Brain Injury Australia works nationally to ensure that all people living with acquired brain injury have access to the supports and resources they need to optimise their social and economic participation.

Brain Injury Australia would like to acknowledge the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs for the funding it provides to us under the National Disability Secretariat Program.

Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporate | ABN 77 314 074 922 | ARBN 144 700 532
Postal Address: PO Box 220 Marrickville NSW 1475. Street Address: Weemala Flat, Royal Rehabilitation Centre, 257 Morrison Rd, Ryde NSW 2112. Phone: + 61 2 9808 9390 Freecall: 1800 BRAIN1 (1800 272 461) Email: admin@braininjuryaustralia.org.au

www.braininjuryaustralia.org.au
During the past 12 months, Brain Injury Australia has focused our efforts upon two major projects; leading the national discussion about concussion in sport, and co-ordinating a national collaboration to ensure that the voice of acquired brain injury (ABI) is strongly represented in the set-up of a National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

The topic of concussion in sports is one that stirs up strong emotions in most people. I remember as a child marvelling at the efforts of AFL players to pick themselves up after heavy collisions and getting back into the play – something that we now recognise represents a substantial health risk to sportspeople of any age or level. This is an issue that has been building in professional sports over a number of years, and one that is certainly being addressed in a variety of ways – but at the same time perhaps less recognised but equally important is the fact that junior and amateur sports face the same issues but often without the resources, knowledge or infrastructure to adequately address this issue. In 2012, Brain Injury Australia undertook a series of consultations with all stakeholders and has produced a policy paper entitled "Concussion in Sport". One of the key recommendations of this document is the implementation of a national concussion education campaign built around the "5Rs" - Recognise the injury, Remove yourself from play, Referral to a doctor, Rest and then Return to play. This message became the theme for 2012’s national Brain Injury Awareness Week, and through ongoing partnerships and collaboration we anticipate building a genuinely national understanding of this important issue. The government’s announcement of trial sites for the NDIS represents an important opportunity for us to address and fix some gaps and inconsistencies that exist in the ABI sector. We have developed a strong plan to ensure that Australians living with an ABI will not be disadvantaged by the NDIS. We have undertaken a national consultation on the topic of eligibility for the NDIS, and the detailed report that we have released highlights a range of issues that need to be addressed to ensure that ABI is not a “silent voice” in the NDIS process. Brain Injury Australia is in the process of developing a national NDIS campaign that will raise important issues such as the requirement for ABI-specific assessment tools. This is an issue of utmost importance to all of us, and we are determined that our efforts will ensure that ABI is strongly represented in the NDIS. It has been my pleasure this year to welcome several people to BIA. The National Brain Injury Foundation in the Australian Capital Territory has now joined BIA as a full member, and their President Kate Pensa will be joining the BIA Board. Dr. Mukesh Harboux was appointed as a Specialist Director and brings a wealth of clinical knowledge to our Board (he is Chair of the World Medical Association, Professor in the School of Medicine, Faculty of Health Science, Flinders University, Adelaide and a former President of the Australian Medical Association) and also an important personal insight into ABI. At the same time, I would like to thank Megan Barnatt – the Brain Injury Network of South Australia’s (BINSWA) appointed Director - for her tremendous contributions to BIA during her time on our Board. We welcome Joanna Andrew, BINSWA’s new President and Nicole Telfer, the Chair of Brain Injury Australia’s Victorian Member – the Victorian Coalition of ABI Service Providers (VCASP) - who both bring a valuable knowledge and expertise to the BIA Board. The strong outcomes that we have achieved this year have been made through the tireless work of Executive Officer Nick Rushworth and Policy Officer Dr. Derek Brookes and also through the strong partnerships and collaboration with our member state organisations, and stakeholders in the sports concussion and NDIS sectors. It has been my great pleasure and privilege to Chair the BIA board this year, and I look forward to working in partnership with you all over the next 12 months to strengthen the voice of ABI across Australia.

