Blind Citizens Australia

ABN: 90 006 985 226

# Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

**Contents**

[Financial Report 1](#_Toc152859282)

[Directors’ Report 3](#_Toc152859283)

[Director’s Declaration 9](#_Toc152859284)

[Statement of Comprehensive Income 10](#_Toc152859285)

[Statement of Financial Position 11](#_Toc152859286)

[Statement in Changes in Equity 13](#_Toc152859287)

[Statement of Cash Flows 14](#_Toc152859288)

[Notes to the Financial Statements 15](#_Toc152859289)

[Auditors’ Independence Declaration 40](#_Toc152859290)

[Independent Auditor’s Report 42](#_Toc152859291)

# Directors’ Report

The directors present their report on Blind Citizens Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. General information |
| Directors |

The names of the directors in office at any time, during the reporting period are:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Names | Appointed | Ceased |
| Stephen Belbin | 18/10/2009 |  |
| Julee‑Anne Bell | 04/12/2021 | 07/12/2022 |
| Joanne Chua | 01/12/2018 |  |
| Helen Freris | 13/10/2017 |  |
| Lee Chong | 12/04/2023 |  |
| Francois Jacobs | 04/12/2021 |  |
| Douglas McGinn | 30/11/2019 |  |
| Prue Watt | 19/01/2017 |  |
| Andrew Webster | 28/11/2020 |  |
| Fiona Woods | Director: 19/01/2017 President: 04/12/2021 |  |

Director roles and responsibilities in BCA committees and working groups are detailed in BCA’s Year in Review 2022‑23.

|  |
| --- |
| About BCA |

Blind Citizens Australia (BCA) is the peak national representative organisation of and for people in Australia who are blind or vision impaired. Since 1975, BCA has built a strong reputation for empowering Australians who are blind or vision impaired to lead full and active lives and to make meaningful contributions to our communities. BCA provides peer support and individual advocacy to people who are blind or vision impaired across Australia. Through our campaign work, we address systemic barriers by promoting the full and equal participation in society of people who are blind or vision impaired. Through our policy work, we provide advice to community and governments on issues of importance to people who are blind or vision impaired. As a disability‑led organisation, our work is directly informed by lived experience. All directors are full members of BCA and the majority of our volunteers and staff are blind or vision impaired. They are of diverse backgrounds and identities.

BCA maintains an enduring commitment to the following principles:

* People who are blind or vision impaired are best placed to advocate for their needs in all aspects of life.
* People who are blind or vision impaired can derive significant benefits from connecting with their peers and learning by sharing lived experience, skills and knowledge.
* People who are blind or vision impaired have the right to receive high quality, accessible services which meet their needs.
* People who are blind or vision impaired can foster positive community attitudes towards blindness, vision impairment and disability in the broader Australian community.

BCA is a company limited by Guarantee, recognised as a Public Benevolent Institution and with Deductible Gift Recipient status. Any person who is blind or vision impaired in Australia may become a member. BCA’s work is led by our CEO, and conducted by a policy and advocacy team and a projects and engagement team. BCA is governed by a board of directors. We work in partnership with blindness organisations, with the disability sector and with Federal, State and Territory governments.

|  |
| --- |
| Message from the President |

In accordance with the BCA constitution, BCA is governed by a board of up to nine directors. Directors may serve for a maximum of three consecutive three‑year terms. All directors have signed and abide by BCA's Code of Ethics and Conduct, which sets out high standards and expectations around commitment, compliance, conflicts, confidentiality, conscientiousness, communication and community. All directors agree to adhere to BCA's Board Charter, which defines for directors, individually and collectively, governance roles, key board functions, board processes, board effectiveness and review. This ensures that all directors meet their statutory and constitutional obligations through attendance at board meetings, attention to BCA governance between meetings and contributions to board committees. All directors regularly attend BCA national and branch events and contribute to our work in many other ways.

