

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation

Annual Report 2022-23



Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation

PO BOX 1008
FORTITUDE VALLEY QLD 4006
07 3177 1099
INFO@ACCF.ORG.AU

Message from the Chair, Jade Demnar

ACCF provides services to women and people with a cervix, including awareness and support services. Cervical cancer should be an entirely preventable disease. Through screening and vaccination, Australia could eliminate cervical cancer by no later than 2035.

ACCF has continued to be committed to doing what we can to help achieve this goal. This year has seen ACCF partner in innovative new ways to deliver our key health promotion messages. This included increasing our offerings of virtual school programs, utilising donated funds to develop video footage of cervical cancer survivor stories, being involved with community events such as the Care Expo and Relay for Life, and working with Easts Rugby League club to deliver awareness programs in the Darling Downs region. The Easts partnership has been especially important to spread the cervical cancer prevention messages into Aboriginal and Indigenous communities. The Orange Hearts Bursary program continued to be a valuable financial support for children impacted by cervical cancer.

National Cervical Cancer Awareness Week in 2022 saw many awareness raising events, including an event at Parliament House in Canberra, with several female members of parliament showing their support for the elimination of cervical cancer. Also, through 2022 and 2023, ACCF's Orange Hearts Bursary Program continued to provide funds for children impacted by cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer remains a major killer of women in developing countries. Though COVID-19 significantly reduced the number of initiatives ACCF supports through the Asia-Pacific region, we have continued to provide limited support. For example, ACCF is instrumental in the orchestration of the Bhutanese national vaccination program. ACCF also continued to provide support and funding to the Banepa Nepalese Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation clinic. Unfortunately, previous Board member, long-term friend of ACCF, and head of the Banepa clinic, Dr Surendra Bade Shrestha, passed away this year. We pay tribute to his enduring commitment to promoting women's health throughout his life and career.

I would also like to thank our ambassadors: Jana Pittman, Lisa Lockland-Bell, Mitch Barnett, Sarah Maree Cameron, Chantelle Delany Sinclair and Lynda McAlary Smith for their commitment to supporting ACCF's objectives.

I wish to commend all our staff and our team of volunteers for their ongoing commitment and loyalty to ACCF for the work we do in what has been a very challenging year. A big Thank You to all of you. However, this year I must especially call out two people. Firstly, a thank you to Barb Tasker our Acting CEO, who has stepped up in challenging times as we farewelled CEO Vicky Darling and has handled the role with aplomb. Last but not most certainly not least, a thank you to Julie Weston, as we farewelled her from the team so she can focus on new pursuits. Julie has been an integral part of ACCF from the beginning. From managing everything for us behind the scenes, to leading the pack on many VolunTOURing trips to Nepal and Bhutan. She has been the heart and soul of ACCF and we wish her all the best, and thank her for her service to women's health.



Jade Demnar, Chair

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Front Page Image
Community presentation

Thanks to Our Supporters

Corporate Supporters

Coastline Credit

Hologic (Australia) Pty Ltd

Hyundai Motor Company Australia Pty Ltd

MF & Associates

sdwm Advertising & Design Agency

Silvada Pty Ltd

Senate SHJ

Burrell

Trusts and Foundations

Bruce & Joy Reid Trust

Dunn Family Trust Fund

Frazer Family Foundation

The Sun Foundation

Grants

QRIDA (Queensland Rural and Industrial Development Authority)

Commonwealth Bank Employee Nomination Grant

Giving Day & Major Donors

We would like to extend a special thank you to everyone who gave to our Giving Day in March every donation was welcome.

For privacy reasons, we do not list the names of individuals.

ACCF would also like to thank all of our many volunteers, fundraisers, donors, supporters and regular givers who allow us to undertake our critical mission to save women from suffering and death caused by cervical cancer and help us strive towards our goal of eliminating cervical cancer.

For privacy reasons, we do not list the names of individuals.



Directors' Report

The directors present their report on the entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

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

- Mr Graeme Lade, (full period - continuing)
Chair/Director
- Dr Surendra Bade Shrestha (retired November 2022)
Director
- Ms Jade Demnar (full period – continuing)
Director/Chair
- Mr Terry Mulcahy (full period – continuing)
Director
- Elizabeth Rigby (full period – continuing)
Director
- Kylie Hawker (full period – continuing)
Director
- Michelle Hutton (full period – continuing)
Director

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of company secretary:

- Barbara Tasker (appointed August 2022)

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the entity are to carry out its public charitable purposes of preventing cervical cancer, by:

- Providing life-saving HPV cervical cancer vaccine for women, in developing countries, who cannot otherwise afford vaccination.
- Promoting and facilitating screening for cervical cancer, as well as treatment of cervical cancer and related women's health issues, in developing countries.
- Promoting awareness and prevention of cervical cancer.
- Supporting women living with cervical cancer and related women's health issues, and their families.
- Facilitating training for health care professionals about cervical cancer and related women's health issues.

