

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation

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INFO@ACCF.ORG.AU



Directors Report

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of the Company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Mr Graeme Lade

Ms Fiona Gaske

Ms Therese Bowes

Mr Joseph Tooma

Objectives

The main objectives 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.

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.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

Australian Operation Achievements

There have been major changes in the steps to prevent cervical cancer. These have occurred after extensive research and guided ACCF messaging.

- Self-collection is now 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.
- Since February 2023, one dose of the HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine is required. 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.
- Orange Hearts Bursaries have helped families and children all over Australia to continue participating in life as normal as possible. ACCF appreciate that with diagnosis of cervical cancer or cervical abnormalities, the journey which follows for women and their families, can be stressful and challenging. The aim of ACCF Orange Hearts is to bring some relief and joy to families affected by cervical cancer. Since 2021, Orange Hearts Bursaries have helped families and children all over Australia to continue participating in life as normally as possible, e.g. including school and academic commitments and staying connected with the community through sporting and social activities such as creative arts and club memberships.
- Cervical Cancer Awareness Week ACCF's annual awareness campaign was held 10-16 November 2024. The theme was **'The Power of Choice'** and the simple, important message was *"You can choose to protect yourself from cervical cancer with more choice than ever before"*.

Women can protect themselves and prevent cervical cancer with more choices than ever before:

One (1) dose of the HPV vaccine is free for all young people from 12 to 25 years, male and female, if you missed your chance at school age.

Cervical screening tests are now every five (5) years for women *and those with a cervix from age 25 – 74 years*.

Women can choose a preferred Screening Method. There are two choices:

- a. To have a doctor or nurse perform a cervical screening test OR
- b. Self-Collect – Women can talk with their doctor or nurse about choosing to collect a sample.

Cervical screening is now recommended every 5 years (rather than 2 years, due to improved detection) for women and people with a cervix from age 25–74 years. Being overdue for screening or never being screened, greatly increases the risk of cervical cancer. If HPV vaccination was missed at school, a catch-up vaccine is now available free-of-charge for those up to and including the age of 25 years, including males and people without a cervix. From 25–74 years, a choice of cervical screening options for women and people with a cervix is now available via primary care providers, with GP or self-collection tests. Young people can choose where they have their vaccine and women and people with a cervix can now choose cervical screening method that best suits them.

Cervical Cancer Awareness Week, you can help make cervical cancer history by sharing an important message with your community.

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation ACN 128 546 850

Annual Financial & Directors' Report for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

Overseas Operations

Our impact in developing countries

ACCF has supported projects and clinics to deliver vaccination for HPV in Nepal, Bhutan, The Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Papua New Guinea and cervical screening and treatment of cervical cancer in Nepal, Vietnam, The Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and the Philippines. 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.

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.

Principal Activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the Company were fundraising which enables ACCF to meet its objectives both in Australia and Overseas.

Performance measures

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation measures its performance through a range of mechanisms presented at regular Board meetings for scrutiny. Our performance indicators include a range of measures regarding the delivery of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation programs including our financial performance.

Information on Directors

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

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.

Ms Fiona Gaske – Director (from December 2023).

Fiona is a seasoned executive with extensive experience across government, health, business, and industry. She has a track record in high level strategic planning, governance, and public service, with experience as an elected Councilor and Deputy Mayor (2012-2020) and Chair of Regional Development Australia Darling Downs South-West (2019-2025). Fiona's strong leadership advances business and community priorities by fostering cross-sector collaborations and driving innovative policy solutions. Her background includes spearheading strategic initiatives, securing investment and partnership, and building sustainable, resilient communities across metropolitan, rural and regional Queensland.

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation ACN 128 546 850

Annual Financial & Directors' Report for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

Ms Therese Bowes – Director ACCF from May 2024

Master of Education/ Bachelor of Educational Studies & Diplomas in Training & Assessment/ Adult Vocational Education/ Business/ Human Resources/ & Management & Leadership; Teacher & Trainer in Vocational Education & Training since 1990. Positions as trainer & assessor in Certificate IV Training & Assessment, Hospitality, and Business in TAFE & other RTO's. Presently, training full- time in SWTAFE as a Training & Assessment (TAE) trainer & RPL (recognition of prior learning) assessor.