During the reporting period, one extended in‑person meeting was held in Melbourne in July 2022. A further extended meeting was held online in December 2022, for induction and training. Meetings were held each month, with two additional extraordinary meetings. Meetings were a mix of formal meetings, where the board considered

financial reports, budget, risk and other business, and monitored its committees and operations in reference to our Strategic Plan. At regular informal meetings, the board discussed issues in‑depth, including acceptance of the Uluru Statement from the Heart, the processes involved in planning for audit and the Annual General Meeting and developments in employment law. Beyond ensuring sound financial governance, a major focus for the year was drafting and consulting around an updated constitution and new by‑laws regulating both the National Policy Committee (formerly National Policy Council) and local and special interest branches. A summary of BCA's activities for the year can be found in our Year In Review.

|  |
| --- |
| Acknowledgements |

BCA would like to thank and acknowledge the following agencies, organisations and individuals for their support and commitment to the work of BCA:

* Jeffrey Blyth Foundation
* Shirley Fund
* Vision Australia
* Guide Dogs Australia
* EverAbility
* Department of Social Services (DSS)
* Victorian Government through Department of Families, Fairness

and Housing (DFFH)

* Community Broadcasting Foundation (CBF)
* National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA)
* NSW Government through Department of Communities and Justice
* Melbourne Lord Mayor’s Charitable Foundation
* Be Connected Network
* BCA Backers – members who make regular monthly donations.
* Members who donated in response to BCA member appeals.

|  |
| --- |
| 2. Operating results and review of operations for the year |
| Operating results |

As part of BCA’s ongoing commitment to improvement, the 2023 financial statement was compiled in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards AASB 1058 and AASB 15. Under AASB 1058 revenue is recognised at the time it is received. As a consequence, some of the comparative figures for 2022 shown in this report differ from those originally presented in the 2022 financial statement. For example, unspent grant funds are no longer recorded as a liability in the balance sheet but are identified as a restricted reserve. Refer to Summary of significant accounting policies (k) below, and Notes 11 and 12 regarding the Retrospective Restatement of the 30 June 2022 balances.

The net surplus for the year was $258,388 (2022: deficit $534,213). The operating result (excluding other income) for the Company in 2023 was a surplus of $198,837 (2022: deficit $397,106). The total surplus available after reserve transfers for the year was $187,008 (2022: deficit $84,604).

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fiona Woods' signature  Director: Fiona Woods, President |  |

Dated this 7th day of December 2023.

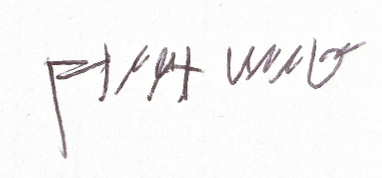
# Director’s Declaration

The directors of the entity declare that:

* there are reasonable grounds to believe that Blind Citizens Australia is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
* the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not‑for‑profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth)*.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not‑for‑profit Commission Regulation 2022

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



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Director: Fiona Woods, President |  |

