

Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June

2023



Queensland Aboriginal and
Islander Health Council

ABN: 97 111 116 762

Acknowledgement

We acknowledge and wholly support all Traditional Owners for their continuing connection to this country and their communities. We recognise their continuing connection to these lands and waters, and thank them for protecting this country and its ecosystems since time immemorial. We pay respect to them and to their Elders past, present and emerging.

Artwork: *Connecting Community*, Mandy Draper © 2022.



The Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council (QAIHC) is a public company that is limited by guarantee. QAIHC is registered as a charity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission. The responsibility for this annual report rests with QAIHC.

Chairperson: Matthew Cooke

Chief Executive Officer: Cleveland Fagan

ABN: 97 111 116 762

Auditor: Mazars Audit (QLD) Pty Limited

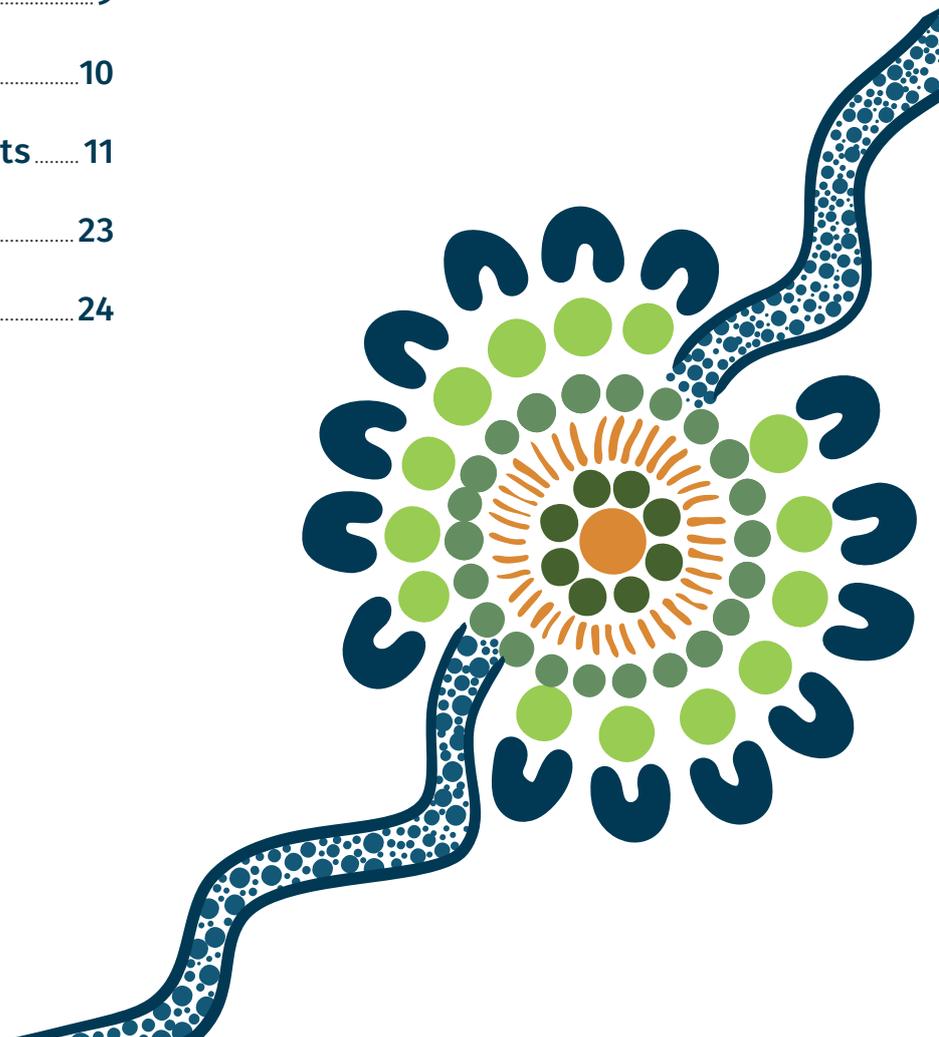
Report Period: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023



We view sustainability as way of doing business. We respect the Earth and our forests as well as our staff, suppliers, local communities and our Members. This report has been printed on ecoStar+, an environmentally responsible paper. ecoStar+ has been made Carbon Neutral and the fibre source is FSC (CoC) Recycled certified. ecoStar+ is manufactured from 100% post consumer recycled paper in a process chlorine free environment under the ISO 14001 environmental management system.

