567,532

Note 18: Financial risk management

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

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2013 ($)	2012 ($)
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	12,202,846	13,907,315
Loans and receivables	7	2,625,075	2,359,797
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
- at fair value			
- Shares in listed corporations	8	5,904,996	4,426,058
Total financial assets		**20,732,917**	**20,693,170**
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Trade and other payables	11	1,772,248	2,145,717
Total financial liabilities		**1,772,248**	**2,145,717**

Note 19: Fair Value Measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the company's assets.

	Fair value measurement using		
31 December 2013	**Quoted prices in active markets (level 1) ($)**	**Significant observable inputs (level 2) ($)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) ($)**
Assets			
Shares in listed corporations	5,904,996	-	-
Loan – SVH Imprest Advance	-	-	250,000
	5,904,996	**-**	**250,000**

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

Note 20: Segment reporting

The company operates in the medical research sector where it undertakes basic and clinical research in Australia.

Note 21: Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstances have arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which have or may significantly affect the state of the operations or the state of the affairs of the company in subsequent years.

Note 22 Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:
St. Vincent's Institute of Medical Research
9 Princes Street
Fitzroy, Vic 3065

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 23 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

a) comply with Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements: and

b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2013 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company:

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.

Director BM Shanahan	Director TWH Kay

Dated this 24th day of March 2014, Melbourne, Australia

William Buck

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST VINCENT'S INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Report on the Financial Report
We have audited the accompanying financial report of St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

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 in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that 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. These standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 judgment, 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity'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*.

Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Perth
Adelaide
Auckland

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William Buck

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST VINCENT'S INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH (CONT'D)

Auditor's Opinion
In our opinion, the financial report of St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report
This auditor's report relates to the financial report of St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research for the year ended 31 December 2013 included on St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research's web site. The company's directors are responsible for the integrity of the St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research's web site. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research's web site. The auditor's report refers only to the financial report. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this web site

William Buck

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN 59 116 151 136

AP Marks
Director

Dated this 26th day of March 2014

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ST VINCENT'S INSTITUTE
MEDICAL RESEARCH

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