Dated this 7th day of December 2023.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statement of Comprehensive Income |  |  |  |
|  | Note | 2023  $ | 2022  Restated  $ |
| Revenue from Ordinary Activities | 3(a) | 2,051,686 | 1,568,861 |
| Other Revenue | 3(b) | 90,287 | 53,215 |
| Total operating revenue |  | 2,141,973 | 1,622,076 |
| Meeting expenses |  | 5,050 | 6,033 |
| Consultancy expenses |  | 52,304 | 52,105 |
| Employment expenses |  | 1,701,539 | 1,631,426 |
| Office expenses |  | 171,947 | 247,481 |
| Travel expenses |  | 12,296 | 10,922 |
| Total operating expenses |  | 1,943,136 | 1,947,967 |
| Surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities |  | 198,837 | (325,891) |
| Other Income | 3(c) | 59,551 | (208,322) |
| Total net surplus/(deficit) for the year |  | 258,388 | (534,213) |
| Other comprehensive income |  | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year |  | 258,388 | (534,213) |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statement of Financial Position |  |  |  |
|  | Note | 2023  $ | 2022 Restated  $ |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |
| CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 979,109 | 102,846 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5 | 126,114 | 12,835 |
| Other assets | 6 | 46,821 | 45,838 |
| Investments |  | 610,038 | 1,250,488 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS |  | 1,762,082 | 1,412,007 |
| NON‑CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment | 7 | 26,188 | 21,181 |
| TOTAL NON‑CURRENT ASSETS |  | 26,188 | 21,181 |
| TOTAL ASSETS |  | 1,788,270 | 1,433,188 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |  |  |
| Trade and other payables | 8 | 189,296 | 124,182 |
| Employee benefits | 9 | 151,074 | 127,881 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES |  | 340,370 | 252,063 |
| NON‑CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |  |  |
| Employee benefits | 9 | 24,507 | 16,120 |
| TOTAL NON‑CURRENT LIABILITIES |  | 24,507 | 16,120 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES |  | 364,877 | 268,183 |
| NET ASSETS |  | 1,423,393 | 1,165,005 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| EQUITY |  |  |  |
| Restricted Reserves |  | 682,255 | 670,426 |
| Consolidation Reserve |  | 510,735 | 494,579 |
| Accumulated surpluses |  | 230,403 | - |
| TOTAL EQUITY |  | 1,423,393 | 1,165,005 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statement in Changes in Equity 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Accumulated surpluses  $ | Consolidation Reserve  $ | Restricted Reserve  $ | Total  $ |
| Balance at 1 July 2022 |  | - | 494,579 | 670,426 | 1,165,005 |
| Surplus for the year |  | 258,388 | - | - | 258,388 |
| Transfer to/(from) reserves |  | (27,985) | 16,156 | 1,812,392 | 1,800,563 |
| Transfer to/(from) reserves |  | - | - | (1,800,563) | (1,800,563) |
| Balance at 30 June 2023 |  | 230,403 | 510,735 | 682,255 | 1,423,393 |
| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance at 1 July 2021 |  | 276,770 | 510,735 | 911,713 | 1,699,218 |
| Surplus for the year |  | (534,213) | - | - | (534,213) |
| Transfer to/(from) reserves |  | 257,443 | (16,156) | (241,287) | - |
| Balance at 30 June 2022 |  | - | 494,579 | 670,426 | 1,165,005 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statement of Cash Flows |  |  |  |
|  | Note | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |
| Receipts from operating activities |  | 2,256,611 | 1,558,592 |
| Interest received |  | 432 | 44 |
| Payments to suppliers & employees |  | (2,006,445) | (1,746,270) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 16(b) | 250,598 | (187,634) |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: |  |  |  |
| Purchase of plant and equipment |  | (14,785) | (8,008) |
| Proceeds from sale of investments |  | 640,450 | - |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities |  | 625,665 | (8,008) |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held |  | 876,263 | (195,642) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year |  | 102,846 | 298,488 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year | 4 | 979,109 | 102,846 |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial statements are for Blind Citizens Australia as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Blind Citizens Australia is a Company limited by guarantee.

|  |
| --- |
| 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies |
| (a) Basis of Preparation |

This financial report is a special purpose financial report prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not‑for‑profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth).* The Board has determined that the Company is a not‑for‑profit entity for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the minimum requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not‑for‑profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth)* and therefore comply with the following Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Board:

* AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements;
* AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows;
* AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
* AASB 1048 Interpretation of Standards; and
* AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures.

These special purpose financial statements comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report, except for the cash flow information, has been prepared on an accrual basis is based on historical costs and does not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, current valuations of non‑current assets. The amounts presented within the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

|  |
| --- |
| (b) Comparative Figures |

When the Company applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, details have been disclosed in the following notes to the financial statements.

|  |
| --- |
| (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents |

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short‑term highly liquid investments which are convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

|  |
| --- |
| (d) Property, Plant and Equipment |

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present value in determining recoverable amounts.

