

Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited
ABN 35 060 581 437
Annual Financial Report – 31 December 2021

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These financial statements are the financial statements of Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

The company owns the registered business name UNICEF Australia and may be referred to by that name in this report.

UNICEF Australia is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited
Suite 4.02, Building B
33-35 Saunders St
Pymont NSW 2009

This report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 25 May 2022.

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report for UNICEF Australia for the year ended 31 December 2021

Directors

The Directors in office during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report were:

Mr Nigel Andrade	Ms Tharani Jegatheeswaran
Ms Jacqui De Lacy	Ms Sandra Rouse
Ms Suzanne Dvorak	Ms Ann Sherry
Mr Toby Hall	Ms Olivia Wirth

The following were appointed as Directors during the year and continue in office at the date of this report:

	Date appointed
Ms Lesley Podesta	26/05/2021

The following Directors resigned during or after the close of the year:

	Date resigned
Ms Elizabeth Macgregor	31/12/2021
Mr Matt Comyn	23/02/2022

Information on Directors

Ms Ann Sherry AO, (Chair) is one of Australia's leading business executives with a career that spans Government, Banking and Cruise Tourism. Ann is the Chair of UNICEF Australia, Enero Group and Port of Townsville and currently holds non-executive roles with National Australia Bank, Infrastructure Victoria, Cape York Partnerships, Museum of Contemporary Art Australia, Australia and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG) and The Climate Ready Initiative.

Mr Nigel Andrade is the Partner and Managing Director of Kearney's Australia & New Zealand practice. A.T. Kearney is a leading management consulting firm and trusted advisors to the world's foremost organizations. Nigel is also the co-founder and Global Lead of A.T. Kearney's Customer & Design Practice which also houses its multi-disciplinary global team, A.T. Kearney's Proposition & Customer Experience Labs which brings together global entrepreneurs, innovators, specialist firms, customer scientists and design thinkers to create and commercialise new growth engines. He is passionate about the topics of Innovation and Shared Value and has co-authored the book Australia 2034: Luckier by Design which lays out a capability manifesto for Australian Businesses to thrive over the next two decades as well as the Report "State of Shared Value in Australia & NZ 2019". His advice draws on his 20 years of experience across a range of industries and markets including Australia, Southeast Asia, The Middle East, India, UK, Europe and the Americas.

Ms Jacqui De Lacy is Abt Australia's Manager Director, responsible for leading Abt's development and technical services in alignment with its mission and values. She has a deep practical understanding of development issues and operations and has the capacity to shape, implement, and review individual programs and large development portfolios in ways that maximize impact. Jacqui possesses excellent leadership and management skills and is a thought leader on development issues in the Asia Pacific region. She is often invited to speak at conferences and events on international development and can engage effectively with the media and with a very broad range of stakeholders. Prior to joining Abt (then JTA) in 2014, Jacqui represented the Australian Aid program (then AusAid, now DFAT) in multiple high-profile positions, including head of AusAid Indonesia, head of the Food Security Branch, Global Crisis Response Coordinator, and Head of the PNG Branch in Canberra. While head of AusAID Indonesia, Jacqui led policy dialogue, coalition building and advocacy efforts with the Indonesian government at the national and subnational level and civil society organizations in a wide range of technical areas, including social protection, women's empowerment, health, economic governance, and electoral reform and legal reform. She has extensive experience representing Australia on UN funds and programs, at conferences, and in development policy and issues, including ASEAN, APEC, and the G20. Jacqui holds a B.A. in Economics from the University of Queensland, Australia.

Ms Suzanne Dvorak is the Managing Director, Bupa Villages and Aged Care, Australia leading a dedicated team of more than 8,000 employees across Australia in our 72 care homes which support 6,000 residents to lead the lives they choose. Suzanne has dedicated her career to social justice initiatives, working across health service, government and not-for-profit organisations. Prior to joining Bupa in April 2019, Suzanne was Interim CEO at safe steps Family Violence Response Centre, Victoria's state-wide first response service for women, young people and children experiencing family violence. Prior to this role, Suzanne was Executive General Manager, Residential Communities at Australian Unity, responsible for the residential communities portfolio, including 18 retirement communities and five aged care residences. As CEO of Vivir Healthcare, one of Australia's leading allied health groups, Suzanne was responsible for the delivery of care services to 20,000 patients at residential aged care facilities, hospitals, day therapy, community, medical centres, retirement villages and at home. After four years as Group CEO of Marie Stopes Australia, SE Asia and the Pacific, Suzanne was appointed CEO of Save the Children Australia, leading the Australian contingent of the 29 member nation alliance, delivering programs in over 120 countries. Suzanne has worked for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and Thailand, Telstra and the Australian Red Cross. In 2005, Suzanne was recognised for her outstanding career achievements winning the Hudson Community and Government Award at the National Telstra Business Women's Awards.