Mr. Joe Tooma – Director ACCF from April 2024

Practised as a Solicitor of Supreme Court of Queensland & High Court of Australia 1983-2003. Served as Council Member 1990-1999 then Deputy President and President of Queensland Law Society and Representative to Law Council of Australia 2000 to 2002. CEO of Diabetes Australia-Qld 2003 to 2008. CEO of Australia Cervical Cancer Foundation, including International Cervical Cancer programs. Awarded Australian Government honour "Centenary Medal" for Service to Society and to the Law. Volunteer lecturer Queensland University of Technology Legal Practice Course 2001- 2022. Vice President QUT Centre for Philanthropy Alumni Committee, Chair UK Cervical Cancer Limited. Honorary Consul-General for Nepal (Queensland) 2014-2022.

Joe is an engaging and passionate advocate for women and has given keynote speeches at conferences in Australia, New Delhi and Japan and is a key influencer for cervical cancer prevention and awareness.

Company Secretary

Barbara Tasker has held the role of Company Secretary since August 2022. 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.

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2025, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

Board of Directors	Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr Graeme Lade	6	5
Ms Fiona Gaske	6	4
Mr. Joesph Tooma	6	6
Ms Therese Bowes	6	6

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the Director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation ACN 128 546 850

Annual Financial & Directors' Report for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

Contributions of winding up

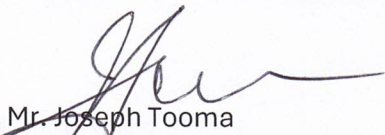
In the event of the Company being wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$100 each toward meeting outstanding obligations of the entity.


As at 30 June 2025 the total amount that members of the entity would be liable to contribute upon winding up is \$400 (2024: \$400).

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012 is set out immediately after this Directors Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.


Mr. Joseph Tooma
Director


Ms. Therese Bowes
Director

Date: 22/11/25

22/11/25

Location: BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND

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

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, as lead auditor for the audit of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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



Mr Benjamin Horner
Chartered Accountant; Registered Company Auditor
Director
McConachie Stedman Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd
Registered Company Auditor No. 465552
160 Hume Street
Toowoomba Qld 4350

22 November 2025

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General Information

The financial statements cover Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation as an individual entity. Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated in Australia. Its registered office is:

C/- Biggs Fitzgerald Pile Solicitors
832 Gympie Road
Chermside QLD 4032

A description of the nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' Report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on the date the Directors Report was signed. The Directors have a power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue			
Interest revenue	3	1,081,038	671,657
Other income		9,894	1,024
	3	870	263
Total revenue and other income		1,091,802	672,944
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(135,337)	(162,135)
Interest expense on borrowings		-	(2,485)
Depreciation expense		-	(3,867)
Loss on sale of assets		-	(25,701)
Overseas relief expenses		(16,060)	(16,080)
Raffle expenses		(576,100)	(314,711)
Other expenses	4	(64,628)	(128,129)
Total expenses		(792,125)	(653,108)
Surplus (Deficit) before income tax expense		299,677	19,836
Income tax expense	1	-	-
Surplus after income tax expense		299,677	19,836
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		299,677	19,836

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

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	212,320	281,304
Other assets	7	142,692	102,644
Trade and other receivables	6	12,375	3,581
Financial assets	8	371,751	-
Total current assets		739,138	387,529
Total assets		739,138	387,529
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	8,571	31,824
Contract liabilities	10	235,890	170,765
Employee benefits	11	10,862	802
Total current liabilities		255,323	203,391
Total liabilities		255,323	203,391
Net assets		483,815	184,138
Equity			
Retained surpluses		483,815	184,138
Total equity		483,815	184,138

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

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Retained Surpluses	Total Equity
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2023	164,302	164,302
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	19,836	19,836
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>184,138</u>	<u>184,138</u>

	Retained Surpluses	Total Equity
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2024	184,138	184,138
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	299,677	299,677
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>483,815</u>	<u>483,815</u>

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

Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts		1,145,604	894,752
Interest received		2,529	1,024
Payments to suppliers and employees		(845,366)	(840,908)
Interest paid		-	(2,485)
Net cash from operating activities		302,767	52,383
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets		(371,751)	-
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant & equipment		-	353,576
Net cash used in investing activities		(371,751)	353,576
Net cash from financing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds (repayment) of borrowings		-	(214,307)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		-	(214,307)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(68,984)	191,652
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		281,304	89,652
Cash at end of the financial year	5	212,320	281,304

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

30 June 2025

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the Company are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issues by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and associated regulations, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Comparatives

Comparative information reflects the audited 2024 financial statements. Where the Company has changed its classification of balances in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position, comparatives have been reclassified for consistency of presentation. All reclassifications have been assessed as being clearly insignificant to the financial statements, and are therefore not separately disclosed.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Raffle income

Raffle income include revenue from various raffle draws. Revenue is recognised when the raffle is drawn, being the date that the Company meets the performance obligation.

