MINUS18

AUSTRALIA'S CHARITY IMPROVING THE LIVES OF LGBTQIA+ YOUTH

MINUS 18 FOUNDATION LTD

SPECIAL PURPOSE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2023

Contents

Directors' Report	2
Auditor's Independence Declaration	11
Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 30 June 2023	12
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023	13
Statement of Changes in Equity For The Year Ended 30 June 2023	14
Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2023	15
Notes To and Forming Part of the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2023	16
Directors' Declaration	26
Independent Audit Report	27

2023 Directors' Report

Short and long term objectives

Minus18 improves the lives of LGBTQIA+ young people, through life-affirming programs, allyship education, and building awareness for the issues LGBTQIA+ youth face. Ultimately, we strive for an Australia where all young people — regardless of their sexuality, intersex status, or gender identity — can feel safe and be surrounded by people who support them.

Here are the primary ways we achieved these objectives throughout the year:

Principal Activities

Youth Programs and Events

Minus18 programs provide one of the few spaces for LGBTQIA+ young people to connect with peers, and experience a safe space away from harm. As one of our young people shared with us this year, they are "forever changed by this program!".

This year we continued our Young Leaders program - a 10 month course equipping LGBTQIA+ young people with the skills and experiences to be the next generation of leaders. The program featured a diverse mix of 20 young people aged 18 to 25 who attended leadership training activities, putting their newly learnt skills into action through opportunities at Minus18. The 20 leadership sessions are designed to build the confidence and employability of LGBTQIA+ youth. This year 100% of our young leaders felt confident in their skills to lead the next generation of queer young people after the program (up from only 40% who felt this sense of confidence beforehand).[1]

One of the many ways young leaders put their learnings into action was by supporting the creation of Minus18's life-affirming youth events. This year they helped us to provide spaces for 4,515 LGBTQIA+ youth across Australia in digital and in person formats (up from 1,920 youth last year). These events provided safe spaces for LGBTQIA+ youth to connect, with 98% of youth attendees reporting that they would recommend these spaces to their peers.

These spaces maintain accessibility at the forefront, as reflected through the experiences of young people. One young person provided this feedback after attending Minus18 this year: "I love Minus 18 events because they're always designed to be safe and accessible for disabled people. As an autistic person it makes me feel much more comfortable and helps me connect with other queer and gender diverse youth in ways I wouldn't otherwise get to. This event was perfect for me, thank you."

LGBTQIA+ Inclusion Education

This year Minus18 almost doubled the reach of our LGBTQIA+ education sessions, delivered to schools and workplaces across Australia. Our activities provide the tools for students, teachers and families to create inclusive environments for LGBTQIA+ young people. In total, 23,991 people participated in education sessions this year,up from 20,207 last year.

The impact these sessions have on bringing the broader community together on the journey of LGBTQIA+ inclusion was captured best by one parent, who wrote. *"The workshop was an inclusive, educational, and fun experience for everyone who participated today. I feel like I've expanded my knowledge of the LGBTQIA+ community and how to become a better ally!*

In addition to live education sessions, Minus18 hosts freely accessible support via our digital resources platforms *minus18.org.au* and *idahobit.org.au*. These platforms include support based resources for young people and their families, along with inclusion toolkits for schools and workplaces. This year, these digital resource platforms were accessed by 1.16 million unique individuals (up from 1.10 million last year).

Visibility & Action

Minus18 works collaboratively to share best-practice, raise visibility for the experiences of LGBTQIA+ youth and inspire everyday Australians to take action to support them. This year we partnered with 37 organisations and businesses to deliver initiatives that place the experiences of LGBTQIA+ people in the spotlight (up from 27 last year). Some of our amazing partners included:

- **Bonds** partnered with us to deliver Queer Formal®, inclusion training to their team and march in Minus18's first ever Mardi Gras Parade for World Pride. They also conducted fundraising in-store to provide free secondary school workshops across the country.
- **Converse** helped us to elevate the voices of LGBTQIA+ across multiple pride campaigns and activations, including the Queer Formal®.
- **Lulelemon** partnered to provide free digital spaces for LGBTQIA+ young people across Australia.