Mr Toby Hall was appointed CEO of St Vincent's Health Australia, Australia's second largest healthcare provider in April 2014. Prior to this, he was the CEO of Mission Australia, COO of World Vision Australia and CEO of South Taranaki District Council. He is a qualified accountant with an MBA, Toby is passionate about helping people "be the best they can be". Toby chaired ASX listed Sterihealth prior to delisting and was a director of Working Links the largest welfare to work provider to the U.K government. He has also been a director of Goodstart, Australia's largest provider of early learning services to over 60,000 children and various Christian community organisations. He has been a member of a range of government committees and advisory panels.

Ms Tharani Jegatheeswaran is the Partner that leads Deloitte Australia's Social Impact Consulting Practice, a dedicated practice that supports social sector organisations and government agencies to deliver greater social impact aligned to their vision and mission. Drawing on over 15 years' of commercial and consulting experience, combined with a deep passion for social change, Tharani brings the latest trends in strategy, technology and innovation from adjacent industries and global players to support her clients to be 'future fit'. In a personal capacity, Tharani is a judge for the Good Design Australia Awards, a Goodwill Ambassador for Good Return (an ACFID accredited microfinance organisation) and a Director of the Deloitte Foundation. She is a passionate speaker and advocate for all things related to shared value, greater corporate and social sector collaboration, and social impact.

Ms Lesley Podesta is Chair of the Young & Resilient Research Centre Advisory Board, University of Western Sydney; Board Member Queen Elizabeth Centre; Board Member Council of The Ageing; Member, Trust & Safety Council, Twitter. She is the former CEO of the Alannah & Madeline Foundation, former Head of Global Partnerships, The Fred Hollows Foundation. She is also a former senior public servant for the Australian government specialising in communicable disease, population health, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health.

Ms Sandra Rouse has over 15 years experience in senior finance roles with a career spanning multiple industries and continents. For the past eight years Sandra has been at TEG, (Australasia's largest ticketing, live entertainment and digital group) in the role of Chief Financial Officer. TEG has a presence in over 15 countries, most notably via Ticketek a globally recognized ticketing brand. Prior to this role, Sandra has operated at a senior level across several top tier consumer businesses such as Burger King (Finance Director UK), Diageo (Financial Controller Africa), Global Strategy Partner) and Yum! Brands. During these roles Sandra also spent ten years working overseas including significant time focused on projects in emerging economies such as Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Russia and Vietnam as well as the more developed markets of Europe, UK, US and Australia. Sandra holds a Bachelor of Commerce from UNSW and is a Fellow of the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants (FCPA). She has participated in a number of panels and leadership events focused around women in finance.

Ms Olivia Wirth, as Chief Executive Officer, Qantas Loyalty, Olivia is responsible for leading the airline's Frequent Flyer and Business Rewards programs and the diversification of Qantas Loyalty into digital ventures across financial services, retail, health and wellbeing, and data and marketing. She is a member of the Qantas Group Management Committee. Olivia joined Qantas in 2009 and has held several positions, including the role of Chief Customer Officer, Group Executive Brand Marketing & Corporate Affairs and Group Executive for Government Relations and Corporate Affairs. She has over 15 years of experience in public affairs, marketing and government relations. Prior to Qantas, Olivia held senior executive

roles for number of organisations including lobby group, the Tourism & Transport Forum and the Australian Tourist Commission. Olivia is also a board member of the Great Barrier Reef Foundation.

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings attended by company directors during the year ended 31 December 2021 were:

	Board Meetings		Audit & Risk Committee		Governance, Remuneration & Ethics Committee		Programs Committee	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
N Andrade	5	5			1	1		
M Comyn	5	3			2	2		
J De Lacy	5	5					1	1
S Dvorak	5	3					1	1
T Hall	5	5	4	4				
T Jegatheeswaran	5	3	4	4				
E Macgregor	5	5			2	2		
L Podesta	4	4					1	1
S Rouse	5	5	4	4				
A Sherry	5	5	4 ex-officio	4	2	2		
O Wirth	5	3						

Column A – Indicates the number of meetings the director was eligible to attend.