There were no changes in the nature of these principal activities during the financial period.

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation ACN 128 546 850

Annual Financial & Directors' Report for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Operating Results

The net result from the Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation's (ACCF) activities for the financial period ended 30 June 2023 was a deficit of (\$10,969) compared with the 2022 surplus of \$174,702. This year the amount spent on our mission for the wellbeing of our beneficiaries was \$596,116 compared to \$895,040 in 2022/21 .

No provision has been made for income tax because Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is endorsed for charity tax concessions and is income tax exempt under the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. Total receipts were \$1,098,188 compared with \$1,504,744 in 2022.

Dividends

In accordance with Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation's constitution, dividends are not paid.

Review of Operations and Financial Position

The Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is authorised by ASIC not to use the word 'limited' in the name because it is a charity. Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation has been very busy and accomplished much; some of our charitable achievements during the period of this report are detailed below.

Environmental Issues

The entity's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Australian Operations Achievements



In the last year there have been major changes in the steps to prevent cervical cancer. These have occurred after extensive research and guided ACCF messaging,

- July 1, 2022: Self-collection offered as an option for cervical screening

With at least 30% of women and people with a cervix not being regularly screened, self-collection is aimed at those who have felt uneasy about the screening process. A self-collection kit is provided by a doctor or health care provider, with the sample being taken immediately in a private space and then returned for testing.



- February 1, 2023: One dose of the HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine is now needed. The vaccine is free and given as part of the school immunisation program or by a doctor or health care provider up until the age of 25.
- Hyundai Help for Kids have been amazing partners, enabling ACCF's education and awareness programs to reach children throughout Australia.
- HPV & Me, the secondary school program highlighting the importance of education and awareness regarding HPV (human papillomavirus) for young people was delivered face to face in Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The Year 7/8 strand: Why I need the vaccine was released in an online format on the Kahoot! platform with added promotion at the beginning of the 2023 school year.

To date over 76,000 students have now benefited from the school program since its inception, including 727 presentations across 459 schools.

- Hyundai's financial support enabled the Orange Hearts Bursary Program to continue in 2023. 16 children from 7 families impacted by cervical cancer were awarded bursaries to support educational pursuits and activities such as dance, basketball, netball, soccer, Taekwondo and AFL Auskick.
- One of the highlights of the year for families associated with ACCF is attending the AFL at The Gabba. As guests of Hyundai's IView room the families were treated to great seats for the Lions vs Essendon game plus catering, fun activities and visits from the Lions mascot and players.



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- Community engagement saw presentations to several organisations including Zonta, CWA and Inner Wheel. ACCF joined other health care providers at the Care Expo in Melbourne. Held shortly after the implementation of self-collection, it was a perfect time to promote the new screening option. Relay for Life provided the opportunity to promote cervical cancer prevention methods, especially engaging with younger people about vaccination.



- National Cervical Cancer Awareness Week was held in November 2022 with the launch at Parliament House in Canberra by Ged Kearney, Assistant Minister for Health. The theme, Help make cervical cancer history, highlighted the role that everyone can play in the goal to eliminate cervical cancer.



ACCF was very appreciative of CSL Seqirus' \$50,000 of in-kind support which enabled ACCF to work with Senate SHJ, professionals in the Healthcare PR Sector. Senate SHJ guided the week's activities providing PR, Communications and Social Media support to deliver important messages and expand ACCF's reach. A consumer survey regarding cervical cancer knowledge informed several important messages for the week. Light ups were held throughout Australia. Other partners included Hologic, and Burrell. A big thank you to SenateSHJ for making the week such a success.



Our History

At ACCF, we believe all women and people with a cervix should have access to reliable, preventative healthcare – regardless of where they live.

Back in 2006, Professor Ian Frazer was awarded Australian of the Year for his invention of the Gardasil Vaccine. However, Prof. Frazer knew that the HPV vaccine may never reach the people who need it the most – girls and women in developing countries. That's one of the reasons why ACCF was established: to reduce the number of people dying from cervical cancer.

ACCF's story began in 2007 when our founders Mike and Lenore Willie used their own funds to purchase several vaccines. With their connections to the Australian Embassy in Nepal, the couple travelled to Kathmandu and vaccinated the first Nepalese girls against HPV. From this adventure, ACCF was born!

Overseas Operations

Our impact in developing countries

ACCF has supported projects and clinics to deliver vaccination for HPV, cervical screening, and treatment of cervical cancer in Nepal, Bhutan, Vietnam, The Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea. When working in developing countries, we provide on-the-ground education and work closely with local organisations (government bodies, Departments of Health, NGOs) to ensure all projects have local relevance and long-term viability.