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Directors Report

The Directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

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

- Matthew Cooke
- Suzanne Andrews
(Resigned 6 December 2022)
- Sheryl Lawton
- David Collins
- James Cripps
(Resigned 6 December 2022)
- Adrian Carson
- Stevan Ober
- Debra Malthouse
(Appointed 23 September 2022)
- Rachel Atkinson
(Appointed 12 April 2023)
- Dorothy Smith
(Appointed 12 April 2023)

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

Principal Activities

During the year, the principal activities of Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council was to promote, develop and expand the provision of health services through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community controlled health care services in Queensland.

Short-term and Long-term Objective

The company's short-term objectives are to:

- to promote, develop and expand the provision of health services through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community controlled primary health care services in Queensland.
- Build the capacity of member organisations and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in relation to planning, development and provision of health services to their communities; and
- Assessing health needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and taking steps to meet identified needs.

The company's long-term objective is to:

- support and drive a sustainable and responsive Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled Health Sector in Queensland, recognised by governments and other service providers as an essential, valued and preferred partner, and to enhance primary health care provision more broadly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, families and communities. This objective will be achieved through work identified in QAIHC's 3 year strategic plan 2021-2024.

Strategic Priorities

QAIHC's four Strategic Priorities:

- 1. Statewide impact**
Having a voice at a state and national level to deliver the best outcomes for First Nations Queenslanders.
- 2. Local impact**
Supporting our Members on the ground to make an impact in their community.
- 3. Impact through partnerships**
Partnering for success across service delivery, research and corporate services.
- 4. Making a sustainable future impact**
Investing in innovative programs and emerging leaders to ensure long term sustainability.

Board Meetings

During the financial year, seven (7) Board meetings of Directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

Director	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Matthew Cooke	7	7
Suzanne Andrews	2	1
Sheryl Lawton	7	7
David Collins	7	7
James Cripps	2	1
Adrian Carson	7	5
Stevan Ober	7	7
Debra Malthouse	5	5
Rachel Atkinson	2	1
Dorothy Smith	2	2

Company Guarantee

The company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company 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 total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$330 (2022: \$330).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* can be found below.

mazars

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Auditor's independence declaration to the Directors' of Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council

As lead auditor for the audit of Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council for the year ended 30 June 2023, 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.

Mazars Assurance Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company: 338599

Michael Georghiou
Director
Brisbane, 23 November 2023

Information on Directors



Matthew Cooke

(BAILAI)
CHAIRPERSON

Matthew Cooke is the Chief Executive Officer of Gladstone Region Aboriginal and Islander Community Controlled Health Service Ltd, trading as Nhulundu Health Service.

Matthew is a proud Aboriginal and South Sea Islander from the Bailai (Byellee) people in Gladstone, Central Queensland. Matthew has a background in serving the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community-Controlled Health Sector as both a Director and CEO over the past 15 years. Mr Cooke is currently the Chief Executive Officer for the Gladstone Region Aboriginal and Islander Community Controlled Health Service Limited t/a Nhulundu Health Service and Executive Chairperson of the First Nations Bailai, Gurang, Gooreng Gooreng, Taribelang Bunda People Aboriginal Corporation.

Matthew is actively involved in all aspects of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander affairs at national, state, regional and local levels. In 2007 he was named Young Leader in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health, in 2008 received the Deadly Vibe Young Leader Award and in 2011 received the Australian Institute of Management 2011 Young Manager of the Year Award—Gladstone.



Rachel Atkinson

(YORTA YORTA)
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

Rachel is a proud Yorta Yorta woman who has dedicated her working life to improving the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Rachel has extensive lived experience in working in rural, remote and regional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. This includes over 25 years' experience as CEO of large community-based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations delivering health and social services. She has been CEO of PICC since its incorporation in 2007, and has overseen its growth to become the larger service provider and employer on Palm Island.