Column B – Indicates the number of meetings attended.

The directors of UNICEF Australia serve voluntarily and do not receive any remuneration for their services as directors. Expenses incurred by directors on behalf of the company are reimbursed on a cost only basis.

UNICEF Australia - Objectives

UNICEF Australia works to improve the lives of children, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. Our efforts are guided by the Convention on the Rights of Child, which articulates every child's right to survive and thrive, to learn and grow, to make their voice heard and to reach their full potential.

2021 was the end of our 4 year 2018-21 strategy which saw achievement of key objectives including raising more than \$50m revenue and an increase in brand awareness and market presence in Australia. We have supported 1.5 million children in our region and provided a voice for Australian children to government on decisions that affect them.

2022 sees the start of our new strategic plan where we will strive for a better world for children and young people, no matter what. UNICEF Australia will be:

- relentless and determined in our response to emergencies and crises, including COVID-19, responding to the needs of children in the most effective ways possible;
- ambitious and farsighted in our partnerships and programs, delivering impact for children at scale, and;
- the leading advocate for children and young people in Australia.

Principal activities and results in 2021

In 2021, with the generous support of our donors and supporters, UNICEF Australia's *Contribution to Children* grew to \$36.5m (2020: \$21.9m). In the second year of the pandemic, the Australian community helped UNICEF to slow the spread of COVID-19 and minimise its impact on children and families around the world through provision of life-saving health supplies, delivery of water and hygiene facilities and by keeping girls and boys connected to education all whilst continuing our commitment to long-term development programs.

Global: UNICEF Australia's overall contribution to global programs more than doubled to \$21.4m (2020: \$9.6m). \$8.8m was sent to support UNICEF's COVID-19 response in India through which 4,650 oxygen concentrators and 40 oxygen generation plants were installed and 41.4 million children and women accessed primary health care services. Together with generous public donations, and the support of key private sector partners through UNICEF Australia's COVID Vaccination Alliance, a further \$3.1m was contributed to the global COVAX mechanism for procurement and equitable distribution of life-saving COVID-19 vaccines.

Regional: With the support of the Australian community and the Department for Foreign Affairs & Trade (DFAT), UNICEF Australia contributed \$9.1m (2020: \$7.0m) to priority programs across the East Asia & Pacific region and has advanced a further \$3.0m (2020: \$1.3m) in prepayments to continue those programs in 2022.

Local: Consistent with our aim that all Australian children and young people have a fair chance to achieve their potential, UNICEF Australia invested \$1.1m (2020: \$1.9m) in domestic programs focusing on early childhood education within Aboriginal communities and skills development for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students entering into adulthood. UNICEF Australia is also supporting the development of the Family Friendly Workplace recognition framework which guides employers on best practice to help employees meet their work, family and wellbeing needs.

In accordance with our strategic priority to amplify the voice of children and advocate for the rights and wellbeing of children, UNICEF Australia invested \$3.7m (2020: \$2.1m) in community education.

The growth in contribution to children was achieved through an increase in our total revenue to \$54.1m (2020: \$35.2m). Voluntary donations grew by 65% to \$44.0m (2020: \$26.7m) whilst UNICEF Australia also leveraged grant funding from the Australian government and other Australian organisations to grow our impact and improve the lives of children and young people.

We would like to thank all our supporters for their continued support of UNICEF and its work around the world.

Key performance indicators

Key performance indicators measure UNICEF Australia's contribution to children and the efficiency and effectiveness of fundraising and administration activities.

	2021	2020 Restated ¹
Total operating expenditure ²	\$44,396,363	\$32,318,265
Funds to international programs	\$30,524,740	\$16,947,116
Domestic programs	\$1,117,889	\$1,887,842
Investment in program support costs	\$1,174,221	\$908,886
Investment in community education	\$3,662,204	\$2,118,341
Contribution to Children³	\$36,479,054	\$21,862,184
% of operating expenditure spent on children	82%	68%
Local Fundraising Costs	\$5,384,243	\$8,191,120
% of operating expenditure spent on fundraising costs	12%	25%
Accountability and administration costs	\$2,533,065	\$2,264,959
% of operating expenditure spent on accountability and administration	6%	7%
Fundraising Revenue ⁴	\$41,387,921	\$27,020,494
Return on Investment (Fundraising Revenue / Local Fundraising Costs)	7.69	3.30

Growth in contribution to children is reflected by an increase in the proportion of operating expenditure spent on children, growing from 68% to 82% in 2021.