In developing countries, ACCF has facilitated HPV vaccination for over 177,000 girls and cervical screening and/or cervical cancer treatment for over 115,000 women!

We have also been instrumental in Bhutan's boys' vaccination program, one of the only developing countries to vaccinate boys as well as girls.

ACCF is currently supporting projects in Nepal and Bhutan

[Nepal](#) – providing support to screen and treat women for cervical cancer.

[Bhutan](#) – facilitating the vaccination for all eligible boys and girls.

Significant Changes in the State Of Affairs

There are no issues to report, Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation remains endorsed as an Income Tax Exempt Charity and has Approved Organisation Status from DFAT under the Overseas Aid Gift Deduction Scheme and is able to issue tax deductible receipts for donations to the Overseas Relief Fund. Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is registered to fundraise in each state and territory and is registered with the Australian Charities and Non Profits Commission (ACNC).

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is recognised as a Public Benevolent Institution and is able to receive donations for Australian Programs as well as donations to its Overseas Relief Fund.

Values, Objectives and Strategies

ACCF Values/Vision/Purpose: To protect and enhance women's health by eliminating cervical cancer and enabling treatment for women with cervical cancer and related health issues, in Australia and in developing countries.

Through its international development programs contributing to women's health and wellbeing, ACCF supports the alleviation of poverty and contributes to sustainable development. ACCF and its partners hold a zero-tolerance approach to fraud, corruption and family and sexual violence, particularly against women. ACCF supports the protection and the rights of children. Board members, partners, staff and volunteers will exhibit high standards of personal behaviour. ACCF values the contributions of its staff and volunteers.

Our Values Statement:

ACCF's Values include the following: -

Integrity

We act with honesty and are guided by ethical and moral principles in all that we do.

Accountability

We take responsibility for our actions and are accountable to all our stakeholders, and in particular primary stakeholders, for our performance and integrity.

Transparency

We openly share information about our organisations and our work to all our stakeholders and to the public.

Respect

We recognise the value and diversity of every person and are committed to treating others with due regard for their rights, dignity and integrity.

Effectiveness

We strive to deliver outcomes to enhance and protect women's health. Our programs help to eliminate cervical cancer through vaccination and screening.

Equity

We are committed to overcoming prejudices and disadvantage and promoting fair and just access to resources and opportunities.

Cooperation

We work with and alongside others in a spirit of mutuality, respecting diversity and difference in the pursuit of common goals



Key Performance Measures

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation measures its performance through a range of mechanisms presented at regular Board meetings for scrutiny. Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation has developed a three-year Strategic Plan and the performance measures reflect expected outcomes and performs an annual strategic review.

Our performance indicators include a range of measures regarding the delivery of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation programs, financial performance, staff satisfaction and risk and workplace health and safety measures and reports.

Our vision is to protect and enhance women's health by eliminating cervical cancer and enabling treatment for women with cervical cancer and related health issues, in Australia and in developing countries.

ACCF Strategic Priorities	Horizon 1 – Strategic Objectives financial year 2022 – 2023	Horizon 2 - Strategic Objectives financial years 2023 - 2025	Horizon 3 - Strategic Objectives financial years 2025 - 2027
1. INFLUENCE – because it's urgent.	1. Attract more, better engaged partnerships, stakeholders and advocates to eliminate cervical cancer and support sufferers.	1. Build stronger links with identified partners stakeholders and advocates.	1.1 Position ACCF as a thought leader for cervical cancer. 1.2 Grow ACCF as a key government trusted advisor on cervical cancer impact in the community.
2. INFORM – because it's preventable.	2. Raise awareness of cervical cancer prevention and ACCF's mission by delivering core signature awareness raising programs for schools, workplaces and the community.	2.1 Identify as yet unmet need to roll out regional and rural awareness raising programs 2.2 Identify partners to develop indigenous cervical cancer awareness program.	2. Identify as yet unmet need to roll out marginalised groups awareness raising programs
3. SUPPORT - because no one should journey alone.	3. Enable availability of meaningful support and practical information for the cervical cancer community.	3. Identify as yet unmet need for meaningful support and practical information for the cervical cancer community	3. Identify needs in the cervical cancer community and create solutions.
4. SHARE – because every life matters.	4. Share Australia's advantages in cervical cancer prevention fairly, within Australia and with developing countries in need.	4. Review ACCF capacity to expand a needs based developing country program aligned with WHO initiatives.	4. Be an active participant in WHO initiatives to prevent cervical cancer in developing countries.
5. LEAD – because culture and performance create trust.	5. Lead in the NFP sector with best practice culture, performance and impact effectiveness.	5. Attract expert human resources including advisors and volunteers.	5. Exemplify best-practice charitable management and contribute to NFP leadership community.
6. THRIVE – because our mission to prevent death and suffering goes on.	6. Grow sufficient income from dependable, diverse sources to effectively sustain ACCF's critical mission for women & families.	6. Assess and modify ACCF revenue model and establish a reserve fund.	6. Become a funding source for overseas programs aligned with ACCF mission.

