

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities

ABN 32 618 780 439

Annual Report - 30 June 2024

Logicca Assurance Pty Limited

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Sydney NSW 2000

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NSW 1225

ACN 119 952 233
ABN 84 119 952 233

www.logicca.com.au

**Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Auditors' Independence Declaration
To the Directors of Humanity Limited and Controlled Entities**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2024 there have been:

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

Name of Firm: Logicca Assurance Pty Limited

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Peter Hersh".

Name of Director: Peter Hersh OAM

Address: Level 9, 151 Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Dated this 11th December 2024



Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
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30 June 2024

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General information

The financial statements cover both Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities as an individual entity and the consolidated entity consisting of Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities's functional and presentation currency.

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 1/ 1-5 Hickson Road
The Rocks
NSW 2000
Australia

Humanitix is a not-for-profit organisation, notable for operating an event ticketing platform that improves social inclusion and community participation for people with disabilities, whilst simultaneously through its booking fees supporting education and other benevolent programs for disadvantaged children.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 11 December 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

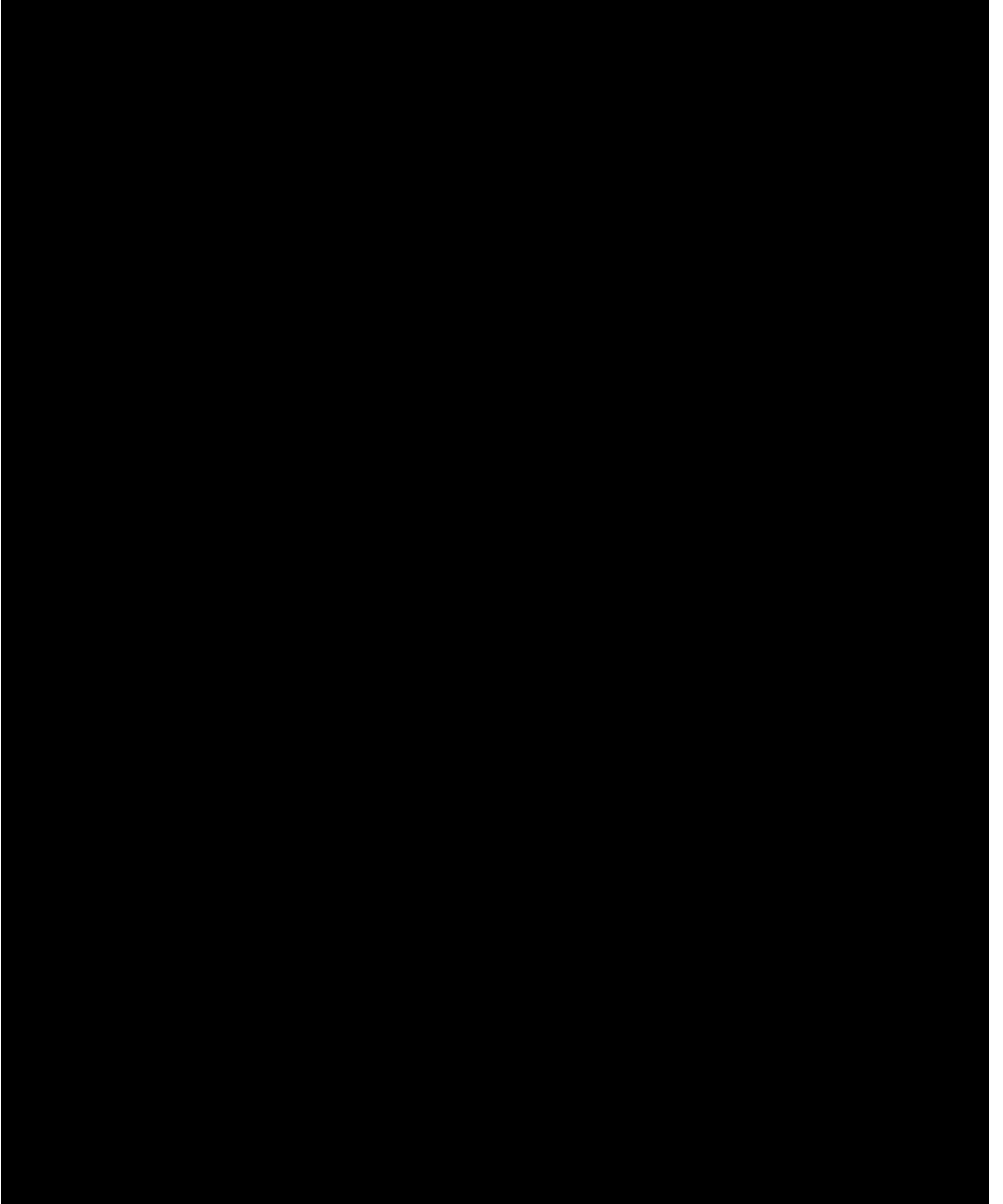
[REDACTED]

