

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
LIMITED**

A.B.N. 51 056 424 184

**FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY LIMITED

A.B.N. 51 056 424 184

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the year ended 30 June 2026.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Prof Eng Hooi Ooi	Dr Julia Crawford	Dr Kerwin Shannon
Dr Aoife McGarvey (resigned 30/08/25)	Dr Eric Khoo (resigned 30/08/25)	Dr Felix Sim
Prof Camile Farah	Mr Glen Ramos	Dr Sophie Flaming
Dr Merran Findlay	Ms Tracey Nicholls	Dr Sally Ng
	Dr Francisco MacArthur (appointed 30/08/25)	Dr Paloma Chehade
Dr Johnathon Wake (appointed 30/08/25)	Dr Yan Shan Chee (appointed 30/08/25)	

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

OPERATING RESULTS

The surplus of the Society for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$216,174 (2025: surplus \$133,007).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

A review of the operations of the Society during the financial year and the results of those operations are as follows:

- The principal activities of the Society during the financial year consisted of promoting the practice of Head and Neck Oncology, educating medical colleagues and the public about our specialty, and fostering research and to seek optimal treatment outcomes for our patients.
- No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the financial year.
- No significant change in the Society's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

SHORT TERM AND LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

The company's short term and long-term objectives are:

- To promote the practice of Head and Neck Oncology
- To educate medical colleagues and the public about our specialty
- To foster research and to seek optimal treatment outcomes for our patients

STRATEGIES

To achieve its stated objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

- The directors operate the company in a prudent and conservative fashion so as to ensure the continued financial viability of the company which allows for the continuation of research, treatment and prevention of cancers and diseases of the head and neck in human beings.

The company fosters working partnerships with both local and international bodies who have similar aims in order to achieve its stated objectives.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY LIMITED

A.B.N. 51 056 424 184

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The company measures its performance on the basis of sound financial results through prudent management of limited resources and the promotion of research into Head and Neck Oncology. The longer term measurement of this success is seen in better patient outcomes for the general public.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

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

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

There are no likely developments in the operations of the Society, which are expected to affect the results of the Society's operations in subsequent financial years.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Society's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

DIVIDENDS

The company is limited by guarantee and the Constitution does not permit the distribution of dividends to its members.

No dividends have been paid, declared or proposed by the company since the commencement of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the commencement of the financial year no director of the Society has received or become entitled to receive, a benefit because of a contract that the director, a firm of which the director is a member, or an entity in which the director has a substantial financial interest, has made with:

- The company, or
- An entity that the company controlled or a body corporate that was related to the company, when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive, the benefit.

OPTIONS

The company does not have a share capital as it is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, no options over interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

INSURANCE OF SOCIETY LIABILITY

During the financial year, the Society paid a premium to insure the association for legal liability in respect of the activities of the company. Disclosure of the terms of the policy are prohibited by the terms of the policy.

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Society or intervene in any proceedings to which the Society is party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Society for all or any part of those proceedings. The Society was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

During the year ended 30 June 2026, 6 meetings of the company's directors were held.

For each director, particulars of the relevant numbers of meetings held and attended during the year of directorship are shown below:

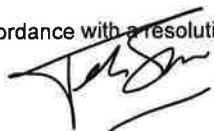
Director	Meetings Eligible To Attend	Meetings Attended
Eng Ooi	4	4
Merran Findlay	4	4
Camile Farah	4	4
Felix Sim	4	4
Julia Crawford	4	4
Aoife McGravey	2	2
Tracey Nicholls	4	4
Glen Ramos	4	3
Paloma Chehade	4	3
Sophie Flemming	4	3
Sally NG	4	1
Eric Khoo	1	1
Francisco Macarthur	3	3
Lessandra Chee	3	2
Gordon Elliott	3	3
Kerwin Shannon	4	4

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, clause 4.1 of the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2026 the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$1,890.

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5.

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

Director:



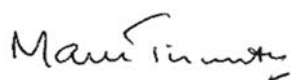
Dated this 18 day of August 2026

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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A.B.N. 51 056 424 184**

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2026 there has been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor's independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit



**MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT**

North Sydney, dated this 18th August 2026

TINWORTH & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the attached financial report of Australian and New Zealand Head and Neck Cancer Society Ltd ("the entity") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of recognised income and expenditure, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the Directors' Report.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Australian and New Zealand Head and Neck Cancer Society Limited is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act), including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, and 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 Directors in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standard 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 of our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and ANC Act 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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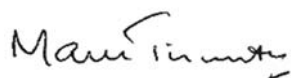
LEVEL 2, 66 BERRY ST NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 | P (02) 9922 4644 | F (02) 9959 3642 | ABN 43 624 513 140

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

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 misstatements 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 of our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 directors' internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the company's use of going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieved fair representation.