Information on Directors

Details of qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of directors in office at the date of this report are:

Ms Jade Demnar – Chair (from December 2022)/Director (prior to December 2022)

B.A., B. Bus. Man. – UQ (Zonta Jane M. Klausman Women in Business Scholar, UQ Academic Excellence Scholar) and Peking University (Cheung Kong China Scholarship recipient). Jade is a member of the senior executive service in the Federal Government. She has previously spent many years as a management consultant in the global professional services firm, Accenture where she specialised in Change Management and Innovation with Government & Health clients. She is also on the board of Multicultural Australia.

Mr Graeme Lade — Director (from January 2023)/Chair (to December 2022)

B.A. (Hons) - ANU, former Ambassador to Nepal, Director of Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore Section in the Dept of Foreign Affairs and Trade, extensive domestic and overseas postings including Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Counsellor at the Australian Embassy in Washington. Since 2009 he has accompanied his spouse on her assignments in the Philippines, Vietnam and Myanmar and since December 2020 in Melbourne, Australia.

Mr Terry Mulcahy – Director

Terry joined the ACCF Board after having been involved with the organisation through Hyundai's "Hyundai Help 4 Kids" Foundation. Terry is the Head of Future Business for Boss Capital Holdings and is working in Electric Vehicle Space. Terry was previously the Head of Regional Operations for Hyundai Australia. He has over 25 years' experience at senior executive level working for large automotive manufacturers. Terry is passionate about the well-being of all people both through opportunity and health.

Ms Elizabeth Rigby – Director

Libbi is an experienced design and brand specialist, passionate in the pursuit of good design outcomes for cities, communities and people. She has over 18 years of proven experience working across the disciplines of user experience, wayfinding, brand and experiential marketing. She has played a key role in the leadership, management and implementation of many well recognised brands and design programmes throughout Australia, United Kingdom, Europe and the USA. Libbi's passion is to work with organisations and brands that have the power and influence to make a difference when it comes to creating cities, places and spaces so that they are specifically designed, built and operated for the communities they serve.

Ms Kylie Hawker – Director

MMktg - UoN, MAICD, Over 18 years' experience in Executive Management Marketing and Communications roles, in both commercial and not for profit organisations across Asia Pacific. Kylie spent 8 years living and working in Singapore leading a diverse team across the region. She is also the Chair of Better Care Delivered (BCD).

Michelle Hutton – Director

B. Bus. - B. Bus. - Michelle is a leading global communication executive with an international career spanning Asia, Australia, and Europe. She is currently the CMO of Goodradigbee Distillers. She has held senior executive roles at leading global communications agencies Edelman and H&K Strategies in Australia, the UK and Asia. She is a member of the International Women's Forum, was a founding Board Member of the Global Women in PR network and was

previously a Board Director of The Communications Council in Australia serving on its Diversity and Inclusion Committee. She is a member of the NSW Advisory Board for food relief charity SecondBite and is a member of the School of Communication Industry Advisory Board at the University of Technology Sydney.

Dr Surendra Bade Shrestha – Director (retired Nov 2022)

Ph.D. Political Science (Fulbright Scholar), M.S. Political Science (Gold Medallist) Founding Mayor of Banepa (3 terms), Founder and President of NNCTR/INCTR Nepal, Chairman, Management Committee, Chaintannya Multiple Campus, Banepa, Nepal, Chairman of Nepal Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation (NACCF).

Non-Board Executive:

Vicky Darling –Chief Executive Officer (August 2022 – April 2023)

Vicky has many years of experience in the not-for-profit sector, including as CEO of VolunteeringACT, a management consultant for the volunteering sector, and as a previous Board member of ACCF.

Vicky has previously worked in government and the private sector, including as a member of the Queensland Parliament.

Barb Tasker –Chief Financial Officer/Company Secretary/Acting CEO from April 2023

Barb joined ACCF following many years of experience working in the not-for-profit sector as well as being a qualified accountant and completing a Masters in Philanthropy. She has been on several not-for-profit boards. Barb also completed the Australian Institute of Company Directors course.

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Annual Financial & Directors' Report for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Details of the number of meetings of Board of Directors are:

Name Board of Directors	Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr Graeme Lade	5	4
Dr Surendra B Bade Shrestha	2	2
Ms Jade Demnar	5	5
Mr Terry Mulcahy	5	3
Ms Kylie Hawker	5	3
Ms Elizabeth Rigby	5	4
Ms Michelle Hutton	5	2

Note – all Directors who did not attend any meeting had submitted an apology or sought leave of absence

Remuneration Report

Directors receive no remuneration as directors from the entity or any related party. Directors are reimbursed for any expenses they incur in their capacity as directors of the entity in the conduct of the business of the entity.