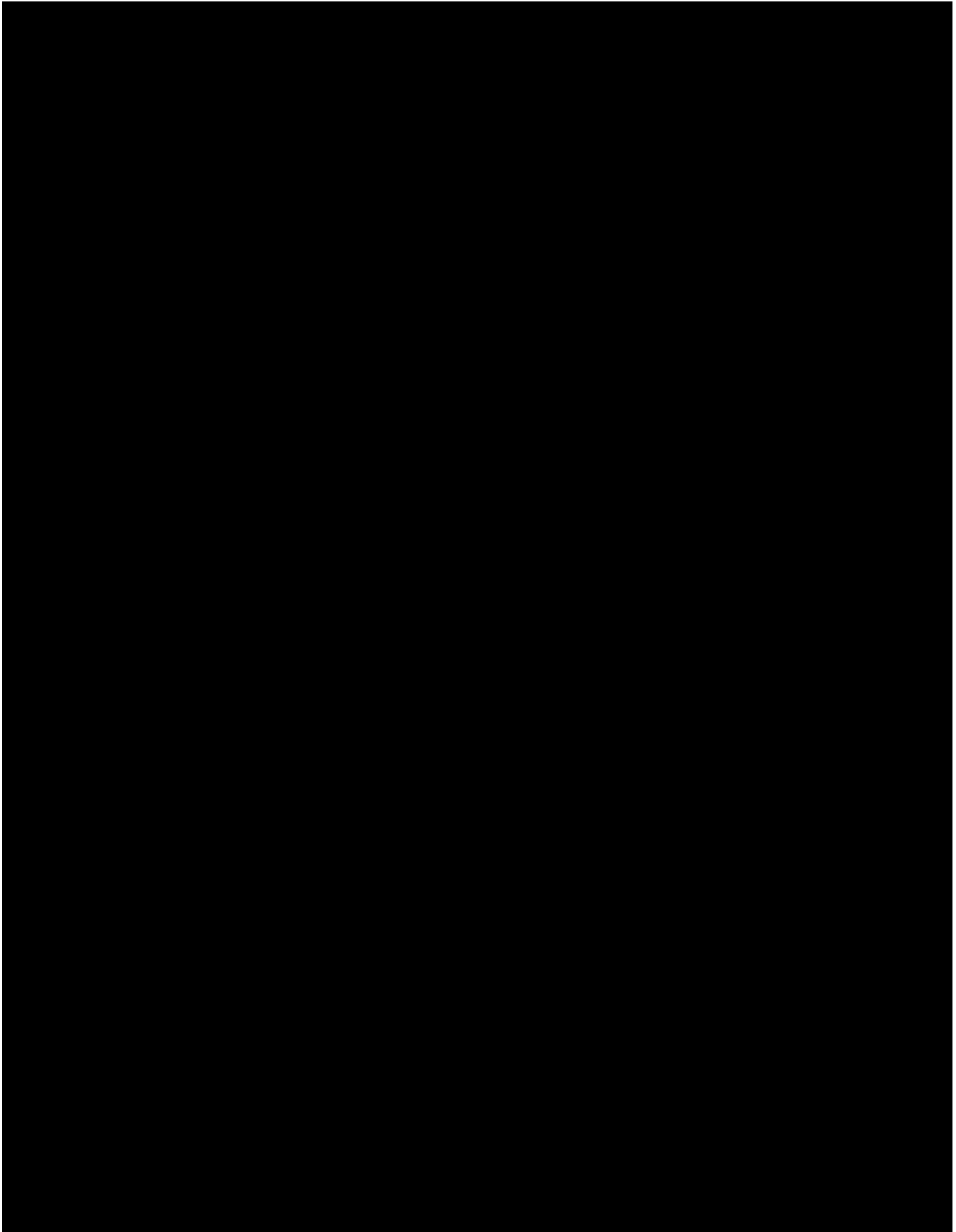
Warm regards,

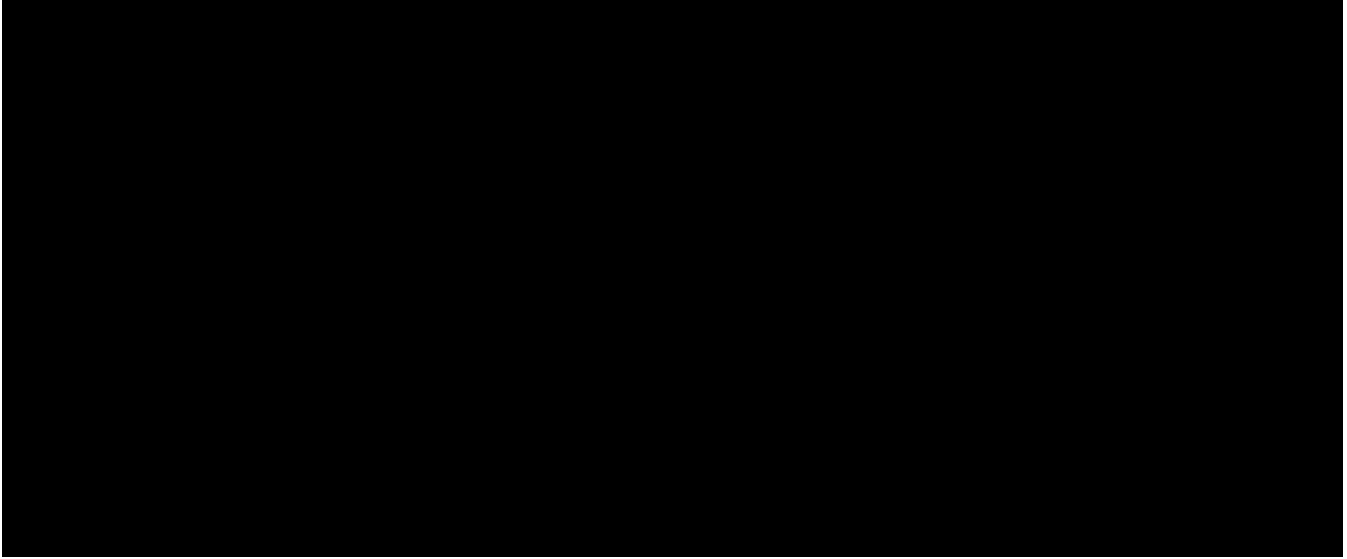
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Keith Rovers', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Keith Rovers
Chair of the Board
Humanitix









Adam McCurdie & Joshua Ross
Co-CEOs, Humanitix Limited

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Consolidated 2024 \$	Consolidated 2023 \$	Parent 2024 \$	Parent 2023 \$
Revenue	3				
Expenses					
Advertising & promotions					
Depreciation					
Donations paid - Education programs					
Donations paid - International expansion		-		-	
Low value assets		-		-	
Employee benefits expenses					
Visual infrastructure costs					
Marketing expenses					
Other expenses					
Total expenses					
Surplus before income tax expense					
Income tax expense		-	-	-	-
Surplus after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities	20				
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities					

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

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Statements of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

	Note	Consolidated 2024 \$	Consolidated 2023 \$	Parent 2024 \$	Parent 2023 \$
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4				
Trade and other receivables	5				
Financial assets	6				
Other	7				
Total current assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	8				
Right-of-use assets	9				
Intangibles	10				
Other	11				
Total non-current assets					
Total assets					
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	12				
Lease liabilities	13				
Employee benefits	14				
Provisions	15				
Total current liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	17				
Employee benefits	18				
Total non-current liabilities					
Total liabilities					
Net assets					
Equity					
Issued capital	19				
Retained surpluses	20				
Total equity					

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

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Statements of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Consolidated

Balance at 1 July 2023

Surplus after income tax expense for the year
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax

Total comprehensive income for the year

Balance at 30 June 2024

Issued capital \$	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
-		
-	-	-
-		

Parent

Balance at 1 July 2022

Surplus after income tax expense for the year
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax

Total comprehensive income for the year

Balance at 30 June 2023

Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
-	-

Parent

Balance at 1 July 2023

Surplus after income tax expense for the year
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax

Total comprehensive income for the year

Balance at 30 June 2024

Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
-	-

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

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Statements of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2024

		Consolidated		Parent	
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)					
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)					
Donations and grants received					
Cash collected on behalf of event organisers					
Cash paid to event organisers					
Interest received					
Other revenue					
Net cash from operating activities					
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for property, plant and equipment	8				
Payments for intangibles	10		-		-
Payments for security deposits		-		-	
Payment for term deposits (net)					
Net cash used in investing activities					
Cash flows from financing activities					
Loans from/(to) related parties		-	-	-	
Repayment of borrowings		-		-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities					
Net cash used in financing activities					
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year					
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4				

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

Note 1. Material accounting policy information

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued 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 New South Wales legislation the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 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.

Critical accounting estimates

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

Parent entity information

These financial statements include the results of both the parent entity and the consolidated entity in accordance with Corporations Instrument 2021/195, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2024 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Interests in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity. Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised as other income by the parent entity and its receipt may be an indicator of an impairment of the investment.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Revenue recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: 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.