In the past 12 months, we have been focused on growing our supporter base while staying true to our values. As part of this, we increased our membership database by 50% (consisting of people who have signed up to engage in Minus18 activities and continue to hear from us). This grew to 30,225 members by June 2022.

Minus18 also inspires schools and workplaces to create their own inclusion activities for days of significance as a mechanism to increase awareness for the issues LGBTQIA+ youth face today. Activity toolkits were developed and made freely available to inspire workplaces and schools to host education and celebratory activities.

9,364 schools and workplaces signed up to host activities across 3 main campaigns (up from 5,227 last year):

- **Wear It Purple Day** on August 27, where Minus18 empowered 2,805 community activities for 474,045 people.
- **Trans Awareness Week** in November, where Minus18 empowered 1,481 community events for 167,153 people.
- **International Day Against LGBTQIA+ Discrimination (IDAHOBIT)** on May 17, where Minus18 empowered 5,078 community events for 741,388 people.

In total, across these 9,364 activities, Minus18 contributed to approximately 1.3 million people participating in community inclusion activities. It's more than just a once-off activity though! 97% of activity organisers this year said their activity sparked ongoing inclusion beyond the awareness campaign.

To further drive visibility all-year round, Minus18 created physical LGBTQIA+ inclusion Pride Packs - including items such as posters, flags and badges for schools and workplaces. This year, 8,513 schools and workplaces received inclusion Pride Packs (up from 7,306 Pride Packs in 2021), with 27% of these provided completely for free.

How is performance measured?

Minus18's financial performance was monitored against the budget at monthly Board meetings throughout the year by analysing the following: program revenue, state government funding and fundraising (individual donations, corporate donations, campaign donations) less costs associated with program delivery and general operations.

The number of programs delivered (events and workshops), the number of participants (events, workshops and campaigns), the number of volunteers and social media / online engagement are used to measure non-financial performance.

Participant feedback for events, workshops and campaigns is collected via surveys to measure and ensure that Minus18 is delivering the most effective and impactful programs.
From these surveys, 97% of young people attending events reported feeling more positive about their LGBTQIA+ identity afterwards.

Directors

Board Members
· Alexander Batsis
· Brendan McKeon
· Charles Hammersla
· Danielle Higgs
· Gemma Denton
· Gemma Saunders
· Maya Agarwal
· Micah Scott
· Oliver Keane
· Timothy Dart

The following directors resigned during the year:
· Brendan McKeon
· Gemma Saunders

Director Bios

Alexander Batsis

People & Culture Committee Lead

Pronouns
he/him
Qualifications
Bachelor of Laws (Honours), First Class; Bachelor of Design (Honours), First Class; Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice; Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (MAICD)
Experience
Alexander (he/him) joined the Minus18 Board in 2022 and is a passionate LGBTQIA+ advocate. Alexander brings over a decade of experience gained from various sectors – spanning banking, insurance, law and human rights.

Outside of Minus18, Alexander is a corporate lawyer at international commercial law firm Allens, where he specialises in mergers, acquisitions, ESG, securities law, and corporate governance. Alexander has advised various public and private companies across diverse industries and sectors in relation to their strategic projects, investments, or corporate transactions.

Currently, Alexander sits on Stonnington Council's LGBTIQA+ Advisory Committee. Previously, Alexander held various leadership roles in the human rights space, including as Member of the Management Committee at Liberty Victoria and as Deputy Chair at the Rights Advocacy Project. Alexander is also a fellow of the Centre for Australian Progress and the Social Impact Hub.

Brendan McKeon

Director (outgoing)

Pronouns
he/him
Qualifications
Bachelor of Arts (Economics) and Barrister-at-Law Degree
Experience
Brendan is a Risk Consultant in PwC’s Melbourne office working in the Financial Services sector. He has worked as a barrister in Ireland and was admitted as an Australian lawyer in 2017. He has a passion for social justice, diversity and inclusion. Prior to joining the Board, Brendan was an independent external adviser to Minus18’s Finance & Risk Committee. Brendan now leads this Committee. Before moving to Melbourne in 2013, Brendan volunteered with the Free Legal Advice Centre in his native Dublin.