A summary of Key Management Personnel remuneration is included in Note 14 in the financial statements.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial period, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as an officer.

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify during the financial period ended 30 June 2023.

Other than the above, no indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial period, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company.

Shares and Options

The entity was originally incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is an entity limited by guarantee. It is now governed by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act 2012)*. It does not have any share capital or options. The maximum liability of any member is required to contribute to towards any outstanding obligation of the entity upon winding up is \$100. At 30 June 2024 the total amount that members of the entity would be liable to contribute upon winding up is \$500 (at June 2022: \$500).

Proceedings On Behalf of Entity

The entity has not been given notice of any person having applied for the leave of the Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the or intervened in any proceedings to which the entity is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility of the entity for all or any part of those proceedings. The entity was not a party to any such proceedings during the financial period.

Non-Audit Services

The board of directors is satisfied that no non-audit services were provided by the external auditor's entity.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with Part 3-2 Division 60 Section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth) (ACNC Act)*, for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found on the page 16 of the Financial Report.

This Directors' Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Jade Demnar
Chair

Dated: 27 November 2023



Graeme Lade
Director

Dated: 27 November 2023

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Governors of ACCF



Level 11, 307 Queen Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

GPO Box 2268
Brisbane Qld 4001
Australia

Tel: +61 7 3218 3900
Fax: +61 7 3218 3901
www.mazars.com.au

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth) (ACNC Act)* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Mazars Assurance Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company: 338599

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "m. Georghiou", with a large, stylized loop at the end.

Michael Georghiou
Director
Brisbane, 27 November 2023

Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023	2022
Revenue	3	\$1,098,188	\$1,504,744
Expenses	3	(\$1,109,157)	(\$1,330,042)
Operating surplus (deficit) before income tax	3	(\$10,969)	\$174,702
Income tax expense	1	\$0	\$0
Net surplus (deficit) for Year	3	(\$10,969)	\$174,702
Other comprehensive income for the year		\$0	\$0
Total comprehensive income for the year		\$0	\$0
Profit attributable to members of the entity		(\$10,969)	\$174,702
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		(\$10,969)	\$174,702

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023

CURRENT ASSETS	Note	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	4	\$89,652	\$162,229
Trade and other receivables	5	\$28,975	\$15,981
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		\$118,627	\$178,210
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	Note	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment	6 & 11	\$365,967	\$375,512
Intangible assets		\$0	\$0
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		\$365,967	\$375,512
TOTAL ASSETS		\$484,594	\$553,722
CURRENT LIABILITIES	Note	2023	2022
Trade and other payables	7	\$58,380	\$44,321
Financial Liabilities	9	\$93,691	\$80,317
Provision for Employee Entitlements	8	\$47,606	\$113,720
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		\$199,677	\$238,358
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	Note	2023	2022
Other Creditors	7	\$0	\$0
Financial Liabilities	9	\$120,616	\$140,093
Provision for long service leave	8	\$0	\$0
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		\$120,616	\$140,093
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$320,293	\$378,451
NET ASSETS/(DEFICIENCY)		\$164,302	\$175,271
EQUITY	Note	2023	2022
Retained Profit (Accumulated Losses)		\$164,302	\$175,271
TOTAL EQUITY		\$164,302	\$175,271

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 July 2022	\$0	\$175,271	\$175,271
Profit (loss) for the year	\$0	(\$10,969)	(\$10,069)
Other Comprehensive Income	\$0	\$0	\$0
Balance at 30 June 2023	\$0	\$164,302	\$164,302

	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 July 2021	\$0	\$569	\$569
Profit (loss) for the year	\$0	\$174,702	\$174,702
Other Comprehensive Income	\$0	\$0	\$0
Balance at 30 June 2022	\$0	\$175,271	\$175,271

Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2023	2022
Receipts		\$1,133,872	\$1,498,861
Interest Received		\$225	\$8
Payments to suppliers and employees		(\$1,185,566)	(\$1,295,849)
Interest/bank fees paid		(\$6,494)	(\$7,516)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		\$57,963	\$195,505

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from disposals of property plant & equipment		\$0	\$0
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(\$8,512)	(\$908)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(\$8,512)	(\$908)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds (repayment) of borrowings		(\$6,103)	(\$157,735)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(\$6,103)	(\$157,735)

NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD

Cash at beginning of the financial year		\$162,229	\$125,008
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(\$72,578)	\$37,721
Cash at end of the financial year	4	\$89,651	\$162,229

Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial report covers Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation as an individual entity. Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is a not-for-profit Entity limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is Australian dollars.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act 2012)* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 (ACNC Regulation 2013)*.