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.



MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, dated this 18th August 2026

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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A.B.N. 51 056 424 184

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

- 1 The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 25 are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012:
 - (a) comply with accounting standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date
- 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 Board of Directors.

Director:



Dated this 18 day of August 2026

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
Revenue	2	696,996	634,698
Administration expenses		(103,315)	(84,002)
Conference expenses		<u>(377,507)</u>	<u>(417,689)</u>
Profit (loss) before income tax	3	216,174	133,007
Income tax expense	1	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit (loss) attributable to members of the entity		216,174	133,007
Other comprehensive income after income tax		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>216,174</u>	<u>133,007</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to members of the entity		<u>216,174</u>	<u>133,007</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2026**

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,126,635	842,808
Trade and other receivables	5	6,648	48,555
Other current assets	6	<u>4,990</u>	<u>19,760</u>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,138,273</u>	<u>911,123</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,138,273</u>	<u>911,123</u>
 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	<u>436,739</u>	<u>425,763</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>436,739</u>	<u>425,763</u>
 TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>436,739</u>	<u>425,763</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>701,534</u>	<u>485,360</u>
 EQUITY			
Retained earnings		<u>701,534</u>	<u>485,360</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>701,534</u>	<u>485,360</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	Note	2026	2025
RETAINED EARNINGS		\$	\$
Balance as at beginning of the year		485,360	352,353
Profit (Loss) attributable to members		<u>216,174</u>	<u>133,007</u>
Balance as at the end of the year		<u>701,534</u>	<u>485,360</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	Note	2026 \$	2025 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Members' & customers' receipts		722,975	601,437
Interest received		15,928	17,995
Payments to suppliers & donations		<u>(455,076)</u>	<u>(372,840)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	13	<u>283,827</u>	<u>246,592</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		283,827	246,592
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		<u>842,808</u>	<u>596,216</u>
Cash at the end of the financial year	4	<u>1,126,635</u>	<u>842,808</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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A.B.N. 51 056 424 184**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report is a general-purpose financial report and covers the Australian and New Zealand Head and Neck Cancer Society Limited, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Australian and New Zealand Head and Neck Cancer Society Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 28th August 2026 by the directors of the Entity.

The general-purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012 and Australian Accounting Standards – reduced disclosure requirements and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historic costs, modified, where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Income Tax

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

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of an asset.

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 the 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 receivable 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 applies
- Held for trading, or
- Initially designated as at fair value through profit and loss

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

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

Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate 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 exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income
- Fair value through profit and loss

Measurement is 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 when 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 principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when 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 principal amount outstanding on specified dates: and
- the business model for managing the financial asset 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 condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

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

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.
- It is in accordance to the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that was part of the entity of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

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

Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

- It is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

De-recognition

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. An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantial 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 derecognized 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 of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of 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

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 the profit or loss.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Loss allowance is not recognised for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the company 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 instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

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

Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

- If there has been 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.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the company recognise 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.

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 cost 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 recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their liability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

Revenue

The Company is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or Income per AASB 1058: *Income for Not-for-Profit Entities*.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, where upon initial recognition of an asset, the Association is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised, with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

Membership revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and is brought to account on receipts basis.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

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

Revenue (Cont'd)

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

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income 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 it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

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

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Service Tax ("GST").

Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the 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.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report 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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Key judgements

Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when and how the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specific in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/type, cost/value. Quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

Comparative figures

When required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current year.

Liability of Members'

The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, Clause 4.1 of the Constitution states that in the event of there being a deficiency of net assets on winding up each member and members within one year of ceasing to be members undertake to contribute a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars per person. As at 30 June 2026 the number of members was 189.

AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities

- The AASB has issued AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*. AASB 1060 defines the disclosure requirements for Tier 2 general purpose financial statements, as defined by Australian Accounting Standards, and serves as a replacement for the existing Reduced Disclosure Regime.

New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company

AASB 2020-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current.

The Entity adopted AASB 2020-1 which amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. It also clarifies the meaning of "settlement of a liability".

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2022-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The Entity adopted AASB 2022-6 which amends AASB 101 to improve the information an entity provides in its financial statements about liabilities from loan arrangements for which the entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting period is subject to the entity complying with conditions specified in the loan arrangement.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial report.