Charles Hammersla

Chair

Pronouns
he/him
Qualifications
Bachelor of Laws, Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (MAICD), Member of the Institute of Community Directors Australia (MICDA), Justice of the Peace (Qualified), Certified Facility Manager (CFM)

Experience
Charles Hammersla (he/him) has served on the board since July 2019. Charles is passionate about governance, strategic leadership and advocacy. In particular, he has a keen interest in youth empowerment and social inclusion. Charles led the Finance and Risk Committee until August 2021, when he was appointed as Chair.

Outside of Minus18, Charles works as a Key Account Manager for ISS Facilities Services, one of the world's largest outsourcing service providers. Charles is a Certified Facility Manager with the International Facilities Management Association and has over twenty years of experience in property, with a particular focus in the retail, commercial and financial services sectors.

In his current role, Charles oversees property operations and minor capital works programs for one of Australia's big four banks. He is an active member of the Facilities Management Association of Australia serving on the Diversity and Inclusion Special Interest Group. Charles is also a member of the Pride network for ISS, across Asia Pacific. Prior to his current role, Charles has held senior roles at Cushman & Wakefield, Kmart Australia Ltd, Target Australia Pty Ltd and Coles Supermarkets. Charles holds a Bachelor of Laws Degree from Victoria University and is a Justice of the Peace in Queensland. Charles is passionate about making a positive impact for LGBTQIA+ youth in Australia, and is committed to serving Minus18 so that the organisation can thrive well into the future.

Danielle Higgs

Director

Pronouns
she/her
Qualifications
Bachelor of Commerce (Dean's Scholar) International Business
Experience
Danielle Higgs serves on Minus18's People and Culture Committee. She is passionate about intersectional diversity, inclusion and empowerment. Currently the Chief of Staff at Tenant CS, a commercial property consultancy firm, Danielle's focus lies in fostering business growth and scalability. Danielle brings over a decade of experience in rapid-growth start-ups, with particular focus on monetisation and strategic partnerships. Previously at Spotify, Danielle was an integral part of the team that brought the business to the APAC region and served at the company for almost 8 years.

Gemma Denton

Secretary

Pronouns

She/Her

Qualifications

Bachelor of Arts (Criminology & Criminal Justice), Graduate Diploma Fraud & Financial Investigation, Graduate Diploma Business (Professional Accounting), Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD)

Experience

Gemma joined the Minus18 Board in March 2022 to contribute to support of Australia's LGBTQIA+ youth. Gemma serves on Minus18's People & Culture Committee.

Gemma has over 20 years' experience in State and Commonwealth regulatory agencies in strategy, policy, service delivery, compliance and enforcement roles. She is a Director at the Australian Financial Security Authority (AFSA). She is passionate about diversity and inclusion, being the founding member and the Network lead of AFSA's Pride Network, Kaleidoscope, and an active member of AFSA's Reconciliation Action Plan Committee. Gemma also volunteers as a youth mentor for the Raise Foundation.

Gemma Saunders (GAICD)

Director (outgoing)

Pronouns

she/hers

Qualifications: Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD)

Experience

Gemma is a parent, a queer woman and has almost two decades of experience in human resources spanning talent acquisition, diversity & inclusion and employee experience. Gemma was previously a Senior Executive at Medibank and now runs her own workplace experience consultancy called Workplace Edit. Gemma is passionate about equitable design, systemic change and challenging unhelpful norms.

Gemma is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD) and serves on Minus18's People & Culture Committee. Prior to joining Minus18, Gemma spent two years as a Board Member of Wear it Purple.

Maya Agarwal

Finance and Risk Committee Lead

Pronouns

She/her

Qualifications

Doctor of Philosophy (Climate Change Impacts on Energy Systems), Master of Business Analytics, Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical)

Experience

Maya Agarwal (she/her) joined the Minus18 board in 2022, and is passionate about sustainability, growth and transparent governance. Maya brings over a decade of experience from academia, industry, start-ups and consulting to guide Minus 18 in its post-COVID journey.