Fundraising costs have fallen both in absolute terms and as a proportion of operating expenditure; dropping to 12% from 25% in 2020. UNICEF Australia successfully prioritised high performing fundraising activities such that the return on investment more than doubled to 7.69 (2020: 3.30).

Accountability and administration costs include essential investments required to run the organisation and include staff costs for finance, human resources and administration as well as audit fees and insurances. Accountability and administration costs were reduced as a proportion of operating expenditure; dropping to 6% (2020: 7%) as the organisation was able to scale-up our fundraising and programmatic activities in an efficient manner.

¹ Refer to Note 1(o) for details of restatement

² Excludes amounts funded by overseas UNICEF grants and non-monetary donations.

³ Contribution to Children is the total of Funds to International Programs, Domestic Programs, Program Support Costs & Community Education.

⁴ Includes monetary donations and gifts, bequests and legacies and commercial activities income.

Liability of members

The liability of members is limited to contributing up to \$1.00 for payment of the company's debts and liabilities, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for adjustments of the rights of the contributions amongst themselves. There were 54 members as at 31 December 2021.

Dividends

The company's constitution does not permit dividends to be paid.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

UNICEF Australia maintains Association Liability Insurance, which provides cover for all current and former directors and officers, against all costs and expenses involved in defending legal actions and any resulting payments arising from a liability to persons (other than the Company), except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The premium paid for the Association Liability insurance policy was \$5,766 (2020: \$5,040).

Australian Council For International Development (ACFID) Code of Conduct

The company is a member of the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and has applied the principles of the ACFID Code of Conduct for Non-Government Development Organisations. The application of these principles includes certain disclosures in the attached financial statements and notes.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration that forms part of the Directors' Report is set out on page 8.

Auditor

KPMG continues in office in accordance with Section 60-C of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

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



Ann Sherry
Director

Sydney
25 May 2022



Auditor's Independence Declaration under subdivision 60-C section 60-40 of Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012

To: the directors of Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 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.

KPMG

KPMG

Daniel Robinson

Partner

Sydney 25 May 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	\$	Restated* \$
REVENUE			
Donations and Gifts			
Monetary		40,874,241	25,794,894
Non Monetary		3,121,588	873,294
		43,995,829	26,668,188
Bequests and Legacies		383,544	1,204,854
Grants			
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade		4,614,218	2,264,081
Other Australian		363,150	15,455
Overseas UNICEF		4,237,400	3,152,315
		9,214,768	5,431,851
Commercial Activities Income		130,136	20,746
Investment Income		25,270	60,770
Other Income	2	398,148	1,823,126
TOTAL REVENUE		54,147,695	35,209,535
EXPENDITURE	3		
International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure			
International Programs			
Funds to international programs			
UNICEF Australia priority programs		9,077,875	6,984,798
UNICEF global programs		21,446,865	9,962,318
		30,524,740	16,947,116
Program support costs		1,174,221	908,886
Community Education		3,662,204	2,118,341
Fundraising Costs	4		
Public		8,601,223	10,292,379
Government, multilateral and private sector		1,020,420	1,051,056
		9,621,643	11,343,435
Accountability and Administration		2,533,065	2,264,959
Non-Monetary Expenditure		3,121,588	873,294
Total International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure		50,637,461	34,456,031
Domestic Programs		1,117,889	1,887,842
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		51,755,350	36,343,873
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		2,392,345	(1,134,338)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		2,392,345	(1,134,338)

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

* Refer to Note 1(o) for details of restatement

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 Restated* \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	11,574,168	10,003,010
Trade and other receivables	6	309,430	509,418
Prepayments	7	3,814,911	1,525,977
Total current assets		15,698,509	12,038,405
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	8	2,446,656	2,662,149
Intangibles	9	6,296	29,068
Total non-current assets		2,452,952	2,691,217
Total assets		18,151,461	14,729,622
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	8,854,029	7,788,761
Lease payable		223,844	240,178
Provisions	11	602,595	509,536
Total current liabilities		9,680,468	8,538,475
Non-current liabilities			
Lease Payable		2,070,516	2,244,530
Provisions	12	170,838	109,323
Total non-current liabilities		2,241,354	2,353,853
Total liabilities		11,921,822	10,892,328
Net Assets		6,229,639	3,837,294
Equity			
Reserves	14	6,229,639	3,837,294
Total Equity		6,229,639	3,837,294