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

**Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the Company 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. Land is not depreciated.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Class of Fixed Asset | Depreciation Rate |
| Plant and equipment | 20%‑33% |

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

|  |
| --- |
| (e) Financial Instruments |

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

**Classification**

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

* amortised cost
* fair value through profit or loss ‑ FVTPL
* fair value through other comprehensive income ‑ equity instrument (FVOCI ‑ equity)
* fair value through other comprehensive income ‑ debt investments (FVOCI ‑ debt)

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

**Amortised cost**

The Company'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.

**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
* debt investments measured at FVOCI

When determining whether the credit risk of financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company 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 Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

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

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

* the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
* the financial asset 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 Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

**Trade receivables and contract assets**

Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non‑payment of the receivable and contract asset 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 Company 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 Company 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.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables and lease liabilities.

|  |
| --- |
| (f) Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets |

At the end of each reporting year, the Company reviews the carrying values 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 to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Value in use is either the discounted cash flows relating to the asset or depreciated replacement cost if the criteria in AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets' are met. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

|  |
| --- |
| (g) Leases |

**Right‑of‑Use Asset**

At the lease commencement, the Company 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 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.

**Lease Liability**

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 Company'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 remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right‑of‑use asset has been reduced to zero.

|  |
| --- |
| (h) Trade and Other Payables |

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

|  |
| --- |
| (i) Provisions |

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

|  |
| --- |
| (j) Income Tax |

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

|  |
| --- |
| (k) Revenue and Other Income |

**Grant Revenue**

**Operating Grants ‑ Under AASB 15**

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations, then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligation is

satisfied. Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract. Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate method to reflect the transfer of benefit.

**Operating Grants ‑ Under AASB 1058**

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 (i.e. agreements that are not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations) are recognised at their fair value when the asset is received. The Company then considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard. Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised, then income is recognised for any difference between the recorded asset and liability.

**Interest Revenue**

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

**Revenue from the Rendering of Services**

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

|  |
| --- |
| (l) 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.

|  |
| --- |
| (m) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards |

The Directors have adopted all standards which became effective for the first time for the year ending 30 June 2023, all required changes in respect of adopting these standards. The adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow.

|  |
| --- |
| (n) 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 Standard AASB 2020‑1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent amends AASB 101 to classify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or noncurrent and the standard AASB 2021‑2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates, to clarify the disclosure requirements of accounting policies and estimates. These standards applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Company has decided against early adoption of these Standards. The Company does not expect the effect of either of these statements to be material.

|  |
| --- |
| 2 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements |

The directors 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.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

|  |
| --- |
| Key Estimates ‑ Provisions |

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3 Revenue and Other Income | | | | |
| (a) Revenue from Ordinary Activities | | | | |
|  |  | 2023  $ | | 2022  $ |
| ‑ Government funding |  | 1,304,900 | | 1,083,469 |
| ‑ Grants |  | 507,492 | | 266,984 |
| ‑ Fundraising |  | 239,294 | | 218,408 |
| Total Revenue |  | 2,051,686 | | 1,568,861 |
| (b) Other income details | | | | |
|  | | | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| Other income: | | |  |  |
| ‑ Other income | | | 14,048 | 9,453 |
| ‑ Investment income | | | 75,807 | 36,802 |
| ‑ Gain on sale of assets | | | - | 65 |
| ‑ Interest income | | | 432 | 44 |
| ‑ Other income | | | - | 6,851 |
|  | | | 90,287 | 53,215 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (c) Other Income | | | | | | | |
|  | | |  | | 2023  $ | | 2022  $ |
|  | | |  | |  | |  |
| Gain/(loss) on investments | | |  | | 59,551 | | (208,322) |
| 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | 2023  $ | | 2022  $ | |
| Bank balances |  | | 979,109 | | 102,846 | |
|  |  | | 979,109 | | 102,846 | |
| 5 Trade and Other Receivables | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | 2023  $ | | 2022  $ | |
| Current | |  | |  | |  | |
| Trade receivables | |  | | 126,114 | | 12,835 | |
|  | |  | | 126,114 | | 12,835 | |
| 6 Other Assets | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | 2023  $ | | 2022  $ | |
| Accrued income | | | | 37,383 | | 25,000 | |
| Other asset | | | | - | | 865 | |
| Prepayments | | | | 9,438 | | 19,973 | |
|  | | | | 46,821 | | 45,838 | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 7 Property, Plant and Equipment | | |
|  | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| Plant and equipment |  |  |
| Works in progress |  |  |
| At cost | 20,847 | 6,062 |
| Total capital works in progress | 20,847 | 6,062 |
| Plant and equipment |  |  |
| At cost | 11,947 | 12,567 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (11,947) | (12,567) |
| Total plant and equipment | - | - |
| Computer equipment |  |  |
| At fair value | 34,302 | 43,979 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (28,961) | (28,860) |
| Total computer equipment | 5,341 | 15,119 |
| **Total plant and equipment** | 26,188 | 21,181 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts | | | | | |
|  |  | Works in Progress  $ | Plant and equipment  $ | Computer Equipment  $ | Total  $ |
| Balance at the beginning of year |  | 6,062 | - | 15,119 | 21,181 |
| Additions |  | 14,785 | - | - | 14,785 |
| Disposals |  | - | - | (392) | (392) |
| Depreciation |  | - | - | (9,386) | (9,386) |
| Balance at 30 June 2023 |  | 20,847 | - | 5,341 | 26,188 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8 Trade and Other Payables | | | |
|  |  | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| Current |  |  |  |
| Trade payables |  | 439 | 1,887 |
| GST payable |  | 86,109 | 15,703 |
| Accrued expense |  | 101,216 | 74,114 |
| Other payables |  | 1,532 | 32,478 |
|  |  | 189,296 | 124,182 |

