Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

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Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

Committee's Report

30 June 2022

The committee members present their report on Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Information on committee members

The names of each person who has been a committee member during the year and to the date of this report are:

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Tamara Kwarteng	Chairperson	
Agata Bober	Deputy Chairperson	
Mercedes Colla	Treasurer	
Adele Murdolo	Secretary	
Sandra Lordanic	Committee Member	
Repa Patel	Committee Member	Resigned 9 August 2021
Penny Underwood	Committee Member	
Lucia Li	Committee Member	
Dr Nisha Khot	Committee Member	Appointed 14 April 2022

Committee members have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc during the financial year was:

MCWH is a national, community-based organisation which is led by and for women from immigrant and refugee backgrounds. The Association is committed to advancing the health and wellbeing of immigrant and refugee women, through leadership, education and advocacy: your experiences, your stories and your voices.

No significant changes in the nature of the Association's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating results

The surplus of the Association amounted to $ 426,560 (2021: $ 657,961).

Review of operations

A review of the operations of the Association during the financial year and the results of those operations show that during the year, the Association continued to engage in its principal activity, the results of which are disclosed in the attached financial statements.

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Association during the year.

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

Committee's Report

30 June 2022

Events after the reporting date

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.

Environmental issues

The Association's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee:

Chairperson: TAKwarteng .... Dr Tamara Kwarteng

Treasurer: MColla .... Mercedes Colla

Dated this 27th day of October 2022

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Grant funding income	5	**8,451,869**	3,329,727
Interest income	6	**2,063**	7,157
Other income	5	**260,085**	671,748
Total income		**8,714,017**	4,008,632
Employee benefits expense		**(3,662,621)**	(2,398,256)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		**(134,121)**	(154,740)
Finance expense		**(25,385)**	(37,849)
Other operating costs		**(138,791)**	(79,891)
Program expenses		**(4,326,539)**	(679,934)
Surplus before income tax		**426,560**	657,962
Income tax expense	3(b)	**-**	-
Surplus for the year		**426,560**	657,962
Other comprehensive surplus for the year, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		**426,560**	657,962

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**8,147,728**	4,205,646
Trade and other receivables	9	**176,258**	72,713
Other assets		**-**	12,381
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**8,323,986**	4,290,740
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	**17,007**	16,614
Right-of-use assets	11	**477,078**	593,914
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**494,085**	610,528
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,818,071**	4,901,268
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	**1,551,291**	610,275
Lease liabilities	11	**112,649**	73,662
Short-term provisions	13	**568,271**	474,924
Other financial liabilities	14	**4,220,157**	1,686,956
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**6,452,368**	2,845,817
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	11	**407,602**	520,252
Long-term provisions	13	**11,989**	15,647
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**419,591**	535,899
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**6,871,959**	3,381,716
NET ASSETS		**1,946,112**	1,519,552
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		**1,946,112**	1,519,552
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,946,112**	1,519,552

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2022

	Accumulated Funds $
Balance at 01 July 2021	**1,519,552**
Net surplus attributable to the Association	**426,560**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**1,946,112**

2021

	Accumulated Funds $
Balance at 01 July 2020	1,028,746
Net surplus attributable to the Association	657,961
Transfers funds to Gender Equity Victoria	(167,155)
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,519,552

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from grant funding		**8,451,869**	3,329,727
Receipts from other income		**163,542**	750,113
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(4,560,097)**	(2,043,886)
Interest received		**2,063**	7,157
Interest paid		**(25,385)**	(37,849)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	20	**4,031,992**	2,005,262
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**260**	3,623
Proceeds from sale of investment		**(17,938)**	(6,211)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(17,678)**	(2,588)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of lease liabilities		**(73,663)**	(164,271)
Transfer funds to Gender Equity Victoria		**-**	(167,155)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(73,663)**	(331,426)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**3,940,651**	1,671,248
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**4,205,559**	2,534,311
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8	**8,146,210**	4,205,559

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

This financial report includes the financial statements and notes of the Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc ('the Association'), a incorporated association, which is incorporated in Victoria under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (Vic).

The principal activities of the Association for the year ended 30 June 2022 was:

MCWH is a national, community-based organisation which is led by and for women from immigrant and refugee backgrounds. The Association is committed to advancing the health and wellbeing of immigrant and refugee women, through leadership, education and advocacy: your experiences, your stories and your voices.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Members of the Committee on 27 Oct 2022.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (Victoria). The association is a not-for-profit association for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements 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.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Change in Accounting Policy

In the previous year, the Association prepared reduced disclosures financial statements which complied with all recognition and measurement requirements.