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

* Refer to Note 1(o) for details of restatement

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Reserves \$
Balance at 1 January 2020		5,257,581
Impact of change in accounting policy relating to SaaS arrangements	1	(285,949)
Balance at 1 January 2020 (Restated)		<u><u>4,971,632</u></u>
Surplus/(Deficit) (Restated)		(1,134,338)
Other comprehensive income		-
Balance at 31 December 2020 (Restated)		<u><u>3,837,294</u></u>
Surplus/(Deficit)		2,392,345
Other comprehensive income		-
Balance at 31 December 2021	14	<u><u>6,229,639</u></u>

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020
Notes	\$	Restated* \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received in the course of operations	53,159,950	35,119,948
Cash paid in the course of operations	(51,161,675)	(33,685,836)
Interest received	30,403	83,963
Payments for lease interest	(119,326)	(92,056)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,909,352	1,426,019
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for plant and equipment	(85,069)	(393,737)
Payments for intangibles	(5,201)	(1,690)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(90,270)	(395,427)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments for lease liability	(247,924)	(189,296)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(247,924)	(189,296)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,571,158	841,296
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	10,003,010	9,161,714
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11,574,168	10,003,010

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

* Refer to Note 1(o) for details of restatement

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2021

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1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited ("UNICEF Australia"). UNICEF Australia is a company limited by guarantee. The liability of each member of the company is limited to \$1.00.

(a) Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Corporations Act 2001, Australian charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the ACFID Code of Conduct. UNICEF Australia is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements

The financial statements of UNICEF Australia comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2021 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

Early adoption of standards

The Company has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 January 2021.

Historical Cost Convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical results and other factors, including expectations of future events which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management has not made significant judgements that could have a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period.

Compliance with ACFID Code

The financial statements of UNICEF Australia comply with the presentation and disclosure requirements of the ACFID Code of Conduct. The ACFID Code is available on the ACFID website www.acfid.asn.au.

(b) Foreign Currency Translation

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

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

(ii) Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian currency using the average exchange rates calculated during the month the transactions take place. Foreign currency account balances are revalued on a monthly basis using the exchange rate prevailing at month end. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the monthly revaluation and from the translation at year end exchange rates

of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes paid. Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific performance obligations, where relevant, have been met.

(i) Donations and Gifts

Donation revenue is recognised when it is received.

(ii) Bequests and Legacies

Bequests and legacies are recognised when they are received.

(iii) Grants

Grants are recognised as revenue as they are expended on the programs or activities to which they relate. Unexpended grants are recognised as liabilities to reflect the obligation to perform those programs or activities that are yet to be completed.

(iv) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(v) Non-monetary Donations

The group receives donated services such as legal support, advertising and media space. Where the value of the non-monetary donation is material and a fair value is reasonably determinable the revenue and corresponding expense are recognised when the non-monetary donation is received.

(d) Income Tax

No income tax is payable, as the group has income tax exempt status with the Australian Taxation Office.

(e) Leases

At inception of a contract, UNICEF Australia assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, UNICEF Australia assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- UNICEF Australia has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- UNICEF Australia has the right to direct the use of the asset. UNICEF Australia has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where all the decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used and predetermined, UNICEF Australia has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - UNICEF Australia has the right to operate the asset; or
 - UNICEF Australia designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, UNICEF Australia allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, UNICEF Australia has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

UNICEF Australia recognises the right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site in which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, UNICEF Australia's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, UNICEF Australia uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that UNICEF Australia is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if UNICEF Australia is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless UNICEF Australia is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in UNICEF Australia's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or if UNICEF Australia changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

UNICEF Australia presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'trade and other payables' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

UNICEF Australia has elected not to recognise the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT equipment. UNICEF Australia recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, and deposits held at call with financial institutions.

(g) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are due for settlement no more than 90 days from date of recognition.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables is established based on a probability weighted estimate of lifetime credit losses.

The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement. When a trade receivable for which a provision had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the provision. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income statement.

(h) Plant & Equipment

Plant and equipment are brought to account at historical cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation or amortisation. These assets are depreciated over their useful lives. The gain or loss on disposal of all fixed assets is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the proceeds of the disposal, and is included in the income statement in the year of

The rates and basis of depreciation are as follows:

Leasehold	Straight line	Lease term
Plant and Equipment	Straight line	4 years
Motor Vehicles	Straight line	4 years

(i) Intangibles

Intangibles are brought to account at historical cost less, where applicable, any accumulated amortisation. These assets are amortised over their useful lives. The gain or loss on disposal of all intangibles is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the proceeds of the disposal, and is included in the income statement in the year of disposal.