Outside Minus 18, she is a management consultant with expertise in operations and strategy. In her free time, she is an advocate for bottom-up climate action and an occasional writer of short stories.

Micah Scott

Chief Executive Officer

Pronouns

he/they

Qualifications

Bachelor of Visual Communication (Sir John Monash Medal, Distinguished Alumni)

Experience

For over 15 years Micah has led the charge for LGBTQIA+ youth empowerment as founding Chief Executive Officer at the Minus18 Foundation. Building the most visible platform for young queer Australians to connect and be heard, Minus18 has delivered social inclusion and education to hundreds of thousands of young people all over the country. For these achievements Micah was named finalist for the Victorian Young Australian of the Year and named GLOBE's LGBTQIA+ Person of the Year in 2017.

Micah has worked as inclusion and creative advisor for institutions nationwide, including the Shannon Company, Oaktree Foundation, The Foundation for Young Australians, La Trobe University, Monash University and The Victorian Government.

Micah was also recognised as the youngest recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award for 2018 by the Vice-Chancellor of Monash University.

Oliver Keane

Director

Pronouns

he/they

Qualifications

Bachelor of Education (Primary), and Bachelor of Arts (English and Health Education)

Experience

Oliver has a background in Primary School education and currently works as the Team Leader for SHINE SA's Schools Education and Support Team. In this role he leads a small educator team to deliver comprehensive and modern sex education. They have taken a specialty in supporting LGBTIQA+ students to feel safe at school, and have spent a number of years training educators in this topic.

Oliver has worked in the education and mental health industry for around six years, and has been able to deliver presentations at the 2019 TheMHS Conference, the 2020 International WPATH Conference, and the 2021 Writing Themselves in 4 National Launch. He was also named as one of Out for Australia's 30 Under 30 in 2021, in recognition of his work supporting LGBTQIA+ young people.

Timothy Dart (ICAA, ACT)

Treasurer

Pronouns

He/Him

Qualifications

Bachelor of Business, Finance & Accounting, AMCT Diploma in Treasury & Cash Management, Graduate Diploma in Accounting

Experience

Tim is the Financial Controller for Common Equity Housing Limited (CEHL), Victoria's largest housing association providing affordable housing to 4,400 people across Victoria. In this role he leads a team of people enabling 101 housing co-operatives to meet their financial and regulatory responsibilities as well as managing the finances of the largest social housing provider in Victoria.

Prior to working with CEHL Tim was with HSBC for 6 years in London where he had roles in Risk Management, Project Management and Management Accounting. During his time with HSBC he helped to relaunch the GLOBE (employees GLBTIQ+ community support network). Tim is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Royal Association of Corporate Treasurers.

Tim has previously volunteered as Treasurer for Midsumma Festival and the Melbourne Argonauts Rowing Clubs where he currently holds a Committee Member position. Tim serves on Minus18's Finance & Risk Committee.

STANNARDS

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001
To the Directors of Minus18 Foundation Limited

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

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to this audit; and

- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to this audit.

Stannards Accountants & Advisors

James Dickson
Director

Date: 18 October 2023

Minus18 Foundation Ltd

Statement of Surplus or Deficit and other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	2023 $	2022 $
Donations and fundraising income	1,092,094	941,610
Event income	-	148
Grant income	549,895	287,291
Sponsorship income	298,386	299,693
Workshops & Education income	1,214,111	873,324
Other revenue	438	596
Total Revenue	3,154,924	2,402,662
Administration and overhead expenses	(232,379)	(144,656)
Consulting & Accounting expense	(153,296)	(164,689)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(22,480)	(22,311)
Employee benefits expense	(1,879,489)	(1,169,746)
Events expenses	(150,732)	(29,935)
Finance charges on AASB 16 lease liability	(2,942)	(730)
Occupancy expenses	(28,384)	(26,684)
Printing and resource production	(232,868)	(151,053)
Other expenses	(61,959)	(59,341)
	(2,764,529)	(1,769,145)
Surplus Before Income Tax Expense	390,395	633,517
Income tax expense	-	-
Surplus After Income Tax Expense	390,395	633,517
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax):		
Movement in fair value of investments	79,700	(59,693)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	470,095	573,824