Booking fees:

Booking fees are recognised as earned when received or receivable.

Donations and contributions

Donations and contributions, including non-reciprocal grants are recognised at the time when received.

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.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

As the consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity'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 consolidated entity'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 unconditional right 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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

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

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity 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.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Events payable

Amounts received from customers on behalf of events organisers are held by the company until the event takes place. Once the event takes place, the amount collected less the booking fees due to the company are paid to the event organisers within 5 - 7 working days.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the consolidated entity has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the consolidated entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee 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 service. 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.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, 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 estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the consolidated entity based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the consolidated entity operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the consolidated entity unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The consolidated entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

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

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Revenue</i>				
Booking fees revenue				
<i>Other sources of revenue</i>				
Donations				
Interest received				
Other income				
Revenue				

Note 3. Revenue (continued)

Disaggregation of revenue

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

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Major product lines</i>				
Booking fees revenue				
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>				
Fees transferred at a point in time				

Note 4. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash on hand			-	-
Cash at bank				

Note 5. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade receivables				
Prepayments				
Loan to related parties				
Other receivables				

Note 6. Current assets - financial assets

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Term deposits				

The above term deposits have a maturity of less than twelve months. The average interest rate is 5.17%.

Note 7. Current assets - other

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accrued revenue				
Other deposits				

Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Computer equipment - at cost				
Less: Accumulated depreciation				
Office furniture & fit out - at cost				
Less: Accumulated depreciation				

Note 9. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and buildings - right-of-use				
Less: Accumulated depreciation				

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 10. Non-current assets - intangibles

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Website - at cost			-	-
Less: Accumulated amortisation			-	-
	-	-	-	-
Software - Platform Development			-	-
Less: Accumulated amortisation			-	-
	-	-	-	-
Domain			-	-
Trademark		-		-
Formation costs			-	-
Less: Accumulated amortisation			-	-
	-	-	-	-
				-

Note 11. Non-current assets - other

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Other deposits				

Note 12. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables				
Amount payables to event organisers				
Accrued expenses				
Deferred income		-		-
Other payables				

Note 13. Current liabilities - lease liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liability				

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 14. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Annual leave				

Note 15. Current liabilities - provisions

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provision for booking fees refunds	-		-	
Provision for Worldpay debt		-		-

Note 16. Non-current liabilities - borrowings

Loans from directors

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with directors:

Note 17. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lease liability				

Note 18. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long service leave				

Note 19. Equity - issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Shares	Shares	\$	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid				

Note 20. Equity - retained surpluses

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year				
Surplus after income tax expense for the year				
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year				

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aggregate compensation				

Note 22. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Logicca Assurance Pty Limited, the auditor of the company:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Audit services - Logicca Assurance Pty Limited				
Audit of the financial statements				

Note 23. Related party transactions

Wisehives Pty Ltd is owned and controlled by the co-CEO's of Humanitix Limited.

Parent entity

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 24.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 21.

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

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

Loans from directors

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with directors.

Note 24. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiary in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Control interest 2024 %
Wisehives Pty Ltd	NSW Australia	100.00%

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2024

Note 25. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 26. Members Guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each towards any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2024, the number of members was 2 (30 June 2023: 2).

Humanitix Limited and Controlled Entities

Directors' declaration

30 June 2024

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and New South Wales legislation the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and associated regulations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- the accounts give a true and fair view of all income and expenditure with respect to fundraising appeals;
- the provisions and regulations of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW) and the conditions attached to the fundraising authority have been complied with by the company; and
- the internal controls exercised by the company are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the organisation from any of its fundraising appeals.

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

On behalf of the directors



Adam McCurdie
Director



Joshua Ross
Director

____ December 2024

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF HUMANITIX LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ABN: 32 618 780 439**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

We have audited the financial report of Humanitix Limited and Controlled entities, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the responsible entities' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Humanitix Limited and Controlled entities has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting - Simplified Disclosure Requirements to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 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 registered entity in accordance with 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 - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the registered entity's financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibility of the Responsible Entities and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Australian Accounting - Simplified Disclosure Requirements and ACNC Act. The responsible entities' responsibility also

includes such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the responsible entities are responsible for assessing the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating 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.

Those charged with governance 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 the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion pursuant to the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991

In our opinion:

- i. the Financial Report gives a true and fair view of the entity's financial result of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2024;
- ii. the Financial Report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991 and Regulations;
- iii. money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991 and Regulations; and
- iv. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Name of firm: Logicca Assurance Pty Limited



Director: Peter Hersh OAM

Address: Level 9, 151 Macquarie Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dated this: 11th December 2024

