

UN WOMEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AUSTRALIA LIMITED

ACN: 613 156 700

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2020

UN Women National Committee Australia Limited

ACN: 613 156 700

Financial Report – For the Year ended 31 December 2020

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UN Women National Committee Australia Limited

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Financial Report – For the Year ended 31 December 2020

Directors' Report

Your directors present their report on UN Women National Committee Australia Limited, the Company, for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The following persons were directors of UN Women National Committee Australia Limited during the year ended 31 December 2020, for the periods specified:

Name	Qualifications & Memberships	Special Responsibilities	Period of Directorship
Debra Eckersley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Commerce Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance Member Chartered Accountants Australia New Zealand Member Australian Human Resources Institute Member Chief Executive Women 	<p>Member – HR & Governance Committee (Nov 17 – present)</p> <p>Member – Nominations Committee (July 17 – Nov 17)</p> <p>Board President (August 2019 – present)</p>	November 2015 - present
Inma Beaumont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree in Mathematics Degree in Commerce-Economics-University of Valencia Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants, UK Member- Council for the Advancement and Support of Education 	<p>Chair – Finance, Audit & Risk Committee (Sep 18 – present)</p> <p>Member – Finance, Audit & Risk Committee (Feb 18 – Aug 18)</p> <p>Member – HR & Governance Committee (Jul 17 – Nov 17)</p>	November 2016 - present
Fiona Lang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualified Solicitor Graduate of Australian Institute of Company Directors 	<p>Company Secretary (Dec 19-present)</p> <p>Member – HR & Governance Committee</p>	November 2016 - present
Anna Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLB – First Class Honors BA – First Class Honors MSc Gender (London School of Economics & Political Science) 	Member – Finance, Audit & Risk Committee	November 2017 - present
Carmel Mortell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Business (Accounting), Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, 1990 Professional, Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, 1992 Certificate in International Business, University of Bristol, 2000 Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, Certificate of Public Practice, 2001 Executive M.B.A, Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussees, 2001 	Member – Finance, Audit & Risk Committee	January 2020 – present
Georgina Williams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BA B.Comm (University of Melbourne) GAICD 	Member – HR & Governance Committee	January 2020 – present
Vy Pham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BA B.Comm (University of Queensland) 	Member – Finance, Audit & Risk Committee	January 2020 – present

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Directors' Report continued

Name	Qualifications & Memberships	Special Responsibilities	Period of Directorship
Catherine Walker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Received the Public Service Medal in 2011 for work in development and humanitarian assistance	Chair – HR & Governance Committee (Nov 17 – Nov 20) Member – HR & Governance Committee (Jul 17 – Nov 17)	November 2014 – November 2020
Chantelle Berenger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">B. Med SciMBBSDip. Child HealthMember of the Australian Medical AssociationMember of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners	Member – HR & Governance Committee	November 2017 – November 2020
Sarah Boxall	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bachelor of Social Science (University of Newcastle)Master of International Social Development (University of New South Wales)		December 2020 – present
Philippa King	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BEC, LLB, MA (International Relations)		December 2020 – present

A description of the short-and long-term objectives of the entity

UN Women National Committee Australia works to achieve gender equality through raising funds for UN Women's work around the world. Through our fundraising efforts, we seek to raise awareness of the effectiveness of UN Women's work both with the Australian Government and community more broadly.

UN Women National Committee Australia's main objective is to grow funds raised year on year.

An explanation of the entity's strategy for achieving those objectives

To achieve this, UN Women National Committee Australia is investing in opportunities to reach new audiences through community and corporate fundraising initiatives, as well as through increased activation via online channels.

The entity's principal activities during the period

As a fundraising organisation, UN Women National Committee Australia's principal activities are around resource mobilisation. These activities included: hosting the largest International Women's Day event series; conducting a minimum of three fundraising appeals via email and one by post; digital fundraising; and telemarketing campaigns.

An explanation of how those activities assisted in achieving the entity's objectives

Each of the activities conducted by UN Women National Committee Australia worked towards increasing funds raised. Through having diverse resource streams and reaching new audiences, UN Women National Committee Australia is actively working towards its objectives.

An explanation of how the entity measures its performance, including any key performance indicators used by the entity

The main measure of success for the organisation is the total amount of money raised and remitted to UN Women each financial year. Secondary to that, performance is also measured by the number of active monthly donors, the number of new donors each appeal receives and the average donation size for each appeal.

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Directors' Report continued

Dividends

UN Women National Committee Australia Limited is a non-profit company limited by guarantee and as such is prohibited from paying dividends.

