

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd **Trading as Pride Foundation Australia**

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Page
Consolidated Financial Statements	
Directors' Report	1
Auditor's Independence Declaration	4
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	5
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	6
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9
Directors' Declaration	18
Independent Auditor's Report	19

Directors' Report

30 June 2021

1. General information

Information on directors

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

Mr Damian Douglas-Meyer

Ms Catherine Fitzgerald

Mr Ian Gould

Ms Olivia Hogarth (Appointed June 2021)

Mr Issac Hohaia (Appointed June 2021)

Ms Sarina Jackson

Ms Alison King (Appointed June 2021)

Mr Colin Krycer

Dr Ruth McNair AM

Ms Fiona Wilkie

Mr Peter Waters (Appointed June 2021)

Ms Susan Ditter (Resigned August 2020)

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of Company during the financial year were publicising the foundation; raising funds from donations and bequests, calling for and assessing grant applications, making grants to successful applicants, development of new project areas, and facilitating other philanthropic and charitable organisations to co-invest in projects supported by Pride Foundation Australia. The company draws on volunteer and pro bono support to minimise overhead costs and does not employ staff.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Members' guarantee

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$ 100, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

Directors' Report

30 June 2021

1. General information

Members' guarantee

At 30 June 2021, the collective liability of the members was \$1,100 (2020 \$800).

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating results

The consolidated surplus/(deficit) of the Company amounted to \$ 138,032 (2020: \$(20,254)).

Review of operations

A review of the operations of the Company during the financial year and the results of those operations show ongoing fundraising and grant making activities.

Dividends paid or recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

3. Other items

Significant changes in state of affairs

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

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 Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Future developments and results

The Board has plans to further develop the charitable and grant giving capacity and to attract donations, seek further co-funding from other philanthropic organisations and offer grants to organisations that meet approved criteria. Where volunteer resources allow, Pride Foundation Australia will assist GLBTIQ organisations access mainstream philanthropy.

Environmental issues

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

Directors' Report

30 June 2021

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 8 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr Damian Douglas-Meyer	8	1
Ms Catherine Fitzgerald	8	7
Mr Ian Gould	8	6
Mr Colin Krycer	8	8
Ms Sarina Jackson	8	5
Dr Ruth McNair AM	8	8
Ms Fiona Wilkie	8	3
Mr Issac Hohaia (Appointed June 2021)	1	1
Ms Alison King (Appointed June 2021)	-	-
Ms Olivia Hogarth (Appointed June 2021)	1	1
Mr Peter Waters (Appointed June 2021)	1	1
Ms Susan Ditter (Resigned August 2020)	1	1

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 Pride Foundation Australia Ltd.

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with Section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the consolidated financial report.

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

Director: 
Mr Ian Gould

Dated this 29th day of November 2021



To the Board of Directors of Pride Foundation Australia Ltd:

Auditor's Independence Declaration under subdivision 60-40 of Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 to the Directors of Pride Foundation Australia Ltd

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



**Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants**



**Andrew Wehrens
Director**

Date: 6th February 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	209,017	99,841
Grants awarded		(42,480)	(99,131)
Audit fees		(9,200)	(2,750)
Publications, printing and stationery expenses		-	(486)
Fundraising events		-	(1,895)
Insurance		(1,044)	(99)
Other expenses		(5,838)	(2,015)
Marketing		(10,102)	(12,021)
Donation Processing Fees		(2,321)	(1,698)
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		138,032	(20,254)
Total comprehensive income for the year		138,032	(20,254)
Surplus / (deficit) attributable to:			
Members of the company		138,032	(20,254)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Members of the company		138,032	(20,254)

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As At 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	270,830	188,393
Trade and other receivables	6	43,133	19,185
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		313,963	207,578
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
TOTAL ASSETS		313,963	207,578
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	21,255	52,902
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		21,255	52,902
TOTAL LIABILITIES		21,255	52,902
NET ASSETS		292,708	154,676
EQUITY			
Retained surpluses	8	292,708	154,676
TOTAL EQUITY		292,708	154,676

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2021

	Retained Surpluses	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	154,676	154,676
Surplus attributable to members of the company	138,032	138,032
Balance at 30 June 2021	292,708	292,708

2020

	Retained Surpluses	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	174,931	174,931
Deficit attributable to members of the company	(20,255)	(20,255)
Balance at 30 June 2020	154,676	154,676

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	2021	2020
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from donors	185,070	107,601
Payments to suppliers	(60,153)	(13,144)
Grants paid	(42,480)	(120,095)
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	12 <u>82,437</u>	<u>(25,638)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	82,437	(25,638)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	188,393	214,031
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5 <u>270,830</u>	<u>188,393</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

The consolidated financial report covers Pride Foundation Australia Ltd. Pride Foundation Australia Ltd is a business, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The controlled entities during the year comprise the GALFA Public Fund (ABN 82 567 458 934) and GALFA Charitable Fund (ABN 45 880 774 771), for which the company acts as Trustee.