Rachel is currently Chair of the Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Protection Peak, a board member and community representative of the Queensland First Children and Families Board, Co-Chair of Family Matters Queensland and a Director of the SNAICC National Executive. She has previously served as the Board Chair of the Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council (QAIHC), and is currently serving as the Deputy Chair of QAIHC.



Debra Malthouse

(TAGALAG/EWAMIAN/JIDDABUL)
REGIONAL DIRECTOR FAR
NORTH QUEENSLAND

Deb Malthouse was appointed to the QAIHC board in October of 2022. She joined Apunipima Cape York Health Council in the role of Executive Manager Organisation Development in August 2020.

In January 2021, Deb was appointed the role of Chief Executive Officer. She brings a wealth of experience to her roles having worked for many years in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander affairs in community controlled Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and state and commonwealth government departments.

Deb has spent the majority of her working life in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health, she has also worked in the areas of child protection, legal services, native title, women's crisis services and housing. Deb is a strong advocate of the community controlled health model and is passionate about improving the health and wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.



Dorothy Smith

(BIRRI GUBBA/BINDAL/MER)
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
NORTH & NORTH WEST QLD

Dorothy Smith has been a director of QAIHC since April of 2023.

She comes to QAIHC via her position as Director of the Townsville Aboriginal and Islander Health Service where she was elected to the board in July of 2020. Dorothy holds a Bachelor of Psychological Sciences from James Cook University.

Dorothy is currently the Coordinator of the Women's Healing Service for Palm Island Community Company. She is the Vice President of Kindergarten Headstart; member of the Townsville University Hospital Indigenous Advisory Council; and founding member and Vice Chair of the First Nations Reference Group for Qld Police Service and worked in the Queensland Police Service, Queensland Health and Child Safety sector for the last 15 years. Dorothy represented Australia and Indigenous Australia in Oztag.



Stevan Ober

(BUTCHULLA/BADTJALA)
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
CENTRAL QLD

Stevan Ober is the Chief Executive Officer of Galangoor Duwalami Primary Health Care Service in Fraser Coast and has over 25 years' experience in the Queensland Government, health and the community-control sector.

Stevan is a member of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Advisory Council (Wide Bay HHS), a member of the St Stephen's Private Hospital Advisory Committee and a former member of the Statewide Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Alcohol and Drug Committee.

He is also a current serving member of Marine Rescue Queensland (Hervey Bay squadron) and has been awarded the National Medal for Service from the Governor-General of Australia.



Sheryl Lawton

(BIDJARA)
REGIONAL DIRECTOR SOUTH
AND SOUTH WEST QLD

Sheryl Lawton has been the Chief Executive Officer of Charleville and Western Areas Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Health Services Limited (CWAATSICH) for the past 23 years.

Throughout Sheryl's career she has been instrumental in the establishment of the Aboriginal Child Care Agency (ACCA) of Southwest Queensland and importantly the ongoing development and growth of CWAATSICH. It is through her ongoing dedication, commitment and hard work that has seen CWAATSICH expand service delivery and become the lead service provider of comprehensive primary health care within the far southwest region.

Sheryl is passionate in ensuring the future of the Aboriginal Community-Controlled Health Sector and is committed to improving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life expectancy.



David Collins

(GOONGARRIE/MARDIGAN)
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
SOUTH EAST QLD

David Collins is the Chief Executive Officer of Yulu-Burri-Ba Aboriginal Corporation for Community Health. Yulu-Burri-Ba (YBB) covers the Southern bayside areas of Brisbane and includes the Redland Bay council areas and is based on Stradbroke Island.

David has over 50 years of experience in the First Nations community including involvement in the many community organisations in and around South East Queensland where he served on many Boards.

David's background includes eight years with the Black Community Housing Service, 30 years with the Commonwealth Government starting with Centrelink and finishing with Aboriginal Hostels Limited—where he served 25 years as the State Manager for Queensland. During this period, David helped establish and monitor many community hostels for local communities.