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Minus18 Foundation Ltd

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Current Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	7	2,716,365	2,040,361
Financial assets	2	396,899	315,925
Trade receivables & other assets	3	105,513	254,051
Total Current Assets		3,218,777	2,610,337
Non-Current Assets			
Office equipment - written down value		2,553	3,610
Right of Use Asset - Lease Property - written down value		70,706	86,780
Total Non-Current Assets		73,259	90,390
Total Assets		3,292,036	2,700,727
Current Liabilities			
Trade & other payables	4	265,589	166,319
Income received in advance		302,480	335,210
Lease liability		24,862	22,100
Provisions	5	148,210	77,146
Total Current Liabilities		741,141	600,775
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liability		45,844	64,996
Provisions	5	2,220	2,220
Total Non-Current Liabilities		48,064	67,216
Total Liabilities		789,205	667,991
Net Assets		2,502,831	2,032,736
Equity			
Accumulated Surplus		2,532,418	2,066,763
Reserve	6	(29,587)	(34,027)
Total Equity		2,502,831	2,032,736

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Minus18 Foundation Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Accumulated Surplus	Reserve	Total
	$	$	
Balance at 1 July 2021	1,448,864	10,048	1,458,912
Surplus attributable to members	633,517		633,517
Offset realised amounts	(15,618)	15,618	-
Other comprehensive income	-	(59,693)	(59,693)
Balance at 30 June 2022	2,066,763	(34,027)	2,032,736
Surplus attributable to members	390,395		390,395
Offset realised amounts	75,260	(75,260)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	79,700	79,700
Balance at 30 June 2023	2,532,418	(29,587)	2,502,831

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Minus18 Foundation Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Donations and fundraising received		1,207,902	1,024,779
Operating grants received		549,895	287,291
Event receipts		-	148
Sponsorship income		298,386	299,693
Workshops & Education income		1,214,111	873,324
Other receipts		380	504
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(2,568,773)	(1,703,118)
Interest received		58	92
Net cash inflow from Operating Activities	7(b)	701,959	782,713
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payment for plant & equipment		(5,349)	17,469
Purchase of investment portfolio		(1,274)	(95,570)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(6,623)	(78,101)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Rental payments - AASB lease liability		(19,332)	(22,109)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		(19,332)	(22,109)
Net increase in cash held		676,004	682,503
Cash at beginning of financial year		2,040,361	1,357,858
Cash at end of financial year	7(a)	2,716,365	2,040,361

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes To and Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The Company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements that are mandatory under the Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the Directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The amounts presented in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Reporting Basis and Conventions

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment is measured initially at cost. Cost includes all directly attributable expenditure incurred including costs to get the asset ready for its use as intended by management. Costs include an estimate of any expenditure expected to be incurred at the end of the asset's useful life.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Directors for indications of impairment. If any such indications exist, an impairment test is carried out, and any impairment losses on the assets recognise.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives (commencing from the time the asset is ready for use).

The depreciable amount is the carrying value of the asset less estimated residual amounts. The residual amount is based on what a similar asset of the expected condition of the asset at the end of its useful life could be sold for.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

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

Depreciation rates vary between 20% and 25%.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:
- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:
- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

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

A financial liability is held for trading if:
- it is incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- it is part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- it is a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships)

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:
- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit and loss

on the basis of the two primary criteria:
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:
- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following conditions:
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The entity initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit and loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the entity was documented appropriately, so as the performance of the financial liability that was part of an entity's financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:
- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the entity no longer controls the asset (i.e. no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

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

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in an investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in an investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to accumulated surplus.

Impairment

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:
- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Loss allowance is not recognised for:
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The entity uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:
- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the entity assesses whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and if:

- the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and

- there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of AASB 15, that contain a significant financing component; and

- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to derive an expected credit loss, (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience etc).