Review of operations

The surplus from ordinary activities for the year is determined after making contributions to UN Women. For the year ending 31 December 2020, the operating surplus was \$714,023 and the contribution to UN Women was \$737,302, resulting in a deficit amounting to \$23,279. In comparison, for the year ending 31 December 2019, the operating surplus was \$979,617 and the contribution to UN Women was \$761,565, resulting in a surplus amounting to \$218,052.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

No significant change in the nature of the Company's activities occurred during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial period

The COVID-19 pandemic is still expected to have an impact on the financial performance and liquidity of the Company in 2021. As at the time of completion of the 2020 Financial Statements, the Company is not yet in a position to fully assess the severity of the impact. The Company continues to monitor the financial and non-financial impacts and has measures in place to manage the position as the situation evolves and impacts become clearer.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since 31 December 2020 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the company's board of directors held during the year ended 31 December 2020, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Meetings	
	Held and Eligible to Attend	Attended
Fiona Lang	6	6
Inma Beaumont	6	6
Debra Eckersley	6	6
Anna Johnson	6	6
Carmel Mortell	6	6
Georgina Williams	6	5
Vy Pham	6	6
Catherine Walker	6	6
Chantelle Berenger	6	6
Sarah Boxall	-	-
Philippa King	-	-

Contributions on winding up

In the event of the Company being wound up, members are required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each.

The total amount that members of the Company are liable to contribute if the Company is wound up is \$470 based on 470 members as at 31 December 2020.

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Directors' Report continued

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* is set out on page 6.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.



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Dated 15 May 2021



Chartered Accountants

Suite 2d, 1st Floor
18 Napier Close
DEAKIN ACT 2600
PO Box 52, DEAKIN WEST ACT 2600
AUSTRALIA

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UN WOMEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AUSTRALIA LIMITED
ACN: 613 156 700

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012
TO THE DIRECTORS OF UN WOMEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AUSTRALIA LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the financial Year ended 31 December 2020 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.

Bandle McAneney & Co

Anthony J Bandle FCA
Partner

Place: Canberra

Date: 15 May 2021

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

UN Women National Committee Australia Limited

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Financial Report – For the Year ended 31 December 2020

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2020**

		Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
Revenue from continuing operations	Notes 3	2,403,570	2,318,386
Depreciation and amortisation		(12,040)	(12,619)
Donor acquisition and retention costs		(491,126)	(196,741)
Event expenditure		(402,789)	(349,378)
International engagement		237	(13,222)
Staff costs		(619,409)	(570,939)
Other expenses		(164,420)	(195,870)
Surplus / (deficit) from operations for the period		714,023	979,617
Contribution to UN Women		(737,302)	(761,565)
Surplus / (deficit) for the period		(23,279)	218,052
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(23,279)	218,052
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to Members of the Company		(23,279)	218,052

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

UN Women National Committee Australia Limited

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Financial Report – For the Year ended 31 December 2020

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020**

		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,235,003	1,386,221
Trade and other receivables	5	15,481	15,009
Inventories at cost		8,470	22,623
Prepayments		45,264	69,259
Total current assets		<u>1,304,218</u>	<u>1,493,112</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	6,699	10,199
Rental Bond		8,250	8,250
Intangible assets	7	9,893	16,649
Total non-current assets		<u>24,842</u>	<u>35,098</u>
Total assets		<u>1,329,060</u>	<u>1,528,210</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	61,899	35,216
Deferred income		141,558	245,001
Funds held for UN Women Projects		158,663	279,101
Provisions	9	48,004	22,632
Total current liabilities		<u>410,124</u>	<u>581,950</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	9	12,879	16,924
Total non-current liabilities		<u>12,879</u>	<u>16,924</u>
Total liabilities		<u>423,003</u>	<u>598,874</u>
Net assets		<u>906,057</u>	<u>929,336</u>
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	10	906,057	929,336
Total equity		<u>906,057</u>	<u>929,336</u>

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

UN Women National Committee Australia Limited

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**Statement of changes in equity
For the Year ended 31 December 2020**

	Retained Earnings	Total equity
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2019	763,597	763,597
Total comprehensive income for the Period	218,052	218,052
Total Prior Year Adjustments	(52,313)	(52,313)
Balance at 31 December 2019	929,336	929,336
Balance at 1 January 2020	929,336	929,336
Total comprehensive income for the Period	(23,279)	(23,279)
Total Prior Year Adjustments	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	906,057	906,057

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

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Statement of cash flows
For the Year ended 31 December 2020

		Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
	Notes	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,284,500	2,177,637
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,591,349)	(1,345,722)
Contribution to UN Women		(857,740)	(1,080,280)
Interest received/(paid)		15,155	15,301
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities		<u>(149,434)</u>	<u>(233,064)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	6	(1,748)	(3,060)
Payments for intangibles	7	-	(16,890)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		<u>(1,748)</u>	<u>(19,950)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Prior year adjustments		-	(52,313)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(151,218)</u>	<u>(305,327)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>1,386,221</u>	<u>1,691,548</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	4	<u>1,235,003</u>	<u>1,386,221</u>

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

Notes to the financial statements

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 periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the entity UN Women National Committee Australia Limited.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*. UN Women National Committee Australia Limited is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

(i) Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements

The financial statements of UN Women National Committee Australia Limited comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

(ii) New and amended standards adopted by the company

During the period the company adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to it that became mandatory.

a) Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition – contracts with customers

AASB 15 requires revenue to be recognised when control of a promised good or service is passed to the customer at an amount which reflects the expected consideration. The customer for these contracts is the fund provider.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price
5. Recognise revenue

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Contract assets arise when work has been performed on a particular program and goods or services have been transferred to the customer but the invoicing milestone has not been reached and the rights to the consideration are not unconditional. If the rights to the consideration are unconditional then a receivable is recognised. No impairment losses were recognised in relation to these assets during the year (2018: \$nil).

Contract liabilities generally represent the unspent grants or other fees received on the condition that specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually provided, or the conditions usually fulfilled within 12 months of receipt of the grant / fees. Where the amount received is in respect of services to be provided over a period that exceeds 12 months after the reporting date or the conditions will only be satisfied more than 12 months after the reporting date, the liability is presented as non-current. Where the monies are received for the company to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment which will be controlled by the company then the funds are recognised as a contract liability and amortised to revenue as and when the obligation is satisfied.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Grant income

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at their fair value when the asset is received. These assets are generally cash but may be property which has been donated or sold to the company at significantly below its fair value.

Once the asset has been recognised, the Company recognises any related liability amounts (e.g. provisions, financial liabilities).

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any difference between the recorded asset and liability.

b) Income tax

As the Company is a charitable institution covered by section 50-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Note the organisation achieved Public Benevolent Institution status on 20 October 2016.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

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

d) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised when the related goods or services have been provided and the income is earned. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly.

e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis to write off the net costs of each item of property plant and equipment over their expected useful lives.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

g) Intangible assets

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring databases and website that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service. Amortisation is calculated on a diminishing value basis over periods generally ranging from 2 to 10 years.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

i) 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 are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

k) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on highly liquid corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

m) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the organisation commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions 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.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

1. financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
2. financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
3. financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the cash flows meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test. Any gains or losses as a result of fair value measurement or the recognition of an impairment loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets included in this category need to meet two criteria:

1. the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
2. the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method. Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Company may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss when permitted by *AASB 9 Financial Instruments*. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if risk has not increased.

The simplified approach for trade, contract and lease receivables is used. This approach always measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write-off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

n) Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a lease exists – i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then there is no identified asset.
- The organisation has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The organisation has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision-making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

The organisation has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components and has accounted for all leases as a single component.

At the lease commencement, the organisation recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy. The right-of-use asset is assessed for impairment indicators at each reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the organisation's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the re-measurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The organisation has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the organisation recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	Year Ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year Ended 31 December 2019 \$
3 Revenue		
From continuing operations		
<i>Sales revenue</i>		
Events	711,616	814,284
IWD products	15,489	58,479
	<u>727,105</u>	<u>872,763</u>
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Monthly pledges	522,453	506,103
Membership fees	27,627	13,305
Interest income	11,564	16,468
Sponsorship	324,164	370,474
Trusts and foundations	-	-
Appeals and donations	428,554	318,342
Business and community fundraising	80,455	220,931
COVID-19 government stimulus payments	281,648	-
	<u>1,676,465</u>	<u>1,445,623</u>
Revenue from continuing operations	<u>2,403,570</u>	<u>2,318,386</u>
4 Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,235,003	636,221
Cash on deposit	-	750,000
	<u>1,235,003</u>	<u>1,386,221</u>
5 Current assets - Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	124	11,417
Accrued income	15,357	3,592
	<u>15,481</u>	<u>15,009</u>

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6 Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment

	Building Improvements	Property Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2019			
Opening net book amount	3,000	16,517	19,517
Additions	-	3,060	3,060
Depreciation charge	(3,000)	(9,378)	(12,378)
Closing net book amount	-	10,199	10,199
At 31 December 2019			
Cost	4,445	45,945	50,390
Accumulated depreciation	(4,445)	(35,746)	(40,191)
Net book amount	-	10,199	10,199
Year ended 31 December 2020			
Opening net book amount	-	10,199	10,199
Additions	-	1,784	1,784
Depreciation charge	-	(5,284)	(5,284)
Closing net book amount	-	6,699	6,699
At 31 December 2020			
Cost	-	37,811	37,811
Accumulated depreciation	-	(31,112)	(31,112)
Net book amount	-	6,699	6,699

UN Women National Committee Australia Limited

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Financial Report – For the Year ended 31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

7 Non-current assets – Intangible assets

	Website	Total
	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2019		
Opening net book amount	-	-
Additions	16,890	16,890
Amortisation charge	(241)	(241)
Closing net book amount	<u>16,649</u>	<u>16,649</u>
At 31 December 2019		
Cost	16,890	16,890
Accumulated amortisation	(241)	(241)
Net book amount	<u>16,649</u>	<u>16,649</u>
Year ended 31 December 2020		
Opening net book amount	16,649	16,649
Additions	-	-
Amortisation charge	(6,756)	(6,756)
Closing net book amount	<u>9,893</u>	<u>9,893</u>
At 31 December 2020		
Cost	16,890	16,890
Accumulated amortisation	(6,997)	(6,997)
Net book amount	<u>9,893</u>	<u>9,893</u>

8 Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	2,800	2,868
Accrued expenses	38,503	6,578
Goods and Services Tax (GST) payable	4,178	3,543
Payroll liabilities	12,414	14,401
Business credit cards	4,004	7,826
	<u>61,899</u>	<u>35,216</u>

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

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Financial Report – For the Year ended 31 December 2020

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9 Provisions

	Year ended 31 December 2020			Year ended 31 December 2019		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provision for annual leave	30,660	-	30,660	22,632	-	22,632
Provision for long service leave	17,344	12,879	30,223	-	16,924	16,924
	48,004	12,879	60,883	22,632	16,924	39,556

10 Equity - retained earnings

	Year ended 31 December 2020 \$	Year ended 31 December 2019 \$
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	929,336	763,597
Surplus for the year	(23,279)	218,052
Prior year adjustments	-	(52,313)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	906,057	929,336

11 Key management personnel disclosures

Key management personnel compensation

The following amounts related to compensation for the services of key management personnel were recognised as an expense during the reporting period.

Key management personnel compensation	254,583	223,177
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12 Contingencies

The company had no contingent assets or liabilities at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: nil).

13 Related party transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 11.

There were no transactions with related parties.

During the year, the directors did not receive any remuneration directly or indirectly from the organisation or any related body corporate for management of the organisation other than reimbursements of expenses incurred on behalf of the organisation.

14 Commitments

The Company had no commitments for expenditure as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

15 Events occurring after the reporting period

The COVID-19 pandemic is still expected to have an impact on the financial performance and liquidity of the Company in 2021. As at the time of completion of the 2020 Financial Statements, the Company is not yet in a position to fully assess the severity of the impact. The Company continues to monitor the financial and non-financial impacts and has measures in place to manage the position as the situation evolves and impacts become clearer.

There are no events occurring after 31 December 2020 that have significantly affected the Company's operations, results or state of affairs, or may do so in future years.

UN Women National Committee Australia Limited

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Financial Report – For the Year ended 31 December 2020

Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 7 to 20 are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date, 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.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.



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Place: Sydney, NSW

Dated: 15 May 2021

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
UN WOMEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AUSTRALIA LIMITED
ACN: 613 156 700**

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of UN Women National Committee Australia Limited (“the Company”) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the Year ended 31 December 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors’ declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Act 2012*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Company’s financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) 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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (“the Code”) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Act 2012*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor’s Report.

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
UN WOMEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AUSTRALIA LIMITED
ACN: 613 156 700**

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company 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 Act 2012* and for such internal control as the directors determine 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.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors 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 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 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 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.

We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

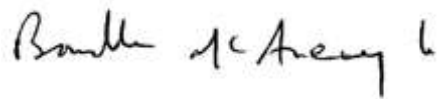
We conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
UN WOMEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AUSTRALIA LIMITED
ACN: 613 156 700**

We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards



Bandle McAneney & Co



**Anthony J Bandle FCA
Partner
Canberra:
Dated: 15 May 2021**