Since his retirement from AHL, David has spent the last seven years as the CEO of YBB. Although new to the health portfolio, David brings experience in many areas of First Nations governance.



Adrian Carson

(COBBLE COBBLE)
SKILLS-BASED
DIRECTOR

Adrian Carson is a Cobble Cobble man from Queensland's Western Downs Region. He was born and bred on Turrbal, Jagera and Quandamooka country in South East Queensland.

Adrian is the CEO of the Institute for Urban Indigenous Health, a Community-Controlled Health Organisation and has held this role for more than 11 years.

He is a former CEO of QAIHC, former Board Member of Brisbane ATSICHS and is a founding member of Galangoor Duwalami Healthcare Service.

Adrian has held senior policy and program roles within both the Queensland and Australian Governments and served on various committees, including most recently the Queensland Reform Planning Group and the Primary Health Care Reform Steering Committee. He is a Board Member of the Metro North HHS. Adrian holds a Graduate Certificate in Health Service Management from Griffith University and is completing a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Queensland.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ending 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue	3	13,736,527	20,109,698
Other income	3	2,228,128	1,575,277
Employee expense	4	(6,732,055)	(5,262,260)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(927,742)	(877,834)
Interest expense on leased assets		(47,018)	(100,236)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	4	-	-
Repairs, maintenance and vehicle running expenses		(76,620)	(46,434)
Fuel, light and power expense		(105,438)	(60,800)
Training expense		(16,723)	(10,551)
Audit, legal and consultancy fees		(624,535)	(930,073)
Marketing expenses		(74,510)	(420,486)
Bank charges & fees		(5,361)	(5,273)
Catering expense		(78,950)	(108,070)
Cleaning, waste removal & security		(117,236)	(87,381)
Computer maintenance & software expense		(152,712)	(151,385)
Dues & subscriptions expense		(33,667)	(10,080)
Fringe benefits tax expense		-	(2,737)
Insurance expense		(40,238)	(34,201)
Printing, postage, stationary & storage		(65,188)	(194,289)
Program expenses		(2,206,816)	(9,126,821)
Repairs & maintenance expense		(152,654)	(121,762)
Recruitment expenses		(237,822)	(33,728)
Staff uniforms & amenities		(25,834)	(49,523)
Seminars, conferences & venue fees		(73,220)	(85,109)
Travel, accommodation & meals		(679,340)	(412,323)
Travel - allowances		(137,084)	(75,162)
Telephone, internet & website expense		(82,100)	(88,144)
Unexpended grants		(3,068,066)	(1,889,160)
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of asset		324	-
Current year surplus before income tax		204,050	1,501,153
Tax expense		-	-
Net current year surplus		204,050	1,501,153
Net current year surplus attributable to members of the entity		204,050	1,501,153

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

For the year ending 30 June 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,709,403	8,071,166
Receivables	2,805,857	585,236
Prepayments and other receivables	190,628	160,033
Total Current Assets	9,705,888	8,816,435
Non-current Assets		
Plant and equipment	250,013	315,146
Right of use — leased assets	806,649	1,358,587
Total Non-Current Assets	1,056,662	1,673,733
TOTAL ASSETS	10,762,550	10,490,168
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,296,754	1,401,313
Contract liabilities	3,038,532	2,237,701
Provisions	453,398	432,710
Lease liabilities	430,208	859,255
Total Current Liabilities	5,218,892	4,930,979
Non-current Liabilities		
Provisions	72,060	85,068
Lease liabilities	452,454	659,027
Total Non-current Liabilities	524,514	744,095
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,743,406	5,675,074
NET ASSETS	5,019,144	4,815,094
EQUITY		
Retained earnings	5,019,144	4,815,094
TOTAL EQUITY	5,019,144	4,815,094

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ending 30 June 2023

	Note	Retained Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021		3,313,941	3,313,941
Comprehensive income			
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity		1,501,153	1,501,153
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		1,501,153	1,501,153
Balance at 30 June 2022		4,815,094	4,815,094
Balance at 1 July 2022		4,815,094	4,815,094
Comprehensive income			
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity		204,050	204,050
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		204,050	204,050
Balance at 30 June 2023		5,019,144	5,019,144