The Company prepares their financial statements based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars company's functional and presentation currency.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

In the Directors opinion, the Company is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. This special purpose report has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of *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*.

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 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis for consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial position and performance of controlled entities from the date on which control is obtained until the date that control is lost.

Intragroup assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cashflows relating to transactions between entities in the consolidated entity have been eliminated in full for the purpose of these financial statements.

Appropriate adjustments have been made to a controlled entity's financial position, performance and cash flows where the accounting policies used by that entity were different from those adopted by the consolidated entity. All controlled entities have a June financial year end.

(b) Income Tax

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

(c) Revenue and other income

Grant revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Revenue and other income

Grant revenue

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the consolidated statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Other income

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

(d) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. 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).

For comparative year

Financial Assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Financial Assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Significant receivables are considered for impairment on an individual asset basis when they are past due at the reporting date or when objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company's management to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Although the Company uses derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency and interest rate risk, it does not hedge account for these transactions.

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

For current year

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company 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 Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

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.

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 a financial assets has increased significant 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 assets are 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

Impairment of trade receivables 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

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, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Where an indicator exists and regardless for goodwill, 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, except for goodwill.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these Consolidated 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 - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

4 Revenue and Other Income

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Revenue		
- Grants and donations	208,975	99,670
- Other income	42	170
	<u>209,017</u>	<u>99,840</u>

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	<u>270,830</u>	<u>188,393</u>
--------------	----------------	----------------

Reconciliation of cash

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

Cash and cash equivalents	<u>270,830</u>	<u>188,393</u>
---------------------------	----------------	----------------

6 Trade and Other Receivables

CURRENT		
Trade receivables	<u>43,133</u>	<u>19,185</u>

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

7 Trade and Other Payables

Current		
Trade payables	21,034	52,902
Other payables	221	-
	<u>21,255</u>	<u>52,902</u>

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying amounts are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

8 Retained Earnings

The balance of retained earnings is attributed to:

Surplus / (deficit) for the year	138,032	(20,255)
GALFA Public Fund Trust	(63,056)	(33,041)
GALFA Charitable Fund Trust	217,732	207,972
	<u>292,708</u>	<u>154,676</u>

9 Members' Guarantee

The business is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a business limited by guarantee. If the business is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$ 100 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the business. At 30 June 2021, the number of members was 11 (2020: 8).

10 Auditors' Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor of the Company, Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd, for:

- auditing the financial statements	<u>7,000</u>	<u>6,500</u>
-------------------------------------	--------------	--------------

11 Contingencies

In the opinion of the directors, the business did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: None).

12 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of surplus / (deficit) to net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	138,032	(20,255)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(23,948)	7,761
- increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(31,647)	(13,144)
Cashflows provided by / (used in) operating activities	<u>82,437</u>	<u>(25,638)</u>

13 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

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

14 Statutory Information

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

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd
 C/o Douros Jackson Lawyers
 Level 28, 31 Market Street
 SYDNEY NSW 2000

Pride Foundation Australia Ltd

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the business declare that, in their opinion:

1. The consolidated financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 17, are in accordance with the Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the business and its controlled entities.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the business 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 Board of Directors and Regulation 60-15 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Director 
Mr Ian Gould

Dated this ~~29~~³⁰ day of ~~November~~^{December} 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PRIDE FOUNDATION AUSTRALIA LTD

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Pride Foundation Australia Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and directors' declaration.

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2013*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

Emphasis of matter regarding basis of accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared to assist Pride Foundation Australia Ltd to comply with the financial reporting provisions of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Responsibilities of Directors' for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial statements is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PRIDE FOUNDATION AUSTRALIA LTD (cont.)

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 related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment 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 those charged with governance.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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 those charged with governance 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.



**Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd
Melbourne**



**Andrew S. Wehrens
Director**

Date: 6th day of February 2022