The rates and basis of amortisation are as follows:

Software	Straight line	4-7 years
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(j) Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets are classified in the following categories: amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the characteristics of contractual cash flows. During the year, the company had financial assets categorised as amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are recognised fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. They arise when the company provides goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable.

They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the Statement of Financial Position (Note 6).

(k) Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(l) Program Funding Payable

The company strives to remit the maximum percentage of funds received to UNICEF international programs in accordance with a cooperation agreement. Funds due to UNICEF international programs under this agreement and which have not yet been remitted at balance date are calculated and accrued as a liability in the statement of financial position and remitted to UNICEF within six months of year end.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an expense.

(n) Employee Benefits

(i) Wages and Salaries, Annual Leave and Sick Leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in provisions in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long Service Leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in provisions and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using the Australian Corporate Bond discount rate at the reporting date with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflow.

(iii) Retirement Benefit Obligations

All employees of the company are entitled to benefits from superannuation on retirement, death or disability. The company contributes to defined contribution superannuation funds as nominated by the individual employees and these contributions are recognised as an expense as they become payable.

(o) Changes in accounting policies

Software-as-a-service (SaaS)

The International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) has issued two final agenda decisions which impact SaaS arrangements which resulted in a reclassification of these intangible assets to recognition as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, impacting both the current prior periods presented. The change in accounting policy resulted in:

- an opening balance reclassification, in the statement of financial position, between intangible assets and reserves as at 1 January 2020 of \$285,949;
- a reclassification of \$937,216 of intangible additions as expenditure and corresponding reversal of \$75,305 of amortisation for the year ended 31 December 2020 and;
- a reclassification in the Statement of Cash Flows between payments for intangible assets and cash paid in course of operations of \$929,259 for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The following tables present the impact of the accounting policy change.

(i) **Statement of Financial Position**

At 31 December 2020	As previously reported	Impact of policy change	As restated
Intangible Assets	1,176,927	(1,147,859)	29,068
Total Assets	15,877,481	(1,147,859)	14,729,622
Reserves	4,985,153	(1,147,859)	3,837,294
Total Equity	4,985,153	(1,147,859)	3,837,294

(ii) **Statement of Comprehensive Income**

For the year ended 31 December 2020	As previously reported	Impact of policy change	As restated
Program Support Costs	909,774	(888)	908,886
Community Education	2,120,160	(1,819)	2,118,341
Fundraising Costs	10,498,238	845,197	11,343,435
Accountability and Administration	2,248,238	16,721	2,264,959
Domestic Programs	1,885,142	2,700	1,887,842
Total Expenditure	35,481,962	861,911	36,343,873
Surplus/(Deficit)	(272,428)	(861,912)	(1,134,340)

(iii) **Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended 31 December 2020	As previously reported	Impact of policy change	As restated
Cash paid in the course of operations	(32,756,577)	(929,259)	(33,685,836)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	2,447,334	(1,021,315)	1,426,019
Payments for intangibles	(930,949)	929,259	(1,690)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(1,324,686)	929,259	(395,427)

2 Other Income

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Australian Government Subsidy - JobKeeper	320,400	1,690,500
Australian Government Subsidy - Boosting cash flow for employers	-	100,000
Foreign Exchange Gains	74,961	31,168
Other	2,787	1,458
	398,148	1,823,126

3 Expenditure

Expenditure has been classified by function in accordance with ACFID's guidelines in the Company's statement of comprehensive income. The table below presents expenditure by nature.

	2021	2020
	\$	Restated*
	\$	\$
Staff Expenditure	8,782,358	8,000,569
Marketing & Promotion Costs	6,357,250	6,250,626
Travel Expenditure	73,449	70,633
Operational Costs	1,488,125	1,818,357
Depreciation & Amortisation	386,109	658,811
Non-Monetary Expenditure	3,121,588	873,294
Programs Expenditure	31,546,471	18,671,583
	51,755,350	36,343,873

* Refer to Note 1(o) for details of restatement

4 Fundraising expenditure

Fundraising expenditure has been classified by function in accordance with ACFID's guidelines in the Company's statement of comprehensive income. The table below presents fundraising expenditure according to how these costs are funded.