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ending 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Commonwealth, state and local government grants		11,472,097	18,537,890
Receipts from donations, bequests and raffles		2,159,338	2,804,750
Payments to suppliers and employees		(14,081,892)	(19,284,490)
Interest received		82,328	2,855
Interest paid		(47,018)	(100,236)
Net cash generated from operating activities	17	(415,147)	1,960,769
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		442	-
Payment for plant and equipment		(311,434)	(494,822)
Net cash used in investing activities		(310,992)	(494,822)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for leased assets		(635,621)	(393,003)
Net cash used in financing activities		(635,621)	(393,003)
Net increase in cash held		(1,361,763)	1,072,944
Cash on hand at beginning of the financial year		8,071,166	6,998,222
Cash on hand at end of the financial year	5	6,709,403	8,071,166

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The financial statements cover QUEENSLAND ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER HEALTH COUNCIL as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. QUEENSLAND ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER HEALTH COUNCIL is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 23 November 2023 by the directors of the company.

Note 1: Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical cost 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.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and Other Income

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability. None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

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

Specific revenue streams

Grant revenue

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 methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Professional services

The Company earns revenue from provision of professional services, incorporating consulting advice. Revenue is recognised over time in the accounting period when services are rendered. Fee arrangements include fixed fee arrangements, unconditional fee for service arrangements ("time and materials") and variable fee arrangements. For fixed fee arrangements, revenue is recognised based on the stage of completion with reference to the actual services provided as a proportion of the total services expected to be provided under the contract. The stage of completion is tracked on a contract by contract basis using a milestone based approach. Estimates of revenues (including interim billing), costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

In fee for service contracts, revenue is recognised up to the amount of fees that the Company is entitled to invoice for services performed to date based on contracted rates. The Company estimates fees for variable fee arrangements using a most likely amount approach on a contract by contract basis. Management makes a detailed assessment of the amount

of revenue expected to be received and variable consideration is included in revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal. The Company has determined that no significant financing component exists in respect of the professional services revenue streams since the period between when the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less. A receivable in relation to these services is recognised when a bill has been invoiced, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Other income

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

(b) Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all plant and equipment, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	10% - 33%
Communication equipment	33%
Computing equipment	33% - 40%
Artwork	N/A
Leasehold improvements	22% - 50%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised as income in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(c) Leases

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

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.

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.

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.

Exceptions to lease accounting

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

(d) Financial Instruments

(i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

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).

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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 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.

(iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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 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.

(v) *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.

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.

(vi) *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.

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 finance lease liabilities.

(e) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee provisions

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee provisions

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefits expense.

The Company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(f) Cash on Hand

Cash on hand includes 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.

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(i) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(j) Intangible Assets

Software

Software is initially recognised at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Software has an estimated useful life of between 3 and 4 years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of reporting period.

(l) Comparative Figures

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

(m) 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.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

(o) Economic Dependence

The Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council is dependent on the Departments of Health (Federal & State), National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation and National Indigenous Australians Agency for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe these Departments will not continue to support the Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council.

(p) New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

A number of new standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2022 and earlier application is permitted. However the Company has not early adopted the new and amended standards and interpretations in preparing these financial statements as these are not significant to the Company.

Note 3: Revenue and Other Income

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Revenue from (non-reciprocal) government grants and other grants		
– Federal Government Grants – Department of Health/National Indigenous Australians Agency	2,058,169	2,278,011
– State Government Grants – Queensland Health	2,414,067	10,716,242
– James Cook University	104,000	237,001
– My Health for Life (Diabetes Queensland)	190,000	190,000
– Australian Digital Health Agency	235,000	164,963
– Other Grants	456,921	39,000
– GPTQ (Central & Southern QLD Training Consortium)	54,300	108,600
– Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	-	20,000
– BHP COVID Flexible Funding	-	454,545
– Royal Australian College of Physicians	136,502	56,250
– National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation	4,078,138	3,821,111
– Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships	1,745,000	251,000
– Western Queensland Primary Health Network	-	201,166
– Unexpended Grants	2,182,101	1,568,955
	20,106,844	9,733,724
Other revenue		
– Interest received on investments in government and fixed interest securities	82,328	2,855
	82,328	2,855
Total revenue	13,736,527	20,109,698
Other income		
– Rental income	334,933	313,491
– Insurance Recoveries	-	44,676
– Business Quality Centre	1,403,280	938,052
– Reimbursements	375,492	224,063
– Miscellaneous Income	114,423	54,995
Total other income	2,228,452	1,575,277
TOTAL REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME	15,964,979	21,684,975