The Entity has adopted all amendments required for the year ended 30 June 2026. The Adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the financial report.

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
LIMITED
A.B.N. 51 056 424 184**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the Company

AASB 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 as the standard describing the primary financial statements and sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in AASB-compliant financial statements. Amongst other changes, it introduces the concept of the “management-defined performance measures” to financial statements and requires the classification of transactions presented within the statement of profit or loss within one of five categories – operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. It also provides enhanced requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of information.

The Entity plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2029. Management is currently assessing the impact the amendment will have on the financial statements once adopted.

AASB 2024-2: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

AASB 2024-2 amends AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify how the contractual cash flows from financial assets should be assessed when determining their classification. The amendment also clarifies the derecognition requirements of financial liabilities that are settled through electronic payment systems.

The Entity plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 30 June 2027. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

No other new and amended accounting standards not yet adopted are expected to have a material effect on the entity and will be adopted as required.

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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A.B.N. 51 056 424 184**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	2026 \$	2025 \$
2. Revenue		
Member subscriptions	63,151	60,082
Conference income	589,300	554,720
Interest received	14,945	18,189
Sponsorship income	29,600	-
Sundry	-	1,707
	<u>696,996</u>	<u>634,698</u>
3. Profit (Loss) from ordinary activities		
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax has been determined after:		
Conference expenses	377,507	417,689
Secretariat	<u>46,142</u>	<u>49,641</u>
4. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	727,424	459,339
Term deposit	<u>399,211</u>	<u>383,469</u>
	<u>1,126,635</u>	<u>842,808</u>
5. Trade and other receivables		
Accrued income	6,648	7,631
GST refundable	-	1,126
Other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>39,798</u>
	<u>6,648</u>	<u>48,555</u>
Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing loans and generally are receivable within 30 days.		
6. Other current assets		
Prepayments	<u>4,990</u>	<u>19,760</u>
7. Trade and other payables		
Current		
GST payable	3,739	-
Creditors & accruals	26,096	19,719
Conference holding – TEQ	370,000	370,000
Deferred income	<u>36,904</u>	<u>36,044</u>
	<u>436,739</u>	<u>425,763</u>

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	2026 \$	2025 \$
7 Trade and other payables (Cont'd)		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
Trade and other payables		
- total current	436,739	425,763
Less: deferred income	(36,904)	(36,044)
Less: GST payable	<u>(3,739)</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities as trade & other payables	<u>396,096</u>	<u>389,719</u>
No collateral has been pledged for any of the trade and other payables balances.		
8. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities		
The Directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities that are in existence at the date of the signing of this report.		
9. Events after the balance sheet date		
There has not arisen in the interval between end of financial period and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature, which in the opinion of the directors, will affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of these operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.		
10. Related party transactions		
No Director member receives directly or indirectly any fees, bonuses or other remuneration as a consequence of their appointment to the Board.		
11. Financial risk management		
Financial assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	1,126,635	842,808
Trade & other receivables	<u>6,648</u>	<u>8,676</u>
	<u>1,133,283</u>	<u>851,484</u>
Financial liabilities – net of GST payable		
Trade & other payables	<u>396,096</u>	<u>389,719</u>
	<u>396,096</u>	<u>389,719</u>
i. Treasury risk management		
A finance committee consisting of senior Board members meet on a regular basis to analyse currency and interest rate exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.		
ii. Financial risks		
The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.		
Interest rate risk		
All financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing except for the following:		
Cash assets at an average interest rate for the year of 1.52% (2025: 2.53%)		

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	2026	2025
	\$	\$

11. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Foreign currency risk

The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- managing credit risk related to financial assets
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within one year	
Financial liabilities due for payment:		
Trade & other payables excluding GST payable and deferred income	396,096	389,719
Total expected outflows	<u>396,096</u>	<u>389,719</u>
Financial assets – cash flows realisable:		
Cash & cash equivalents	1,126,635	842,808
Trade & other receivables	6,648	8,676
Total anticipated inflows	<u>1,133,283</u>	<u>851,484</u>
Net (outflows) inflows on financial instruments	<u>737,187</u>	<u>461,765</u>

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contractual obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes utilisation of systems for that approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms are normally 14-30 days from the date of invoice.

