Palliative Care ACT Incorporated

ABN 58 256 209 619

Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Palliative Care ACT Incorporated

ABN 58 256 209 619

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Palliative Care ACT Incorporated

ABN 58 256 209 619

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Directors

The names of each person who has been a Director throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Louise Mayo	President	Appointed November 2013
Con Sfyris	Deputy President	Appointed November 2014
Jenni McMullan	Secretary	Appointed November 2013
Michelle Kelly	Acting Treasurer	Resigned March 2021
Matt Reid	Co-opted Treasurer	Appointed March 2021
Luke Sheehy	Public Officer	Appointed July 2020
Vicki Thompson	Director	Appointed November 2017
Carolyn Smith	Director	Appointed November 2019
Vlad Aleksandric	Co-opted Director	Appointed March 2021
Anton Dowling	Treasurer	Resigned November 2020

Below are the number of meetings and those attended by each Director:

Director	Total No. of Meetings	No. of Meetings Attended
Louise Mayo	11	11
Con Sfyris	11	9
Jenni McMullan	11	10
Michelle Kelly	7	6
Matt Reid	3	3
Luke Sheehy	11	10
Vicki Thompson	11	9
Carolyn Smith	11	9
Vlad Aleksandric	3	3
Anton Dowling	4	4

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the organisation during the financial year were to influence, foster and promote palliative care through the delivery of quality care at the end of life for all and to offer support to the terminally ill, their carers and families.

This was done by:

- delivering volunteer palliative care services that support clients and their families with care, compassion, respect and dignity
- promoting palliative care in the community
- providing education in aspects of palliative care
- establishing a non-clinical respite facility
- advocating for, and promoting provision of best quality palliative care services
- supporting other like-minded organisations through partnerships and collaboration.

Palliative Care ACT Incorporated

ABN 58 256 209 619

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Significant Changes

The COVID-19 outbreak that began in early 2020 has impacted the way of life, economy and financial markets in Australia. It has continued to affect the ability of Palliative Care ACT to undertake its standard operations as usual, with our volunteer services constrained by visitation restrictions.

Despite the challenges of the pandemic, on 25th January 2021, Palliative Care ACT opened the doors of *Leo's Place*, a non-clinical home away from home providing respite to people living with a diagnosed life-limiting illness, and their families and carers. A total of 960 hours of respite have been provided between that date and 30 June 2021.

Palliative Care ACT also received a grant to support the mental health of carers who have been looking after loved ones during the pandemic. Support has been provided in a variety of ways, as identified in consultation with recipients, to 20 families and the grant continues to be available into FY21/22.

Operating Result

The surplus from ordinary activities in 2020-21 amounted to $330,002 (2019-20: $146,667), largely due to grant funding and support from the Australian Government stimulus measures during the COVID19 pandemic.

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013*, for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Position Board President

Dated this 28th day of October 2021

Dr Louise Mayo AM

JAMcMullan

Position Board Secretary

Jennifer Ann McMullan

p (+61 2) 6239 5011
e admin@bellchambersbarrett.com.au
Level 3, 44 Sydney Avenue,
Forrest ACT 2603
PO Box 4390 Kingston ACT 2604
ABN 14 942 509 138
bellchambersbarrett.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO THE BOARD OF PALLIATIVE CARE ACT INCORPORATED

As lead auditor of Palliative Care ACT Incorporated, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021 there have been no contraventions of:

i. 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. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

James Barrett, FCA
Registered Company Auditor
BellchambersBarrett

Canberra, ACT
Dated this 28th day of October 2021

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		$	$
Revenue	2	1,284,594	891,188
Client support services		(4,810)	(8,980)
Employee benefits expense	3	(517,421)	(540,514)
Depreciation expense	3	(6,949)	(8,236)
Volunteer program expense		(7,707)	(2,842)
Audit and consultancy expenses		(18,387)	(20,855)
Funding and program expenses		(59,694)	(60,423)
HUB expenses	3	(283,738)	(4,041)
Vehicle expense		(10,428)	(10,271)
Insurance expense		(6,569)	(10,080)
Advertising and promotional expenses	3	(9,266)	(6,031)
Other expenses		(76,912)	(47,528)
Gain / (loss) on investment		47,289	(24,720)
Current year surplus before income tax		330,002	146,667
Income tax expense		-	-
Net current year surplus		330,002	146,667
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Net current year surplus attributable to members of the Association		330,002	146,667

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Palliative Care ACT Incorporated

ABN 58 256 209 619

Statement of Financial Position

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	787,255	286,058
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	4,913	9,670
Other current assets	6	16,835	28,318
Financial assets	7	1,108,659	1,173,851
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,917,662	1,497,897
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	8	34,101	15,179
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		34,101	15,179
TOTAL ASSETS		1,951,763	1,513,076
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	77,522	37,509
Other liabilities	10	313,915	266,080
Employee provisions	11	84,226	63,389
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		475,663	366,978
TOTAL LIABILITIES		475,663	366,978
NET ASSETS		1,476,100	1,146,098
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		1,476,100	1,146,098
TOTAL EQUITY		1,476,100	1,146,098