In adopting this standard, the Association has applied AASB 1 *First Time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards.*

Other than the change in disclosure requirements, the adoption of AASB 1060 has no significant impact on the financial statements.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

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 Association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue and other income (continued)

Donations

Donation income is recognised when the Association obtains control over the funds which is generally at the time of receipt.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Association is entitled to it.

(b) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(c) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

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

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 its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses 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.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Plant and equipment (continued)

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 charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, is depreciated on the diminishing value method over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready 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 asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the comprehensive income statement.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Motor Vehicles	33%
Furniture and Equipment	18% - 40%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(f) Financial instruments

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

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification

On initial recognition, the Association classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Association changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss (refer to hedging accounting policy for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.)

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Association considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Association's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Association uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Association uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Association in full, without recourse to the Association to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Association in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Association renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Association measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

The financial liabilities of the Association comprise trade and other payables, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Association determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) 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 in the ordinary course of business. 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 2(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(k) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses whether a lease exists.

Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Association 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 received.

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 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 Association'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 Association's assessment of lease term.

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

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Association has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Association recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(l) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Employee benefits (continued)

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(m) 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 are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(n) Economic dependence

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc is dependent on the Department of Health and Human Services of the State of Victoria for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the comiittee have no reason to believe the Department of Health and Human Services of the State of Victoria will not continue to support Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc.

(o) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Association has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2022, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Association.

(p) New accounting standards for application in future periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Board of Committee Members have decided against early adoption of these Standards, but does not expect the adoption of these standards to have any impact on the reported position or performance of the Association.

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Members of the Committee make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Impairment

The Association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Association that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

5 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations

	2022	2021
	$	$
Revenue		
- Grant funding income	**4,393,018**	2,653,843
- Project Partners Grant		
- Working for Victoria	**594,517**	591,419
- Health In My Language	**2,096,679**	-
- WOHMeN	**1,236,081**	-
- eSafety	**21,875**	-
- Bilingual register	**109,699**	84,465
Total Revenue	**8,451,869**	3,329,727

	2022	2021
	$	$
Other Income		
- Training income	**207,821**	23,762
- Auspice admin fees	**42,742**	48,104
- COVID-19 incentives	**-**	587,204
- Sundry income	**9,522**	12,678
Total Other Income	**260,085**	671,748

6 Interest Income

	2022	2021
	$	$
- Assets measured at amortised cost	**2,063**	7,157
Total interest income	**2,063**	7,157

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

7 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Other expenses:		
Employee benefits expense	**3,662,621**	2,398,256
Depreciation expense	**134,121**	154,740

8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021
	$	$
Cash on hand	**500**	500
Cash at bank	**6,496,615**	2,556,325
Short-term deposits	**1,650,613**	1,648,821
	8,147,728	4,205,646

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	**8,147,728**	4,205,646
Credit card liabilities (included in part of trade payables)	**(1,518)**	(87)
Balance as per statement of cash flows	**8,146,210**	4,205,559

9 Trade and Other Receivables

	2022	2021
	$	$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	**150,767**	49,562
Provision for impairment	**(275)**	(2,610)
	150,492	46,952
Security deposit for rental bond	**25,766**	25,761
Total current trade and other receivables	**176,258**	72,713

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

10 Property, plant and equipment

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2022	2021
	$	$
Motor vehicles		
At cost	**77,450**	61,753
Accumulated depreciation	**(70,801)**	(61,253)
Total motor vehicles	**6,649**	500
Office equipment		
At cost	**114,529**	112,287
Accumulated depreciation	**(104,171)**	(96,173)
Total office equipment	**10,358**	16,114
Total property, plant and equipment	**17,007**	16,614

(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	Furniture and Equipment	Total
	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2022			
Balance at the beginning of year	**500**	**16,114**	**16,614**
Additions	**15,697**	**2,242**	**17,939**
Disposals	**-**	**(260)**	**(260)**
Depreciation expense	**(9,548)**	**(7,738)**	**(17,286)**
Balance at the end of the year	**6,649**	**10,358**	**17,007**

	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Equipment	Total
	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2021			
Balance at the beginning of year	**6,616**	**29,112**	**35,728**
Additions	**500**	**5,712**	**6,212**
Disposals	**-**	**(3,623)**	**(3,623)**
Depreciation expense	**(6,616)**	**(15,087)**	**(21,703)**
Balance at the end of the year	**500**	**16,114**	**16,614**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