Roger Chung
President
In its small way, Brain Injury Australia’s 2011-2012 continued its contribution to raising awareness about people with an acquired brain injury (ABI) who may not have received the advocacy attention they deserve.

August 2011’s Brain Injury Awareness Week was devoted to the as many as 60 per cent of people in Australia’s criminal justice system who have an ABI – the subject of Brain Injury Australia’s 2010-2011 policy paper prepared for the Australian Government. While the problems they experience with their thinking and behaviour place them at the highest risk of re-offending – and re-incarceration - ABI gets very little recognition throughout the criminal justice system. Prisoners with an ABI rarely qualify for programs that might help them stay out of prison, or for offender rehabilitation programs that might help stop them from returning there. And while prison costs more than $200 per inmate per day, Australian governments are not investing in services and supports to prevent people with ABI from committing crime in the first place. While offenders with an ABI might not necessarily make the most attractive foster children for awareness-raising, the community and media response to 2011’s Brain Injury Awareness week was overwhelmingly positive. This is largely due to Bob Barco, who spoke openly and honestly about how his three severe ABIs during his childhood and adolescence contributed to the 50 offences he committed – including armed robbery and malicious wounding – and the 23 years he spent in prison. He was never asked about his experience of ABI or given access to rehabilitation specific to the needs of offenders with the disability. Since his release in 2009, Bob has obtained a master’s degree, taught at university, written a children’s book, and married. At the time of writing it is still unclear whether Australia’s 30,000 adult prisoners or 1,000 juvenile justice detainees will be eligible for the Australian Government’s proposed National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

The wide circulation of Brain Injury Australia’s 2010-2011 policy paper has resulted in requests to revise and re-write police disability awareness training content, and deliver ABI-specific education to adult corrections and juvenile justice staff, commencing in the Northern Territory in early 2013. Brain Injury Australia has also presented on the subject to the 2012 International Criminal Law Congress, the annual conferences of the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration, the Australian Psychological Society, and the Australian Community Support Organisation, to the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, and the Northern Territory Law Society. Brain Injury Australia has also given evidence on the subject to the Parliament of Victoria’s Law Reform Committee.

Since March 2012, Brain Injury Australia has benefitted greatly from the expertise and consultation skills of its Policy Officer, Dr. Derek Brookes. Dr. Brookes, in collaboration with Brain Injury Australia’s State and Territory Member organisations, has led Brain Injury Australia’s campaign to ensure that any eligibility and assessment regime of the proposed NDIS is genuinely inclusive of the lived experience of people with an ABI, in all its disparities and diversity. The campaign began with a national consultation involving nearly 500 people with an ABI, family members, carers, clinicians, allied health professionals and service providers held in 20 urban and regional locations covering five States. The paper that resulted from the consultation now spearheads Brain Injury Australia’s advocacy in NDIS implementation.

The employment of Dr. Brookes would not have been possible without the generosity of Brain Injury Australia’s donors. After his wife, Kerri, sustained a serious ABI from a mountain biking accident, former ACT Brumbies Rugby Union coach Andy Friend rode his bike the 5000 kilometres from Cooktown in Queensland to Canberra to help raise awareness about the disability (see pictures, opposite). “The Friendly Ride” raised almost $80,000 for Brain Injury Australia. Brain Injury Australia also greatly appreciates the donations from Stuartholme School in Brisbane, Canberra Grammar, the Goulburn Workers Club in New South Wales and from individual donors.