	2021	2020
	\$	Restated*
	\$	\$
Funded by UNICEF Australia	5,384,243	8,191,120
Funded by UNICEF	4,237,400	3,152,315
	9,621,643	11,343,435

* Refer to Note 1(o) for details of restatement

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash	3,402,416	1,784,731
Deposits	8,171,752	8,218,279
	11,574,168	10,003,010

6 Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	2,611	-
Accrued income	41,037	32,208
Other receivables	265,782	477,210
	309,430	509,418

The receivables are non-interest bearing. At year end other receivables included \$265,229 (2020: \$248,678) receivable from the tax office for GST credits.

7 Prepayments

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Prepayments - UNICEF	3,493,353	1,291,282
Prepayments - Other	321,558	234,695
	3,814,911	1,525,977

8 Plant and equipment

	Leasehold	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost				
At 31 December 2020	2,798,734	317,583	16,642	3,132,959
Additions	2,934	139,709	-	142,643
At 31 December 2021	2,801,668	457,292	16,642	3,275,602
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 31 December 2020	243,636	210,532	16,642	470,810
Depreciation charge	300,632	57,504	-	358,136
At 31 December 2021	544,268	268,036	16,642	828,946
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	2,555,098	107,051	-	2,662,149
At 31 December 2021	2,257,400	189,256	-	2,446,656

UNICEF Australia's lease of Suite 4.02, Building B, 33-35 Saunders Street, Pyrmont, NSW, 2009 is recognised within leasehold assets. UNICEF Australia has issued bank guarantees of \$194,554 as security for the lease.

9 Intangibles

	Software \$
Cost	
At 31 December 2020 (Restated)	586,766
Additions	5,201
At 31 December 2021	<u>591,967</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	
At 31 December 2020 (Restated)	557,698
Depreciation charge	27,973
At 31 December 2021	<u>585,671</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020 (Restated)	29,068
At 31 December 2021	<u>6,296</u>

10 Trade and other payables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Trade payables	901,486	577,464
Deferred Grants - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	4,006,749	2,641,881
Deferred Grants - UNICEF	143,885	26,376
Deferred Grants - Other	715,130	-
Program funding payable	2,863,652	4,260,592
Other payables	223,127	282,448
	<u>8,854,029</u>	<u>7,788,761</u>

11 Current provisions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Annual leave provision	596,653	455,972
Provision for long service leave	5,942	53,564
	<u>602,595</u>	<u>509,536</u>

12 Non-current provisions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Provision for long service leave	170,838	109,323
	<u>170,838</u>	<u>109,323</u>

13 Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities at balance sheet date.

14 Reserves

Reserves are established to ensure that UNICEF Australia is able to meet its commitments, obligations and other contingencies, and deliver on its objectives in the unanticipated event of significant financial difficulties. It is UNICEF Australia's policy to retain only sufficient reserves to safeguard the continuity of its operations. The board of UNICEF Australia reviews and approves the level of reserves held periodically.

15 Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred with related parties.

UNICEF

The Company is a UNICEF National Committee, one of 33 such Committees around the world. The Company's operations are subject to performance in accordance with the cooperation agreement with UNICEF. Under this agreement the Company strives to remit 75% of funds raised to UNICEF international programs.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<i>Outstanding balances arising from transactions:</i>		
Aggregate amount payable to UNICEF international programs at balance date	2,863,652	4,260,592

Value of transactions:

During the year UNICEF approved and remitted funds to the company to undertake market development and fundraising activities. Funds unspent at year end remain a liability to UNICEF Australia until spent.	143,885	26,376
Total remittances to UNICEF international programs during the period	30,524,740	16,947,116

During the year UNICEF approved funds to the company to undertake market development and fundraising activities. Total expenditure funded by UNICEF during the year	4,237,400	3,152,315
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UNICEF or a National Committee may on occasion enter into a fundraising relationship with a global company that operates in multiple markets in which other National Committees have a presence. Where revenue is collected centrally it is then soft credited to the National Committee in whose market the funds were raised, as income and recognised as a 100% contribution back to UNICEF international programs. In 2021 the company received soft credits from a multitude of global corporate partners.