Note 4: Surplus for the year

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Suplus for the year includes the following:		
Employee benefits expense:		
– Provision – Annual Leave	27,234	(8,093)
– Provision – Long Service Leave	(19,503)	(68,868)
– Superannuation Expense	554,468	465,927
– Wages & Salaries Expense	6,137,390	4,844,942
– Workcover Expense	32,466	28,353
Total employee benefits expense	6,732,055	5,262,260
Depreciation and amortisation:		
– plant and equipment	130,114	111,541
– leased assets	797,628	766,292
Total depreciation and amortisation	927,742	877,834
Bad and doubtful debts:		
– trade and other receivables	-	-

Note 5: Cash on Hand

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	6,709,403	8,071,166
Total cash on hand as stated in the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows	6,709,403	8,071,166

Note 6: Trade and Other Receivables

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Accounts receivable	2,775,261	561,581
Expected credit losses	(6,214)	(6,214)
	2,769,047	555,367
Other receivables	36,810	29,870
Total current accounts receivable and other receivables	2,805,857	585,237

Note 7: Other Current Assets

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Accrued Income	54,300	153,485
Prepayments	105,733	145,292
	160,033	298,777

Note 8: Plant and Equipment

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
a. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	397,674	377,692
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(277,682)</u>	<u>(239,329)</u>
	<u>119,992</u>	<u>138,363</u>
Communication Equipment		
At cost	120,652	99,257
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(80,777)</u>	<u>(56,766)</u>
	<u>39,875</u>	<u>42,490</u>
Computing Equipment		
At cost	420,143	410,705
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(386,238)</u>	<u>(358,559)</u>
	<u>33,905</u>	<u>52,147</u>
Artwork		
At cost	12,748	12,748
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>12,748</u>	<u>12,748</u>
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	44,673	44,673
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(26,874)</u>	<u>(12,546)</u>
	<u>17,799</u>	<u>32,128</u>
Total plant and equipment	<u>224,319</u>	<u>277,876</u>
b. INTANGIBLES		
In-house Software		
At cost	131,988	118,169
Less accumulated amortisation	<u>(106,294)</u>	<u>(80,899)</u>
Total intangibles	<u>25,694</u>	<u>37,270</u>

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Leashold Improvement	Artwork	In-house Software	Plant & Equipment	Computers & Communication IT Equipment	Communication Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2022							
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,965	12,748	54,426	156,396	66,644	23,356	329,535
Additions at cost	23,376	-	8,243	15,992	12,838	37,561	98,010
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(428)	(428)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(7,213)	-	(25,399)	(34,025)	(27,335)	(17,999)	(111,971)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>32,128</u>	<u>12,748</u>	<u>37,270</u>	<u>138,363</u>	<u>52,147</u>	<u>42,490</u>	<u>315,146</u>
2023							
Balance at the beginning of the year	32,128	12,748	37,270	138,363	52,147	42,490	315,146
Additions at cost	-	-	13,819	19,982	10,130	21,396	65,327
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(347)	-	(347)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(14,329)	-	(25,395)	(38,353)	(28,027)	(24,011)	(130,114)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>17,799</u>	<u>12,748</u>	<u>25,694</u>	<u>119,992</u>	<u>33,904</u>	<u>39,875</u>	<u>250,012</u>