Much of early 2012 was spent researching and writing Brain Injury Australia’s 2011-2012 policy paper on concussion in sport, focussing on Australia’s three major “collision” sports – Australian Rules Football, Rugby League and Rugby Union. While it might be the most hotly debated topic in sports medicine, largely due to the more than 3,000 former gridiron players engaged in class action lawsuits against the National Football League in the United States - where they generally allege that the League either knew, or should have known, about the long-term consequences of repeated concussions – the injury still goes largely untreated, undiagnosed, unreported and unrecongnised. As with previous policy papers, its contents and recommendations will form the basis of a multi-year awareness campaign – in this case, advocacy for a national, and genuinely cross-sport, program of concussion education. Brain Injury Australia is grateful for the research contributed to the paper’s preparation by volunteer Kun Zhao.

Brain Injury Australia continues to work hard at extracting the maximum possible educational and awareness-raising potential from previous policy papers. It has, for instance, delivered presentations on inflicted traumatic brain injury – the leading cause of death and disability in children who have been abused – to: the Crisis Response Team of the NSW Department of Family and Community Services; child protection caseworkers and their managers at six New South Wales Community Services Centres; clinicians and allied health professionals from the Child Protection Unit at Brisbane’s Mater Children’s Hospital; and to 2011’s Australian Social Policy Conference.

Brain Injury Australia gratefully acknowledges all the administrative support provided by its Queensland Member organisation, Synapse, without which nothing of the above would have been possible. It also appreciates the ongoing voluntary work of its former Office Manager, Robert Cunan, and Facebook administrator Liz Harrison, Ashurst (formerly Blake Dawson) continues to provide pro bono legal assistance to people with an ABI via Brain Injury Australia and Herbert Smith Freehills (formerly Freehills) continues to provide pro bono legal assistance to Brain Injury Australia. Brain Injury Australia is immensely grateful to both. And Brain Injury Australia’s staff continues to receive the support and counsel of an exceptional volunteer board, chaired by Roger Chung, for which we are always grateful.

Nick Rushworth
Executive Officer
The Financial Year 2012 (FY12) audited Financial Statements for Brain Injury Australia (BIA) form part of the Annual Report for BIA.

BIA continues to be principally funded by grants provided by the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) under the National Disability Secretariat Program. In addition to this source of income FY12 saw some $100k in donations, $80k of which was raised by the Friendly Ride and $20k from a number of other donations.

Whilst the costs for FY12 are broadly in line with those for FY11 the income received from donations has flowed directly into net assets. These have grown from $176,954 to $274,825, principally cash or cash equivalents. BIA has finished FY12 with a very healthy balance sheet. Whilst it is vital for BIA to maintain sufficient cash reserves to enable it to continue its work, going forward the Board will consider opportunities to further extend its advocacy work and representation of the ABI community.

I would like to acknowledge the pro-bono support of Synapse in providing the finance and administration function on behalf of BIA during FY12. I would also like to acknowledge the work of Executive Officer Nick Rushworth in ensuring BIA operates within its budget.

Stewart, Brown and Co, Chartered Accountants have provided an unqualified audit opinion for FY12. The profit of $97,871 resulted in the increase in net assets to $274,825 discussed above.

I am confident that BIA remains able to meet its future financial obligations and commend the financial reports to our members.

Paul Raciborski
Treasurer
Each year in Australia more than 3,000 people are hospitalised after being concussed playing sport.

As many as ten times that number won’t even report their concussion to teammates, coaches or family because they may feel being removed from play; or they don’t even know they’re concussed.

Nine out of ten people hospitalised with concussion don’t recognise the injury. Returning to sport before the brain has recovered puts the player at risk of long-term brain damage.

For this year’s Brain Injury Awareness Week, Brain Injury Australia wants everyone involved in sport to know the “Five Rs” of concussion - Recognise the injury, Remove yourself from play, Referral to a doctor, Rest and then Return to play.
Brain Injury Australia is the peak acquired brain injury (ABI) advocacy organisation representing, through its State and Territory Member Organisations, the needs of people with an ABI, their families and carers.

It works at a national level to ensure that all people living with acquired brain injury have access to the supports and resources they need to optimise their social and economic participation in the community.