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected noncurrent assets, financial assets, and financial liabilities.

(b) Going Concern

The company's financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the satisfaction of obligations in the normal course of business. The Entity has confidence in its sustainability including making a change to the current working model. This change will include a restructure (reduction) of staff, boosting involvement of volunteers. Also following the broad trend to working from home rather than at an office since Covid, a contract for sale of the office premises has been entered into therefore resulting in a reduction in costs of administration and overheads. The sale of the premises will provide improved cash flow therefore allowing ACCF to reduce their current and non-current liabilities. The entity will also use this opportunity to review the strategic direction so that outgoings are consistently less than income resulting in monthly and annual surplus and build a prudent amount of cash at bank by end of financial year 2024 to ensure ongoing sustainability.

This is deemed to be appropriate given that the Entity has incurring deficit for the year of (\$10,969) (2022: profit of \$174,702) and a positive cashflow from operating activities of \$57,963 (2022: \$195,505). As at 30 June 2023, the Entity has a surplus of net assets of \$164,302 (2022: \$175,271)

The ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern is dependent on the ability to raise sufficient revenue and also on the ability to reduce or reschedule program and other expenses and a plan is in place to do this.

The Entity is able to continue as a going concern, is able to pay its debts as they fall due and is working towards extinguishing its liabilities in the normal course of business in accordance with its current budget and short-term future projections. Income continues to be regular and predictable and if deemed appropriate the entity has the capacity to significantly reduce or reschedule operational and program expenses at short notice. There is no indication or concern that current support, which has been longstanding, may be withdrawn.

These financial statements do not include adjustments relating to the amounts and classification of the assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Entity not continue as a going concern.

(c) Income Tax

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is endorsed for charity concessions and is income tax exempt under the Income Tax Assessment Act.

(d) Revenue and other income

For comparative year

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that

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economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

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

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

For current year

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally, the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Entity have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition

Contract assets and liabilities

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or the before payment is due, the Entity presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the Entity's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the Entity recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a good or service to the customer, the Entity presents the contract as a contract liability.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Entity is entitled to it.

(e) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Classes of property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost or revaluation model as specified below.

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment, except for freehold land is depreciated on a straight-line method from the date that management determine that the asset is available for use.

Assets held under a finance lease and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the term of the lease and the assets useful life.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Motor Vehicles	15%
Office Equipment	20-33%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(g) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Entity classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Entity changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Entity's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Entity considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Entity's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Entity uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Entity uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Entity in full, without recourse to the Entity to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Entity has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Entity renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Institute measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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The financial liabilities of the Institute comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Entity determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists and regardless for goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss, except for goodwill.

(i) Intangible Assets

Amortisation

Amortisation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(k) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Entity'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 expected to be settled more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period 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 satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Employee benefits are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date regardless of the classification of the liability for measurement purposes under AASB 119.

(l) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

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These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - provisions

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes.

(m) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Entity has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2020, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Entity. Refer to Note 2 for details of the changes due to standards adopted.

Note 2 Change in Accounting Policy

The Entity has adopted accounting standards which become effective for the first time at 30 June 2022, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Entity.

	2023	2022
Note 3 Profit for the Year		
Profit/(Deficit) for the year before income tax has been determined after:	(\$10,969)	\$174,702
Revenue		
Donations, appeals, events, sponsorships and other income	\$357,030	\$715,766
Interest received from non-related parties	\$225	\$8
Raffle income	\$740,932	\$788,970
Total Revenue	\$1,078,578	\$1,504,744

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	2023	2022
Expenses:		
Bank interest, credit card, fees & charges	\$8,615	\$7,516
Depreciation & Amortisation	\$18,057	\$13,532
Donations, appeals, events and sponsorships expenses	\$29,194	\$44,628
Printing and reproduction	\$1,654	\$1,008
Australian Programs	\$41,236	\$33,258
Marketing/Office Expenses	\$8,026	\$8,041
Overseas Relief Expenses	\$29,221	\$40,028
Employment and Contractor related Expenses	\$474,347	\$661,955
Raffle expenses	\$438,093	\$453,993
All other operating costs	\$60,714	\$66,083
Total Expenses	\$1,109,157	\$1,330,042

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Note 3a: Details Charitable Fundraising Act 1991

DETAILS CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ACT 1991

Information and Declaration to be furnished under the New South Wales Charitable Fundraising Act 1991:

1. Details of aggregate gross income and total expenses of fundraising appeals

Gross Proceeds	2023	2022
Raffles – Income	\$740,912	\$788,97
Sponsorships and events – Income	\$71,824	\$87,379
Donations – Income	\$283,088	\$600,358
Subtotal income	\$1,095,844	\$1,476,707
Raffles - Expenses	\$438,093	\$453,993
Sponsorships and events – Expenses	\$41,326	\$35,025
Donations - Expenses	\$29,221	\$43,977
Subtotal Expenses	\$508,640	\$532,995
Net surplus from Fundraising	\$587,204	\$943,712

2. Statement showing how funds received were applied to charitable purposes

	2023	2022
(i) Net surplus from Fundraising	\$587,204	\$943,712
(ii) This surplus is used for promoting awareness and prevention of cervical cancer and programs to facilitate cervical cancer screening and HPV vaccination.		