Note 9: Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CURRENT			
Accounts payable		30,957	287,217
Other current payables		8,631	8,414
Other payables		201,064	172,270
Provisions		64,100	64,100
Accrued Expenses		773,009	667,253
Deposits Held		-	-
GST Collected		379,408	202,538
GST Paid		(160,416)	(481)
	9(a)	<u>1,296,754</u>	<u>1,401,312</u>
(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as accounts payable and other payables			
Accounts payable and other payables:			
– Total current		1,296,754	1,401,312
– Total non-current		-	-
		<u>1,296,754</u>	<u>1,401,312</u>
Less other payables (net amount of GST payable)		(218,992)	(202,057)
Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables		<u>1,077,761</u>	<u>1,199,255</u>

Note 10: Contract Liabilities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Deferred income	720	3,600
Unexpended Grants – Government Departments	2,985,812	1,757,324
Grants Received in Advance	52,000	476,777
	<u>3,038,532</u>	<u>2,237,701</u>

Note 11: Employee Provisions

	2023 \$	2022 \$
CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: annual leave	426,020	398,888
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave	27,378	33,823
	<u>453,398</u>	<u>432,710</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave	72,060	85,068
	<u>72,060</u>	<u>85,068</u>
	<u>525,458</u>	<u>517,779</u>
Analysis of total provisions:	Employee Benefits	Total
Opening balance at 1 July 2022	517,778	517,778
Additional provisions raised during the year	663,176	663,176
Amounts used	(655,496)	(655,496)
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>525,458</u>	<u>525,458</u>

Employee Provisions

Employee provisions represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the 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 company 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 upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 3(e).

Note 12: Leased Assets and Liabilities

Right of use – leased assets	Buildings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Plant & equipment \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2023				
Balance at beginning of the year	1,258,776	1,113	98,698	1,358,587
Additions	-	126,980	119,823	246,803
Disposals	-	(1,113)	-	(1,113)
Less: Depreciation charge	(722,907)	(17,317)	(57,404)	(797,628)
Balance at 30 June 2023	535,869	109,663	161,117	806,649

Lease liabilities

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

	< 1 year \$	1-5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total undiscounted lease liabilities \$	Lease liabilities included in Statement of Financial Position \$
Year ended 30 June 2023					
Lease liabilities	481,833	475,077	-	965,910	
Lease liabilities – current					430,208
Lease liabilities – non current					452,454
					882,661
Year ended 30 June 2022					
Lease liabilities	962,366	691,978	-	1,654,344	
Lease liabilities – current					859,255
Lease liabilities – non current					659,027
					1,518,282

Note 13: Commitments and Contingencies

As at 30 June 2023, the Company did not have any commitments or contingencies (2022: \$550,000).

Note 14: Events After the Reporting Period

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

Note 15: Key Management Personnel Disclosures

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel.

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company was \$1,250,243 (2022: \$1,240,469)

Directors are not entitled to and did not receive benefits during the year other than accommodation, meals and travel reimbursements relating to duties as directors.

Note 16: Related Party Transactions

Directors Remuneration and Related Party Transactions

- The Directors did not enter into any transactions with the company during the year (2022: None).
- The Directors received no remuneration from the company during the year (2022: None).
- Gladstone Regional Aboriginal and Islander Community Controlled Health Services (GRAICCHS) receives \$40,000 annually (2022: \$40,000) as reimbursement for Matthew Cooke as Chief Executive Officer of GRAICCHS for undertaking the role of Chairperson for Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council.

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

Note 17: Financial Risk Management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long-term investments, receivables and payables, and lease liabilities.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6,709,403	8,071,166
Trade and other receivables	6	<u>2,805,857</u>	<u>585,237</u>
Total financial assets		<u>9,515,260</u>	<u>8,656,403</u>
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
– Trade and other payables	9(a)	1,077,762	1,199,255
– Contract liabilities	10	3,038,532	2,237,701
– Lease liabilities	12	<u>882,661</u>	<u>1,518,282</u>
Total financial liabilities		<u>4,998,954</u>	<u>4,955,238</u>

Financial Risk Management Policies

The finance, risk and audit committee (FRAC) is responsible for monitoring and managing the company's compliance with its risk management strategy and consists of senior Board members. The finance committee's overall risk management strategy is to assist the company in meeting its financial targets while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the finance committee on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Note 18: Schedule of Grants – Government Funding Bodies