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the Company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

Where sufficiently specific performance obligations do not exist, grants revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Events, fundraising, sponsorship and other revenue

Events, fundraising, sponsorship and other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Volunteer services

The Company has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption of such resources received is also not recognised.

Income Tax

As the Company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost comprises fixed term deposits with original maturity dates of between 3 and 12 months.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature, they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the Company has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of services. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST')

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments are contingencies that are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimated will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management are discussed below.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 3. Revenue

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers AASB 15</i>		
Raffle income	978,604	517,522
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>978,604</u>	<u>517,522</u>
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Other revenue recognised under AASB 1058</i>		
Grants	-	7,300
Donations	99,073	128,897
Events	-	2,500
Fundraising	3,361	2,938
Sponsorship	-	12,500
Total other revenue	<u>102,434</u>	<u>154,135</u>
Revenue	<u><u>1,081,038</u></u>	<u><u>671,657</u></u>

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Geographical regions</i>		
Australia	<u>978,604</u>	<u>517,522</u>
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Other income</i>		
Other income	870	263
Total other income	<u>870</u>	<u>263</u>

Note 4. Other Expenses

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Building and office expenses	846	11,641
Contractor and professional fees	30,462	75,819
Insurance	9,066	8,070
IT, website and subscription expenses	11,241	14,090
Program and travel expenses	6,390	12,040
Other expenses	6,623	6,469
Total other expenses	<u>64,628</u>	<u>128,129</u>

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Cash on hand and at bank	212,320	281,304
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>212,320</u>	<u>281,304</u>

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
GST receivable	4,944	3,493
Accrued Income	7,431	88
Total trade and other receivables	<u>12,375</u>	<u>3,581</u>

Note 7. Other assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepaid expense - raffles	142,692	102,459
Prepaid expenses - other	-	185
Total trade and other receivables	<u>142,692</u>	<u>102,644</u>

Note 8. Financial Assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Fixed term deposits	371,751	-
Total financial assets	<u>371,751</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 9. Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
PAYG payable	536	-
Superannuation payable	-	968
Accrued expenses	8,035	30,856
Total trade and other payables	8,571	31,824

Note 10. Contract liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Lottery activities	235,890	170,765
Total contract liabilities	235,890	170,765

Note 11. Employee benefits

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Annual leave	10,862	802
Long service leave	-	-
Total current employee benefits	10,862	802

Note 12. Key management personnel

The aggregate compensation made to managing Directors and other members of key management personnel of the Company is \$123,666 (2024: \$90,810)

Note 13. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by McConachie Stedman Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>McConachie Stedman Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd</i>		
Audit services – audit of the 2025 financial report	9,000	12,750
Other services	-	1,500
Total remuneration paid to McConachie Stedman Audit and Assurance Pty Ltd	9,000	14,250

Note 14. Contingencies

The Company had no contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Note 15. Commitments

The Company had no commitments for expenditure at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

Note 16. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 12.

Transactions with related parties

No remuneration, superannuation or retirement payments are payable or have been paid, or otherwise made available to non-executive Directors of the Company.

No Director has had any direct business dealings with the Company, nor does any Director have an interest in a firm or company which has had dealings with the Company during the year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at 30 June 2025.

Note 17. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Directors' Declaration

For the year ended 30 June 2025

In the Directors' opinion:

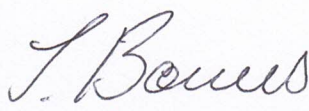
- a) the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012;
- b) the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulations 2022.

In accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 of New South Wales, the Directors declare that:

- the authority holder has taken reasonable steps to comply with the Act, Regulations and the conditions of the authority;
- the financial statements comply with the Act and the Regulations;
- the organisation is able to pay all of the organisation's debts as and when the debts become due and payable;
- the contents of the financial statement are true and fair; and,
- the organisation has appropriate and effective internal controls.


Mr. Joseph Tooma
Director


Ms. Therese Bowes
Director

Date:

22/11/25

22/11/25.

Location:

BRISBANE QUEENSLAND

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN CERVICAL CANCER FOUNDATION

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Cervical Cancer Foundation (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, 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, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information, and the Directors' Declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Company as at 30 June 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the Directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, and for such internal control as the Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN CERVICAL CANCER FOUNDATION

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 Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a) 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.
- b) 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 Company's internal control.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- d) Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors 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.



Mr Benjamin Horner
Chartered Accountant; Registered Company Auditor
Director

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25 November 2025