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.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9 Employee Benefits | | | |
|  | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| Current liabilities |  |  |
| Annual leave | 136,612 | 115,814 |
| Long service leave | 14,462 | 12,067 |
|  | 151,074 | 127,881 |
| Non‑current liabilities |  |  |
| Long service leave | 24,507 | 16,120 |
|  | 24,507 | 16,120 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts | | | |
|  |  | |
|  | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| Balance at the beginning of year | 144,001 | 87,590 |
| Additional provisions raised during the year | 71,983 | 132,112 |
| Amounts used | (40,403) | (75,701) |
| Balance at the ending of year | 175,581 | 144,001 |
| 10 Interests of Key Management Personnel | | | |

Blind Citizens Australia has only one key management personnel as at 30 June 2023. Hence, Blind Citizens Australia is not required to disclose the renumeration.

|  |
| --- |
| 11 Retrospective Restatement |

Comparative figures have been restated in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity. These changes are as a result of the identification that the business had recognise the government funding. As a result the application of the AASB 1058 Operating grants standard has resulted in unexpended grant funding and Revenue from Ordinary Activities recognised retrospectively via Accumulated Surpluses as at 30 June 2022.

The aggregate effect of the error on the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Previously stated  $ | 30 June 2022  Adjustment  $ | Restated  $ |
| Statement of Comprehensive Income |  |  |  |
| Revenue from Ordinary Activities | 1,810,149 | (241,288) | 1,568,861 |
| **Total Comprehensive Income for the year** | (292,925) | (241,288) | (534,213) |
| Statement of Financial Position |  |  |  |
| Unexpended grant funding | 670,426 | (670,426) | - |
| **Net Assets** | 494,579 | 670,426 | 1,165,005 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12 Surplus Available After Reserve Transfers for the Year | | | | | |
|  | | 2023  $ | | 2022  $ |
| Surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities | | 198,837 | | (325,891) |
| Net change in restricted reserve | | (11,829) | | 241,287 |
| Total Surplus Available After Reserve Transfers for the Year | | 187,008 | | (84,604) |
| 13 Auditors' Remuneration | | | | | |
|  | | 2023  $ | | 2022  $ | |
| ‑ Remuneration of the auditor Crowe Audit Australia for auditing of the financial statements | | 7,845 | | 8,250 | |
| Total | | 7,845 | | 8,250 | |
| 14 Related Party Transactions | | | | | |
| (a) Transactions with Related Parties | | | | | |

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

|  |
| --- |
| 15 Financial Risk Management |

The main risks Blind Citizens Australia is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity price risk.