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Note 3a: Details Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (Continued)

3. Fundraising appeals conducted during the financial period

Throughout the financial period, ACCF conducted Raffles in NSW and Qld and direct mail appeal to supporters in Qld and Events for supporters in Qld

4. Comparison by monetary figures and percentages

Comparisons	2023 \$	2023 %	2022 \$	2022 %
Total cost of fundraising	\$508,640	48%	\$717,598	48%
Gross income from fundraising	\$1,095,844		\$1,487,685	
Net surplus from fundraising	\$587,204	52%	\$770,087	52%
Gross income from fundraising	\$1,095,844		\$1,487,685	
Total cost of services	\$596,116	60%	\$895,040	60%
Total expenditure	\$1,104,757		\$1,222,544	
Total income received	\$1,095,844		\$1,487,685	

5. Information on traders

One Trader has been engaged to undertake appeals in the form of raffles in NSW and the board is exceptionally impressed with their professional performance in every respect. For the appeal, the trader was involved in, which was a series of raffles. The Gross Income was \$1,487,685 (2021 \$1,391,902) and the Total cost of fundraising was \$717,536 2021 \$677,950 or 48%

Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023	2022
Cash on hand & at bank	\$89,652	\$162,229
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$89,652	\$162,229

Note 5 Trade and Other Receivables

Current GST receivable	\$3,427	\$8,123
Accrued Income	\$27,119	\$7,858
	\$30,546	\$15,981

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Note 6 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2023	2022
Buildings		
Buildings – at cost	\$435,912	\$435,912
Accumulated depreciation	\$76,045	\$66,817
Total Buildings	\$359,867	\$369,095
Plant & equipment		
Office equipment at cost	\$42,564	\$34,051
Accumulated depreciation	\$38,464	\$27,634
Total plant and equipment	\$6,100	\$6,417
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	\$365,967	\$375,512

Note 7 Trade and Other Payables

	2023	2022
CURRENT		
Trade payables (GST)	\$0	\$0
Payroll Liabilities PAYG	\$2,448	\$6,577
Wages and superannuation payables	\$19,358	\$29,494
Audit fees accrual	\$15,000	\$8,250
	\$36,806	\$44,321

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Note 8 Provisions

2023	Annual Leave	Long service Leave	Total
Provision for employee benefits – current	\$30,130	\$17,476	\$47,606
Provision for employee benefits – noncurrent	\$0	\$0	\$0
Balance at 30 June 2023	\$30,130	\$17,476	\$47,606
2022			
Provision for employee benefits – current	\$48,190	\$65,530	\$113,720
Provision for employee benefits – noncurrent	\$0	\$0	\$0
Balance at 30 June 2022	\$48,190	\$65,530	\$113,720

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

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

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 upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1.

Note 9 Financial Liabilities

	2023	2022
CURRENT		
Bank Loan	\$46,191	\$10,317
Other Loan	\$47,500	\$70,000
	\$93,691	\$80,317
NON CURRENT		
Bank Loan	\$20,616	\$40,093
QRIDA	\$100,000	\$100,000
	\$120,616	\$140,093

The bank loan relates to the purchase of the strata titled office space that the entity was renting previously. Finance liabilities are secured over the asset under which the liability relates to.

The other loan of \$2023 \$47,500 (2022 \$70,000) relates to funds loaned by the former ACCF CEO, Joseph Tooma. The terms of the loan has been disclosed in Note 13 Related party transactions.

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Note 10 Auditors' Remuneration

2023

2022

Remuneration of the auditor of the entity for:

▪ Audit fees

\$15,000

\$16,500

\$15,000

\$16,500

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Note 12 Movement in Intangibles and Property, Plant and Equipment

	Building	Plant & Equipment	Intangibles	Total
Balance 01 July 2022	\$369,095	\$6,417	\$0	\$375,512
Additions				
Disposals				
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$9,228	\$317	\$0	\$9,545
Balance as at 30 June 2023	\$359,867	\$6,100	\$0	\$365,967

	Building	Plant & Equipment	Intangibles	Total
Balance 01 July 2021	\$369,095	\$6,417	\$0	\$375,512
Additions	\$0	\$908	\$0	\$908
Disposals	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$9,463	\$4,068	\$0	\$13,532
Balance as at 30 June 2022	\$369,095	\$6,417	\$0	\$375,512

Note 13 Related Party Transactions

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

The Company (borrower) and the former Chief Executive Officer (lender) have entered into a loan facility agreement on the following terms:

No interest is payable on the loan amount. The loan will be paid to the lender at an agreed amount and will be paid monthly until the loan is finalised.