11 Leases

Right-of-use assets

	Leased Premises
	$
Year ended 30 June 2022	
Balance at beginning of year	**593,914**
Depreciation charge	**(116,836)**
Balance at end of year	**477,078**

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	$	$	$	$	$
2022					
Lease liabilities	**133,575**	**437,446**	**-**	**571,021**	**520,251**
2021					
Lease liabilities	99,047	558,828	-	657,875	593,914

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to leases where the Association is a lessee are shown below:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**116,836**	133,037
Interest	**25,385**	49,100
	142,221	182,137

Statement of Cash Flows

	2022	2021
	$	$
Cash outflows for leases		
- Lease payments	**(73,663)**	(164,271)
- Interest	**(25,385)**	(49,100)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

12 Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
CURRENT			
Trade payables		**832,494**	280,533
GST payable		**438,412**	147,773
Accrued expense		**140,570**	45,765
Other payables		**139,815**	136,204
		1,551,291	610,275

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

13 Provisions

	2022 $	2021 $
CURRENT		
Annual leave provision	**404,132**	303,832
Long service leave provision - Current	**164,139**	171,092
	568,271	474,924

	2022 $	2021 $
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave provision - Non-current	**11,989**	15,647

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave. The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Association does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, 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 entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

14 Other Financial Liabilities

	2022	2021
	$	$
CURRENT		
Deferred income (project partners grant)	**2,617,905**	176,341
Unexpended grant funding	**1,602,252**	1,510,615
Total	**4,220,157**	1,686,956

15 Financial Risk Management

The Association is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Association‘s overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Association is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk - currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk

Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instrument used by the Association are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Bank overdraft
- Trade and other payables
- Lease liabilities

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Association’s management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Association will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Association manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash-outflows due in day-to-day business.

15 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Association.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Trade receivables

Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

The Association has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Association did not hold financial instruments other than AUD functional currency therefore, not exposed to any foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Association is not exposed to any material interest rate risk.

	2022	2021
	$	$
Financial assets		
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	**8,147,728**	4,205,646
Trade and other receivables	**176,258**	72,713
Total financial assets	**8,323,986**	4,278,359
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**1,551,291**	610,276
Total financial liabilities	**1,551,291**	610,276

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

16 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Association is $ 141,508 (2021: $ 134,272).

17 Auditors' Remuneration

	2022 $	2021 $
Remuneration of the auditor		
- auditing the financial statements	**10,500**	6,500
- preparation of financial statements	**1,500**	1,500
- other services	**-**	4,000
Total	**12,000**	12,000

18 Contingencies

In the opinion of Members of the Committee, the Association did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021:None).

19 Related Parties

(a) Other related parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members..

Key management personnel - refer to Note 16.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

20 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Surplus for the year	**426,560**	657,961
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- amortisation	**116,835**	133,037
- depreciation	**17,286**	21,703
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(96,543)**	16,524
- increase/(decrease) in provision for doubtful debts	**(2,335)**	(160)
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	**2,538,580**	648,759
- (increase)/decrease in accrued income	**5,379**	110,105
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**936,541**	321,861
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	**89,689**	95,472
Cashflows from operations	**4,031,992**	2,005,262

21 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 27 Oct 2022 by the Members of the Committee.

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.

22 Statutory Information

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

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc
134 Cambridge St
Collingwood VIC 3066

Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc

REG. NO: A0023550R

Members of the Committee Declaration

The committee of the Association declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 3 to 23 and:

    a. Present fairly the financial position of Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc as at 30 June 2022 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. Comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Standard; and

    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Association.

2. In the committee's' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association 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 the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:

Chairperson TAKwarteng	Treasurer MColla ....
Dr Tamara Kwarteng	Mercedes Colla

Dated 27 October 2022

JTP | JTP ASSURANCE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MULTICULTURAL CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH INC
ABN 48 188 616 970

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the 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 Members of the Committee Declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Multicultural Centre for Women's Health Inc has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities* and *Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Act 2012 (Vic)*, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year 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 Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities* and *Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act)* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of the Members of the Committee for the Financial Report

The Members of the Committee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* (Vic) and division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the Members of the Committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Members of the Committee responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Members of the Committee either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has 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 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. Further information about our responsibilities can be found at http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx

We communicate with the Members of the Committee 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.

JTP Assurance

W. Tarrant

JTP Assurance
Chartered Accountants

WAYNE TARRANT
Partner

Signed at Melbourne this 23rd day of November 2022