Soft Credited Income received, also included in funds remitted to UNICEF international programs	249,802	449,350
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UNICEF National Committees & Country Offices

On occasion the company transacts directly with other UNICEF committees and offices.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<i>Value of transactions:</i>		
Payments to United States Fund for UNICEF Impact Fund	-	344,700

15 Related party transactions (continued)

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<i>Value of transactions:</i>		
Compensation for key management personnel:		
- short term benefits	1,311,509	1,176,553
- post-employment benefits (superannuation contributions)	128,377	111,865
Total compensation for key management personnel	1,439,886	1,288,418

Directors' Transactions

The directors of UNICEF Australia serve voluntarily and do not receive any remuneration for their services as directors. Expenses incurred by directors on behalf of the company are reimbursed on a cost only basis. An amount of \$5,766 (2020: \$5,040) was paid for Directors and Officers liability insurance.

Mr Matt Comyn is Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA). During the year, UNICEF Australia received interest from CBA of \$8,297 (2020: \$23,557) and made payments of \$63,598 (2020: \$72,134) for bank fees. Mr Comyn did not receive any benefit from this association.

Ms Jacqui De Lacy is the Manager Director of Abt Australia. During the year, UNICEF Australia recognised revenue of \$1,360,898 (2020: \$0) from Abt Australia and has deferred revenue \$926,138 at 31 December 2021 (2020: \$0). Ms De Lacy did not receive any benefit from this association.

Ms Suzanne Dvorak is the Managing Director of Bupa Villages and Aged Care. During the year, UNICEF Australia recognised revenue of \$122,153 (2020: \$0) from Bupa Australia and has deferred revenue \$250,000 at 31 December 2021 (2020: \$0). Ms Dvorak did not receive any benefit from this association.

No provisions for doubtful debts have been raised in relation to any outstanding balances, and no expense has been recognised in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

16 Economic dependency

The operations of the company depends to a significant extent on the use of the UNICEF name, which is granted under a Cooperation Agreement with UNICEF.

17 Information required by the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act (1991)

Donation income includes funds raised from public appeals, regular giving programs and a range of corporate and philanthropic partnerships. Non-monetary donations include donated services such as pro-bono legal services, advertising and media space. As the non-monetary donation is not a cash donation and cannot be allocated to programs (or otherwise) the value has been excluded from the analysis below.

	2021	2020
	\$	Restated \$
Gross Proceeds from Fundraising Activities ¹	40,874,241	25,794,894
Less: Total Costs of Fundraising ²	4,995,003	7,084,926
Net Surplus from Fundraising Activities	35,879,238	18,709,968
Net Surplus from Fundraising Activities applied to charitable purpose as follows:		
Funds to International Programs	26,004,731	13,906,577
Program Support Costs	653,154	337,426
Community Education	3,358,454	1,779,935
Domestic Programs	997,889	1,887,842
Total expenditure on charitable purpose	<u>31,014,228</u>	<u>17,911,781</u>
Accountability & Administration	2,472,665	1,932,525
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,392,345	(1,134,338)

^{1 & 2} Excludes legacies & bequests, non-monetary donations and expenditure funded by UNICEF grants or the JobKeeper subsidy.

Appeals in which traders were engaged

UNICEF Australia used external agencies for telemarketing recruitment of Global Parents in 2021.

Gross Income	1,096,169	4,762,599
Direct Costs	247,442	1,967,880

18 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

No matters have arisen since the end of the financial year which have a material impact on these financial statements and notes as presented.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited (the Company):

- (a) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 12 to 34 are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW), including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2021 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Regime, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013; the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991; the Charitable Fundraising Regulation (NSW) 2021 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- (c) the internal controls exercised by the company are appropriate and effective.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:



Ann Sherry
Director

Sydney
25 May 2022



Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report**, of the Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012*, and sections 23(1)(d) and 24B of the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with *Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 (ACNCR)* and section 21 of the *Charitable Fundraising Regulation (NSW) 2021*; and
- iii. the Company complied in all material respects with the financial reporting requirements of the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) Code of Conduct.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- i. Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021.
- ii. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended.
- iii. Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies.
- iv. Directors' declaration of the Company.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 *ACNC Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and 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 fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.



Other information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Australian Committee for UNICEF Limited's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- i. Preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosures Requirements and the ACNC and ACNCR and sections 23(1)(d) and 24B of the *Charitable Fundraising Act (NSW) 1991* and section 21 of the *Charitable Fundraising Regulation (NSW) 2021*.
- ii. Implementing necessary internal control 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.
- iii. Assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- i. to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii. 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 *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:



- i. 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.
- ii. 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 registered Company's internal control.
- iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' 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 registered 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 registered Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- v. 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 of the registered Company 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.

KPMG

Daniel Robison

Partner

Sydney

25 May 2022