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short‑term investments, accounts receivable and payable and leases.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| Financial assets |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 979,109 | 102,846 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5 | 126,114 | 12,835 |
| Other assets | 6 | 46,821 | 45,838 |
| Investments |  | 610,038 | 1,250,488 |
| Total financial assets |  | 1,762,082 | 1,412,007 |
| Financial liabilities |  |  |  |
| Trade and other payables | 8 | 189,296 | 124,182 |
| Total financial liabilities |  | 189,296 | 124,182 |

**Objectives, policies and processes**

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment of Blind Citizens Australia’s financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Blind Citizens Australia’s activities.

The day‑to‑day risk management is carried out by Blind Citizens Australia’s finance function under policies and objectives which have been approved by the Board of Directors. The management has been delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes which follow the objectives and policies. This includes monitoring the levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk and assessment of market forecasts for interest rate and foreign exchange movements.

The Board of Directors receives monthly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

**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.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16 Cash and Cash Equivalents | | | |
| (a) Reconciliation of Cash | | | |
|  | Note | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows: |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 979,109 | 102,846 |
|  |  | 979,109 | 102,846 |

|  |
| --- |
| (b) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2023  $ | 2022  $ |
| Surplus/(deficit) | 258,388 | (534,214) |
| Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities |  |  |
| Non‑cash flows in profit: |  |  |
| ‑ depreciation | 9,386 | 12,864 |
| ‑ unrealised capital gains | - | 205,606 |
| ‑ net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 392 | - |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: |  |  |
| ‑ (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables | (113,279) | (7,419) |
| ‑ (increase)/decrease in prepayments | (981) | 23,747 |
| ‑ increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables | 65,111 | 55,370 |
| ‑ increase/(decrease) in provisions | 31,581 | 56,412 |
| Cashflows from operations | 250,598 | (187,634) |
| 17 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets | | |

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2023 (30 June 2022:Nil).

|  |
| --- |
| 18 Capital and Leasing Commitments |
| (a) Significant operating lease commitments |

The Company has a 12‑month leasing agreement for the use of office space and facilities. This has been accounted for as rental expense.

|  |
| --- |
| (b) Significant capital lease commitments |

The Company does not have any capital lease commitments.

|  |
| --- |
| 19 Economic Dependence |

The Company is dependent on federal and state agencies for a material amount of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report, the Board has no reason to believe that these agencies will not continue to support the Company.

|  |
| --- |
| 20 Events After the End of the Reporting Period |

There are no subsequent events as at reporting date to be disclosed or adjusted for.

|  |
| --- |
| 21 Company Details |
|  |
| The registered office and principal place of business of the company is: |
| Blind Citizens Australia |
| Ross House |
| 247‑251 Flinders Lane  MELBOURNE VIC 3000 |

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60‑40 of 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.

Crowe Audit Australia

Alison Flakemore

Senior Partner

Dated this 6 day of December 2023.

Hobart, Tasmania.

The following page contains an image of the signed version of the above Auditors’ Independence Declaration, on Crowe Audit Australia’s letterhead.



Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Blind Citizens Australia, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Director's declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Company has been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not‑for‑profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

* giving a true and fair view of the Company’s financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
* complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not‑for‑profits Commission Regulation 2022.*

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 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 – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist the Company to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not‑for‑profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth).* As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director’s Report the year ended 30 June 2023, 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 Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial statements is appropriate to meet the needs of the members in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the applicable legislation and for such internal control as the Directors determine 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 Directors are responsible for assessing the Company’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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Company 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. 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 Company’s internal control.
* Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
* Conclude on the appropriateness of the Director’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 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.
* 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 the audit.

**Crowe Audit Australia**

Alison Flakemore

**Senior Partner**

Dated this..............................day of..............................2023.

Hobart, Tasmania

The remaining pages of this document contain images of the signed version of the above Independent Auditor’s Report, on Crowe Audit Australia’s letterhead.