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For a financial asset that is considered to be credit impaired (not on acquisition or origination), the entity measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:
- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (e.g. default or past due event);

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- where it is probable the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the entity assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and accordingly can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the entity applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g. loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, 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. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Impairment of Assets (cont'd)

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

Employee entitlements

Provision is made in respect of the Company's liability for annual leave and long service leave at balance date.

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 Company 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 Conpany 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.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data.

Contributions are made to superannuation funds on behalf of employees and charged as expenses when incurred. The Company has no legal obligation to provide benefits to employees on retirement.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present with a commitment of greater than 12 months, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use asset comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Leases (cont'd)

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Revenue

Donations and Fundraising Income
Donations are recognised as revenue when received.

Grant Income
Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and 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.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the entity is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Sponsorship Income
Sponsorship income is recognised over the period the sponsorship benefits are bestowed.

Workshops & Education Income
Revenue from the rendering of workshops or other education services is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

Other (interest) Income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

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

Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax pursuant to Subdivision 50B of the Income Tax Assessment Act, 1997.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues and expenses are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST. Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financial activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

Change in Accounting Policy

The trust has elected to present changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument in other comprehensive income subsequent under the allowance within paragraph 5.7.5 of AASB 9. The change has been applied retrospectively within the Statement of Surplus or Deficit and other Comprehensive Income.

Comparative Figures

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

Notes To and Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023 (cont'd)

		2023 $	2022 $
2	**FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Macquarie managed investments in listed entities	396,899	315,925
3	**TRADE RECEIVABLES & OTHER ASSETS**		
	Current		
	Trade debtors	94,514	222,114
	Less: provision for doubtful debts	-	-
		94,514	222,114
	Other assets		
	Other debtors and prepayments	10,999	31,937
		105,513	254,051
4	**TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Current		
	Trade creditors	20,441	11,916
	Accrued expenses	178,665	101,576
	GST and PAYG liablities	66,483	52,827
		265,589	166,319
5	**PROVISIONS**		
	Current		
	Provision for holiday pay	129,482	69,546
	Provision for time-in-lieu	4,665	2,984
	Provision for long service leave	14,063	4,616
		148,210	77,146
	Non-Current		
	Provision for long service leave	2,220	2,220

6 RESERVES

The reserve balance reflects unrealised gains recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income.

7 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of Cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at bank	2,716,365	2,040,361

Minus18 Foundation Ltd

Notes To and Forming Part of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023 (cont'd)

		2023 $	2022 $
7	**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (cont'd)**		
(b)	**Reconciliation of Net Cash provided by Operating Activities to Operating Surplus / (Deficit)**		
	Operating Surplus	390,395	633,517
	Non Cash Flows in Operating Surplus / (Deficit):		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	22,480	616
	Finance charges on AASB 16 lease liability	2,942	730
	Change in Operating Assets & Liabilities:		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and income in advance	115,808	83,169
	(Decrease)/increase in trade creditors and accruals	99,270	49,075
	(Decrease)/increase in employee entitlements	71,064	15,606
	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	701,959	782,713

8 MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2023, the Company had 7 members resulting in a total guarantee of $70.

9 OPERATING RESULT

Included in operating result are the following items of operating expenses:

	2023	2022
Remuneration of auditors (Stannards Accountants and Advisors)		
- Review of financial report services	4,500	4,250

Minus18 Foundation Ltd

Directors' Declaration

The Directors have determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The Directors declare that:

1 The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:

a. Comply with Accounting Standards as described in Note 1 to the financial statements and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

b. Give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 of the financial statements.

2 In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee and in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulations 2022.

Charles Hammersla

Chair Charles Hammersla

Treasurer Timothy Dart

Dated: 14 October 2023

STANNARDS

Independent Audit Report
To the Members of Minus18 Foundation Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Minus18 Foundation Limited, ("the Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and 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 directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Minus 18 Foundation Ltd is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1; and
b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and complying with the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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 independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, 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 audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Stannards Accountants and Advisors

James Dickson
Director

Date: 18 October 2023