Grant Receipts (financial year)	c/f		Expended 2023	c/f		Net Surplus 2023
	Unexpended 2022	Released 2023		Unexpended 2023	Released 2023	
Department of Health – Federal						
IHWT Traineeship	763,323	602,425	726,382	639,366	-	-
IHWT Administration	275,429	200,808	447,425	28,812	-	-
Total	1,038,752	803,233	1,173,807	668,178		-
Department of Health – State (QLD)						
Secretariat Project	-	334,439	334,439	-	-	-
Immunisation Project	82,254	370,347	452,601	-	-	-
AOD Connecting Community	-	191,062	191,062	-	-	-
TORCH	92,587	537,879	512,237	118,229	-	-
Growing Deadly Families	-	200,000	20,334	179,666	-	-
Mornington Island Health Council	-	652,365	652,365	-	-	-
Breakthrough Ice Education	-	127,975	127,975	-	-	-
Total	174,842	2,414,067	2,291,013	297,896		-
National Indigenous Australians Agency (Federal)						
Social Emotional & Wellbeing Project	-	1,255,017	1,169,527	85,490	-	-
Total	-	1,255,017	1,169,527	85,490		-
National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation						
Primary Health	-	3,157,354	3,157,354	-	-	-
Ear Health Coordinator	-	400,000	303,861	96,139	-	-
NDIS Ready	52,775	-	52,775	-	-	-
BBV STI	51,518	100,000	151,518	-	-	-
COVID	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
Care & Support	-	140,568	104,850	35,718	-	-
Culture Care Connect	-	46,075	34,841	11,234	-	-
Trusted Indigenous Facilitator	-	183,875	37,050	146,825	-	-
Total	104,293	4,127,872	3,942,248	289,916		-
Total	1,317,886	8,600,188	8,576,595	1,341,480		-

Note 19: Schedule of Grants – Other Organisations

Grant Receipts (financial year)	c/f		Expended 2023	c/f		Net Surplus 2023
	Unexpended 2022	Released 2023		Unexpended 2023	Released 2023	
Royal Australian College of Medical Practitioners	11,731	136,502	148,232	-	-	-
GPTQ (Central & Southern QLD Training Consortium)	62,416	54,300	116,716	-	-	-
James Cook University	61,167	104,000	165,167	-	-	-
Diabetes Queensland	-	190,000	137,798	52,202	-	-
Australian Digital Health Agency	-	235,000	163,434	71,566	-	-
Family Drug Support	19,000	6,921	25,921	-	-	-
Primary Health Networks - WQ	56,936	1,625	58,561	-	-	-
QLD Health - Care Coordination	424,777	-	424,777	-	-	-
HHS - CCSC Branding	-	410,000	410,000	-	-	-
Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	228,188	1,745,000	492,623	1,480,565	-	-
Lowitja Institute	-	40,000	-	40,000	-	-
Total	864,215	2,923,348	2,143,230	1,644,332		-

Note 20: Auditors' Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor of the Company, Mazars Assurance Pty Ltd for auditing the financial statements is \$25,000 (2022: \$22,547)

Note 21: Company Details

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

QUEENSLAND ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER HEALTH COUNCIL
36 Russell Street
SOUTH BRISBANE, QLD 4101

Note 22: Members' Guarantee

The Company 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 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2023, the number of members was 33 (2022: 33).

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the registered entity declare that, in the Directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 23, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Director: Matthew Cooke

Date: 23 November 2023

Signature: 



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Independent Audit Report to the members of Queensland Aboriginal & Islander Health Council

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Queensland Aboriginal & Islander Health Council (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year 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 the Company is in accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commissions Act 2012, including:

- (i) 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 then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Requirements 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 Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other Information

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors Report 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 Directors

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the ACNC Act and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Mazars Assurance Pty Ltd
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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 the 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 Company'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. 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 Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Mazars Assurance Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company: 338599

Michael Georghiou
Director
Brisbane, 23 November 2023

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**Queensland Aboriginal
and Islander Health
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