



Bladder Cancer Awareness Australia

ABN: 99410671010

1. BCA Australia Background:

- Primary bladder malignancy represents a large proportion of genitourinary malignancies.
- Estimated more than 350,000 cases being diagnosed annually around the world
 - 150,000 deaths
- In Australian populations:
 - 8th most common cause of cancer in men
 - 17th most common cause in women
- There are three main types of bladder cancer based on the cell type in which they arise:
 1. Urothelial cell carcinoma
 - Also known as TCC (transitional cell carcinoma)
 - Accounts for over 90% of cases
 2. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - 6-8% of bladder cancers
 3. Adenocarcinoma
 - 2% of cases
- The most common symptoms include:
 - Haematuria, or blood in the urine
 - Frequent urination
 - Urgency of urination
 - Pain during urination or discomfort of the pelvis and lower back
- Several risk factors have been identified as increasing one's risk of developing bladder cancer. These include:
 - Smoking
 - Certain chemical exposure
 - Radiotherapy exposure
- Diagnosis – A number of tests are used to diagnose bladder cancer:
 - Physical examination
 - Urine sample analysis
 - Imaging – Ultrasound, CT and MRI scans
 - Cystoscopy, where a flexible catheter sized camera is inserted to the bladder via the urethra under local anaesthetic
 - Tissue sample biopsy
- Treatment depends on the stage of the disease, severity of symptoms and an individual's overall health. Options include surgery and chemotherapy.

2. BCA Australia Rationale:

Patients and their loved ones often feel overwhelmed, scared, anxious and upset after a diagnosis of cancer.

Until now, no formal Bladder Cancer Awareness group in Victoria or Australia exists, leaving many families without emotional or educational supports.

3. BCA Australia Mission:

BCA Australia operates to

- Advance awareness,
- Promote education,
- Support research and
- Promote the prevention

of Bladder Cancer in the Australian population.

The principle activity of BCA Australia is to promote the prevention and control of bladder cancer in human beings, and thus recognized as a Health Promotion Charity.

4. Not for profit clause:

The assets and income of the organisation shall be applied solely to further its objects and no portion shall be distributed directly or indirectly to the members of the organisation except as genuine compensation for services rendered or expenses incurred on behalf of the organisation.

5. Membership:

BCA Australia members will all be volunteers.

6. Operation as Other Unincorporated Entity:

Members of BCA Australia will be grouped together by a common purpose with club-like characteristics. In particular:

- Members will be free to join or leave the association
- The association will normally continue in existence independently of a change to the composition of the association
- As a matter of history, there will have been a moment in time when a number of persons formally combined to form the association
- There is a contract binding the members among themselves
- There is a constitutional arrangement for meetings of members and for appointing officers.

7. Accountability of members:

BCA Australia will take reasonable steps to be accountable for members and allow members adequate opportunity to raise concerns in regard to how it is run via

- Quarterly meetings
- Providing members with information on the charity's activities and finances
- Ability of board members to appoint new board members to fill any vacancies. Where required, election via formal vote ballot will occur.

8. Suitability of responsible persons:

As per Government Regulations, all members of BCA Australia will be

- i. Searched via name on the ASIC Disqualified Persons Register
- ii. Asked to sign a declaration that they are not disqualified

9. Duties of responsible persons:

BCA Australia members must:

- i. Act with reasonable care and diligence

- ii. Act honestly in the best interests for BCA Australia and its charitable purposes
- iii. Not misuse their position as a responsible person
- iv. Not misuse information
- v. Disclose conflicts of interest
- vi. Ensure financial affairs are managed responsibly
- vii. Not allow the charity to operate while insolvent

In order to satisfy the above, BCA Australia will bring duties to the attention of responsible persons by outlining them in their letter of appointment.

In addition, information will be provided to responsible persons on their duties and members will be encouraged to attend, prepare for and participate at meetings. Reasonable action will be taken if a person is not carrying out their duties.

10. DGR and Dissolution

10.1. Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) Clause:

Organisation to run as a whole as a deductible gift recipient (DGR) once endorsement granted. Vote noted 22nd October 2016 by unanimous decision by committee for same.

10.2. Dissolution Clause:

· If the organisation is wound up or its endorsement as a deductible gift recipient is revoked (whichever occurs first), any surplus of the following assets shall be transferred to another organisation with similar objects, which is charitable at law, to which income tax deductible gifts can be made:

- gifts of money or property for the principal purpose of the organisation
- contributions made in relation to an eligible fundraising event held for the principal purpose of the organisation
- money received by the organisation because of such gifts and contributions.

11. References:

- Jemal A et al. Global cancer statistics. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2011;61:69-90
- Cheluvappa et al. A comprehensive evaluation of bladder cancer epidemiology and outcomes in Australia. *Int Urol Nephrol.* Published online February 2014.
- Charities Act 2013 (Cth)
- Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth) (ACNC Act)