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	2026	2025
	\$	\$

11. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

Customers that do not meet the Company's strict credit policies may only purchase in cash or using recognised credit cards.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain high credit ratings or in entities that the finance committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the balance sheet.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

Trade & other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality aggregates of such amounts are as detailed in Note 5.

The Company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered in to by the Company.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the finance committee in accordance with approved Committee policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested in counterparties with a Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating of at least AA-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash based on S&P counterparty credit ratings.

Cash and cash equivalents

AA-	1,126,635	842,808
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Net fair values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the balance sheet. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated, Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below.

Differences between fair values and carrying values of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the company.

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	2026		2025	
	Net carrying value	Net fair value	Net carrying value	Net fair value
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	1,126,635	1,126,635	842,808	842,808
Trade & other receivables	<u>6,648</u>	<u>6,648</u>	<u>8,676</u>	<u>8,676</u>
Total financial assets	<u>1,133,283</u>	<u>1,133,283</u>	<u>834,132</u>	<u>834,132</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & other payables	<u>396,096</u>	<u>396,096</u>	<u>389,719</u>	<u>389,719</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>396,096</u>	<u>396,096</u>	<u>389,719</u>	<u>389,719</u>
The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value.				
Sensitivity analysis				
The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reporting at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.				
	Profit		Equity	
	\$		\$	
Year ended 30 June 2026				
+/- 2% in interest rates	19,694		19,694	
Year ended 30 June 2025				
+/- 2% in interest rates	14,390		14,390	
12. Auditor's remuneration				
Auditing the financial statements	3,200		2,990	

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

13. Cash Flow Information

- (a) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to profit (loss) from ordinary activities after income tax

Profit / (loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	216,174	133,007
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- Decrease (increase) in current receivables	40,924	(15,072)
- Decrease (increase) in accrued income	983	(194)
- Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	14,770	(9,012)
- Increase (decrease) in payables	<u>10,976</u>	<u>137,863</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>283,827</u>	<u>246,592</u>

- (b) The company has no credit stand-by or financing facilities in place.

- (c) There were no non-cash financing or investing activities during the year.

14. Company Details

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

Australian and New Zealand Head and Neck Cancer Society Limited
C/- The Association Specialists
Suite 5.02, Level 5, 655 Pacific Highway
St Leonards NSW 2065

TINWORTH & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

COMPILATION REPORT

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY LIMITED

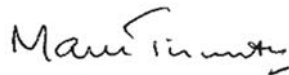
On the basis of information provided by the Directors of the Australian and New Zealand Head and Neck Cancer Society Limited, we have compiled in accordance with APES 315: 'Statement on Compilation of Financial Reports', the special purpose financial report of the Australian and New Zealand Head and Neck Cancer Society Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, as set out in the attached Detailed Profit and Loss Statement.

The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is to provide private information to the directors. No Accounting Standards or other mandatory professional reporting requirements have been adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial report.

The directors are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used are appropriate to satisfy the requirements of the board.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided, into a financial report. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

To the extent permitted by law, we do not accept liability for any loss or damage which any person, other than the company, may suffer arising from any negligence on our part. No person should rely on the special purpose financial report without having an audit or review conducted.



MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, dated this 18th August 2026

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND HEAD AND NECK CANCER SOCIETY
LIMITED
A.B.N. 51 056 424 184**

PRIVATE INFORMATION FOR THE DIRECTORS
ON THE 2026 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026**

	Note	2026	2025
		\$	\$
INCOME			
Subscriptions received		63,151	60,082
Conference income		589,300	554,720
Interest received		14,945	18,189
Sponsorship		29,600	-
Sundry		-	1,707
		<u>696,996</u>	<u>634,698</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Audit fees		3,200	5,190
Awards		272	3,000
Bank fees		609	440
BAS submission fee		1,050	1,750
Conference expenses		377,506	417,689
COSA membership fees		1,765	1,680
Database fee		-	1,406
Developing Nations Grant		10,000	10,000
Dues & subscriptions		5,089	1,597
Filing fees		-	343
Honorariums		4,500	-
Insurance		4,327	6,216
Room hire		15,000	-
Secretariat		46,142	49,641
Sundry expenses		5,011	1,399
Telephone			390
Travel & entertainment		451	-
Website Hosting		5,900	950
		<u>480,822</u>	<u>501,691</u>
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		216,174	133,007
Income tax expense		-	-
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER INCOME TAX		216,174	133,007
Retained profits at the beginning of the year		485,360	352,353
Retained profits at the end of the financial year		<u>701,534</u>	<u>485,360</u>

This financial statement should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report