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Palliative Care ACT Incorporated

ABN 58 256 209 619

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2021

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2020	1,146,098	1,146,098
Net surplus for the year	330,002	330,002
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,476,100	1,476,100

2020

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2019	999,431	999,431
Net surplus for the year	146,667	146,667
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,146,098	1,146,098

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Contributions received		1,438,249	998,045
Interest received	2	10,507	15,077
Payments to suppliers and employees		(973,173)	(704,513)
GST remitted to the ATO		(70,186)	(51,629)
Net cash provided by operating activities		405,397	256,980
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from investments in financial assets		124,870	(342,994)
Payments for purchase of plant and equipment	8	(29,070)	-
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		95,800	(342,994)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		501,197	(86,014)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		286,058	372,072
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	787,255	286,058

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

The financial report was authorised for issue by those charged with governance on 28 October 2021 by the Board.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

Palliative Care ACT Incorporated (the Association) applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.*

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. Revenue and Other Income

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the Association receives operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance to AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Association:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Association:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (e.g. AASB 9. AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138)
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer)
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Association recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividend Income

The Association recognises dividends in profit or loss only when the Association's right to receive payment of the dividend is established.

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Association measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the Association at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the Association's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(e) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Association commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Motor Vehicles	12.5%
Office Equipment	10% to 50%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

d. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Association commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses are taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit and loss

on the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit and loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Association no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the Association would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

f. Employee Provisions

Short-term employee provisions

Provision is made for the Association's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries, sick leave and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee provisions

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee provisions expense.

The Association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current employee provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

h. Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

i. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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 ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

j. Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Association is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

k. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

l. Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

m. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Association.

Key estimates

i) *Impairment*

The Association assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Association that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

ii) *Useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

As described in Note 1(c), the Association reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

Key judgements

i) *Performance obligations under AASB 15*

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

ii) *Employee benefits*

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The Association expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

iii) *Going Concern*

The COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the way of life in Australia. The Association has determined that there are no going concern risks arising from the impact of the COVID 19 outbreak given and that the Association has a sound financial position.

It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of the impact of COVID-19, as well as the impact on the financial position and results of the Association for future periods. However, based on analysis of the financial performance and position the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Association believes at this point in time that there is no significant doubt about the Association's ability to continue as a going concern.

n. Economic Dependence

The Association is dependent on Federal and State Government Departments ("Departments") for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the Department will not continue to support the Association.

o. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

The Association has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2021, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Association.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	Note	2021	2020
		$	$
Grants		556,938	534,627
Project income		100,336	18,628
HUB – Grants and other income		363,296	4,000
Fundraising and membership		58,415	141,350
Interest income		10,507	12,488
Donations		62,941	35,329
Dividends received		12,200	11,106
Other income		2,637	36,984
COVID-19 stimulus and rebates		117,324	96,676
Total revenue and other income		1,284,594	891,188

NOTE 3: EXPENSES

The result for the year includes the following significant expenses:

Employee benefits expense		517,421	540,514
Advertising and promotional expenditure		9,266	6,031
Depreciation expense	3(a)	6,949	8,236
HUB expenses	3(b)	283,783	4,041

(a) Depreciation expense:

- motor vehicles	8(a)	5,085	5,208
- office equipment	8(a)	1,864	3,028
		6,949	8,236

(b) HUB expenses consist of the following expenses:

- employee benefits expense		148,783	-
- rental expense		56,384	-
- utilities		5,041	-
- HUB assets depreciation expense	8(a)	3,199	-
- other expenses		70,331	4,041
		283,783	4,041

On the 19th of January 2021 Palliative Care ACT formalised a Joint Venture Agreement with Carers ACT Ltd for the two parties to contribute their knowledge and experience to the first six-months of the proof of concept for the operation of Leo's Place to provide a program that is responsive to the needs and preferences of the clients occupying Leo's Place whilst ensuring their care needs are being met. On the 22nd of June 2021 the Joint Venture was continued for a further six months to enable transitioning responsibilities from Carers ACT to Palliative Care ACT with the objective of Palliative Care ACT having full responsibility before the start of 2022.

NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank		446,674	285,838
Cash on hand		220	220
Investment cash account		340,361	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	15	787,255	286,058

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT			
Accounts receivable		2,492	3,568
GST receivable		69	358
Other debtors		2,352	5,744
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors		4,913	9,670

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost classified as accounts receivable and other receivables

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Accounts receivables and other receivables		4,913	9,670
Less: GST receivable		(69)	(358)
Less: Other receivables		(2,352)	(5,744)
Financial assets classified as accounts receivable and other receivables	15	2,492	3,568

NOTE 6: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT			
Prepayments		16,835	10,318
Accrued income		-	18,000
		16,835	28,318

NOTE 7: FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		727,517	1,004,483
Investments in equity instruments designed as fair value through profit or loss		381,142	169,368
		1,108,659	1,173,851

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Term deposits		727,517	960,593
Investment – Cash		-	43,890
	15	727,517	1,004,483

b) Investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Listed investments			
Shares in listed corporations		381,142	169,368
	15	381,142	169,368

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

NOTE 8: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2021	2020
		$	$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Motor vehicles			
At cost		41,895	41,895
Accumulated depreciation		(37,597)	(32,512)
Total motor vehicles		4,298	9,383
Office equipment			
At cost		48,679	38,931
Accumulated depreciation		(34,998)	(33,135)
Total office equipment		13,681	5,796
HUB assets			
At cost		19,320	-
Accumulated depreciation		(3,198)	-
Total HUB assets		16,122	-
Total property, plant and equipment		34,101	15,179

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	HUB Assets	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2020	9,383	5,796	-	15,179
Additions	-	9,749	19,321	29,070
Depreciation expense	(5,085)	(1,864)	(3,199)	(10,148)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	4,298	13,681	16,122	34,101

NOTE 9: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2021	2020
CURRENT			
Accounts payable		1,176	10,839
Other payables and accrued expenses		76,346	26,670
		77,522	37,509

a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as accounts payable and other payables

	Note	2021	2020
Accounts payable and other payables		77,522	37,509
Less: Other payables and accrued expenses		(76,346)	(26,670)
Financial liabilities classified as accounts payable and other payables	15	1,176	10,839

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

NOTE 10: OTHER LIABILITIES

	2021 $	2020 $
CURRENT		
Income in advance	313,915	266,080

NOTE 11: EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

	2021	2020
CURRENT		
Provision for annual leave entitlements	84,226	63,389

Analysis of employee provisions – annual leave entitlements	
Opening balance at 1 July 2020	63,389
Net increase in employee provisions	20,837
Balance at 30 June 2021	84,226

Employee provisions – annual leave entitlements

The provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave.

Based on past experience, the Association expects the full amount of the annual leave balance to be settled within the next 12 months. Further, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Association does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlements.

NOTE 12: CONTIGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Association did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: None).

NOTE 13: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

NOTE 14: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Association's main related parties are as follows:

	2021	2020
Key management personnel compensation	149,846	131,058

During the year ended 30 June 2021, Directors of Palliative Care ACT purchased tickets to various events hosted by the Association throughout the financial year. These transactions were provided at ordinary market (arm's length) terms.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

NOTE 15: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, investments in listed shares, accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments measured in accordance with AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	787,255	286,058
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5(a)	2,492	3,568
Short term investments	7(a)	727,517	1,004,483
Investments in equity instruments designed as at fair value through profit and loss			
Shares in listed corporations	7(b)	381,142	169,368
Total financial assets		1,898,406	1,463,447
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Accounts payable and other payables	9(a)	1,176	10,838
Total financial liabilities		1,176	10,838

NOTE 16: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Association measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;

The Association does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Recurring fair value measurements			
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- Shares in listed corporations	7(b), 15	381,142	169,369
Total financial assets recognised at fair value on a recurring basis		381,142	169,369

NOTE 17: STATUTORY INFORMATION

The registered office and principal place of business of the Association is:

Palliative Care ACT
3 Flemington Road,
Lyneham ACT 2602

Palliative Care ACT Incorporated

ABN 58 256 209 619

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the Board, the financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 19:

- presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Palliative Care ACT Incorporated at 30 June 2021 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, mandatory professional reporting requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

- at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013*.

DR Louise Mayo AM

Position Chair/Board President

Dated this 28th day of October 2021

JAMcMullan

Position Secretary

JENNIFER ANN MCMULLAN

p (+61 2) 6239 5011
e admin@bellchambersbarrett.com.au
Level 3, 44 Sydney Avenue,
Forrest ACT 2603
PO Box 4390 Kingston ACT 2604
ABN 14 942 509 138
bellchambersbarrett.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PALLIATIVE CARE ACT INCORPORATED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Palliative Care ACT Incorporated (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Board's declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Palliative Care ACT Incorporated has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (the ACNC Act), including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.*

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 ACNC Act and 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

We draw attention to Note 1(m) of the financial report which notes the outbreak of COVID-19 as a global pandemic and how this has been considered by the Board members in the preparation of the financial report. The impact of COVID-19 is an unprecedented event, which continues to cause a high level of uncertainty and volatility. As set out in the financial statements, no adjustments have been made to financial statements as at 30 June 2021 for the impacts of COVID-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. 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 and, in doing so, 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board for the Financial Report

The Board of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

bellchambers barrett

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PALLIATIVE CARE ACT INCORPORATED

Responsibilities of the Board for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

James Barrett, FCA
Registered Company Auditor
BellchambersBarrett

Canberra, ACT
Dated this 28th day of October 2021