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Note 14 Key Management Personnel compensation

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel.

(a) Directors – non-executive

Directors receive no remuneration as a director from the entity or any related party. Directors are reimbursed for any expenses they incur in their capacity as directors of the entity in the conduct of the business of the entity. The directors are ordinary members of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation. No retirement or superannuation benefits were paid to the directors as a director by the entity or any related party.

(b) Compensation Details

CEO

Vicky Darling was employed as interim CEO until February 2023. Vicky has many years of experience in the not-for-profit sector, including as CEO of VolunteeringACT, a management consultant for the volunteering sector, and as a previous Board member of ACCF. Following Vicky's resignation, the Board appointed Barb Tasker who remains as Acting CEO.

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the entity during the year are as follows:

	2023	2022
Key management personnel compensation includes wages & superannuation	\$208,677	\$223,010

Note 15 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Risk Management

The entity holds no financial instruments. The main financial risk for the organisation is to source sufficient income through fundraising.

The entity does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2023.

Foreign currency risk

The entity is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies excepting so far as it may affect the cost of providing assistance to NGO partners in foreign operations in Nepal and Bhutan.

Liquidity risk

The entity manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate funds are available to pay debts as they fall due.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The Entity has no current investments on call in ordinary bank accounts at approximately 1% below best term deposit rates.

(c) Net Fair Values

The net fair values of assets and liabilities approximate their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form. Financial assets where the carrying amount exceeds net fair values have not been written down as the entity intends to hold these assets to maturity.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the balance sheet and in the notes to the financial statements.

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Note 16 Economic Dependency

The level of income from bequests, donations and sponsorships is not directly under the control of the entity and may substantially vary from year to year. The entity is also reliant on income from Raffles in New South Wales which are getting excellent support.

Note 17 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Entity in future financial years.

Note 18 Members' Liability

The entity was originally incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a entity limited by guarantee. It is now governed by the *ACNC Act 2012*. The liability of the members is limited. If the entity is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$100 each towards meeting outstanding obligations of the entity.

At 30 June 2022 the total amount that members of the entity would be liable to contribute upon winding up is \$600 (In 2021 - \$500).

Note 19 Additional Entity Information

The entity's Registered Office is:

Suite 28, Level 5
269 Wickham Street
FORTITUDE VALLEY QLD 4006

Principal Place of Business is:

Suite 28, Level 5
269 Wickham Street
FORTITUDE VALLEY QLD 4006

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes as set out on pages 17-35 are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Regulation 2013* and:
 - a. Comply with Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures; and
 - b. Give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Entity.
2. In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission regulation 2013, a resolution of the Board of Directors of the entity.

And further that in accordance with NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 Standard Authority Conditions:

- a) The accounts give a true and fair view of all income and expenditure with respect to fundraising appeals;
- b) The balance sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organisation with respect to fundraising appeals;
- c) The provisions of the Act, the regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to the fundraising authority have been complied with by the organisation from any of its fundraising appeals and
- d) All internal controls exercised by the organisation are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the organisation from its fundraising appeals.

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



Jade Demnar
Chair

Dated: 27 November 2023



Graeme Lade
Director

Dated: 27 November 2023

Independent Audit Report



Level 11, 307 Queen Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

GPO Box 2268
Brisbane Qld 4001
Australia

Tel: +61 7 3218 3900
Fax: +61 7 3218 3901
www.mazars.com.au

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation ACN 128 546 850

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act)* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which indicates that the Entity's current liabilities exceeds its current assets by \$81,050, although it has a net asset surplus of \$164,302 at the end of the financial year. This condition, along with other matters set forth in Note 1, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty, which may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the Entity will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits commission Act 2012* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits commissions Regulation 2022* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, responsible entities are responsible for assessing the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible entities either intend to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the registered entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Mazars Assurance Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company: 338599



Michael Georghiou
Director
Brisbane, 1 December 2023

Feedback & Complaints

You can lodge your feedback or complaint by email, phone or mail. All complaints will be directed to our Complaints Manager for consideration and resolution and any feedback will be directed to the relevant person. Please provide your contact details in case we need to request more information and/or provide you with updates on the progress of your complaint and resolution.

Write to us

Please address your letter to “The Feedback/Complaints Manager.”

You can send your letter by:

E-mail: info@accf.org.au

Post: Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation,
PO Box 1008, Fortitude Valley, Qld, 4006.

Call us

Please phone us on 1300 727 630 or +61 7 3177 10