Brain Injury Australia advocates for Australian Government policies, programs and services that reflect the needs and priorities of people with an ABI, their families and carers. It provides input into policy, legislation and program development through active contact with Australian Government ministers, parliamentary representatives, Australian Government departments and agencies, and national disability organisations.

Formerly known as Head Injury Council of Australia, Brain Injury Australia was formed at the first national community-based conference on ABI in 1986.

BRAIN INJURY AUSTRALIA’S ROLE

• Advocate for government program allocations and policies that reflect the needs and priorities of people with acquired brain injury and their families;
• Provide effective and timely input into policy, legislation and program development through active contact with Australian Government ministers, parliamentary representatives, Australian Government departments and agencies, and national disability organisations;
• Initiate and coordinate national projects;
• Increase national public awareness of acquired brain injury through the implementation of public information programs;
• Monitor Australian Government consumer consultation processes to ensure that these are of a quality that is meaningful and inclusive of people with acquired brain injury and their families; and
• Develop strategic alliances that support and enhance the achievement of its strategic objectives.
The disability called acquired brain injury – or “ABI” – refers to any damage to the brain that occurs after birth.

That damage can be caused by an accident or trauma, by a stroke, or a brain infection, by alcohol or other drug abuse, by a lack of supply of oxygen or by diseases of the brain like Huntington’s disease.

Brain injury is common. Over 1.6 million Australians are affected with some form of ABI – that’s over one in 12 (World Health Organisation, 2006).

Three out every four of them are aged less than 65. As many as two out of every three acquired their brain injury before they turned 25. Three out of every four are men.

The leading cause of acquired brain injury is what’s called a stroke – where the supply of blood to a person’s brain is stopped by a clot or bleeding. It often results in physical disability as well as changes in a person’s thinking and emotions. In 2003, as many as 350,000 Australians reported having had a stroke at some time in their lives. Around 60,000 new strokes occur every year – a number that’s growing as Australia’s population ages. Strokes normally occur in older age people, but around one in every five strokes happens to a person aged less than 55.

The next largest category of acquired brain injury is those caused by an accident or trauma – traumatic brain injury, or “TBI”. It is an injury the result of force applied to the head. Over 22,000 Australians went to hospital as a result of a traumatic brain injury during 2004-2005. Most of those traumatic brain injuries – over two in every five – were caused by a fall, nearly one in three due to a motor vehicle accident, one in six from an assault.

Because it is the brain that is injured, people can experience a range of disabilities that will affect them physically but also in the way they think, feel and behave.

BRAIN INJURY AUSTRALIA’S OPERATING PRINCIPLES

• A professional and responsible approach in representing people living with an ABI;
• Decision-making processes which include consultation with people living with an ABI, their families and carers and its Member Organisations;
• A balanced recognition of the needs of all people with a disability and other disadvantaged groups;
• An effective, democratic and participative approach to governance; and
• Full financial and program accountability to membership and to funding agencies.

BRAIN INJURY AUSTRALIA’S STRUCTURE

Brain Injury Australia’s membership is made up of State and Territory-based brain injury associations which represent and provide support to people living with an ABI, their families and carers. Brain Injury Australia’s office is located in Sydney and employs one full-time and one part-time staff member. The Executive is responsible to a Board of Management which meets bi-monthly and is composed of two delegates from each State Member Organisation. Brain Injury Australia operates under an agreed set of Rules of Association and is an incorporated association.

BRAIN INJURY AUSTRALIA (ABI)

ABOUT

The Australian Brain Injury Association (ABI) is incorporated association.

MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

Brain Injury Network of South Australia (BINSWA)
Location: 70 Light Square Adelaide SA 5000
Phone: 08 8217 7600
Fax: 08 8211 8164
Email: info@binswa.org
Website: www.binswa.org

Brain Injury Association of Queensland (BIAQ)
Location: Suite 102, Level 1 3 Carefingford Road Epping NSW 2121
Phone: 02 9868 5261
Fax: 02 9868 5619
Email: mail@biansw.org.au
Website: www.biansw.org.au

Somerville Community Services Inc.
Location: 147 Lee Point Road Wagaman NT 0810
Phone: 08 8800 4100
Fax: 08 8800 4101
Email: scs@somerville.org.au
Website: www.somerville.org.au

Brain Injury Association of Tasmania
Location: Sport & Recreation House Selfs Point Road Cornelian Bay TAS 7008
Phone: 03 6278 7299
Fax: 03 6228 0855
Email: enquiries@biat.org.au
Website: www.biat.org.au

The Victorian Coalition of ABI Service Providers (VCASP)
Location: PO Box 600 Northcote VIC 3070
Phone: 03 9609 8602
Email: info@vcasp.org.au
Website: www.vcasp.org.au

Brain Injury Matters
Location: Level 4, Ross House 247 Finders Lane, Melbourne VIC 3000
Phone: 03 9609 7222
Email: bim_statewide@yahoo.com.au
Website: www.bim.org.au

BRAIN INJURY AUSTRALIA BUSINESS DETAILS

Freecall 1800 BRAIN1 (1800 272 461)
Website www.braintjuryaustralia.org.au
Location Weemala Flat, Building 27, Royal Rehabilitation Centre, 227 Morrison Road, Ryde NSW 2112
ABN 77 314 074 922
ABN 14 44 700 532
Incorporation Name Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated
Association Incorporation Number A01850 (ACT)
Australia’s national awareness fundraising campaign was literally ‘bang on’. A combination of strong branding, simple messages and community support will see Bang On A Beanie continue for years to come.

PROJECT BRIEF
The Bang On A Beanie Campaign encourages people to buy a blue beanie to show their support for Brain Injury Awareness Week (BIAW). The profits from this campaign will go towards providing accommodation for young people and educational resources for families.

Bang On A Beanie is a fun and, more importantly, informative way to get our message out there.

Campaign Objectives:
1. Increase awareness of ABI in Queensland by 100%.
(A measure of the quantity and quality of reach achieved by the campaign’s promotional mix.)

2. Fundraise through the sale of merchandise (resources) and donations.
(A measure of quantity of beanies, t-shirts, stickers sold, amount of donations made via the Bang On A Beanie website, direct sales, bank transfer and other means.)

3. Build a network of Partners.
(A measure of number of partners signed on to the Bang On A Beanie Project plus the number of organizations that sign on to sell merchandise as ‘consignees’).

ABOUT BANGONABEANIE
In 2011 Synapse in collaboration with Brain Injury Associations across Australia, started work on transforming an “invisible disability” into a very visible one. It was a great success! With your help we want to show the community how to send a message of support to all those adults and children living with a brain injury:

• Because the “one punch didn’t kill”

• As a result of falls, motor vehicle accidents, and other trauma such as concussion or repeated knocks to the head from sport

• As a result of degenerative diseases, brain tumours, Dementia, Parkinson’s, Huntington’s, Multiple Sclerosis, Cerebral Palsy and other brain illnesses

• As a result of stroke or hypoxia (lack of oxygen)

• Alcohol or drug abuse, most commonly through driving under the influence, falls, and social violence.

Through our work and the work of our affiliates across Australia, we know that the current statistics don’t mirror society. It grossly underestimates the real numbers, and many people with an ABI are either misdiagnosed or undiagnosed. Unfortunately it is often the most vulnerable people in the community affected by ABI but never diagnosed, including:

• Indigenous Australians
• Homeless people
• Survivors of domestic violence
• Soldiers who return from war
• People in the criminal justice system.
### Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>291,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration expenses</td>
<td>(15,667)</td>
<td>(17,683)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants and contractors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(19,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>(680)</td>
<td>(865)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>(4,535)</td>
<td>(3,815)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>(10,865)</td>
<td>(11,088)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and employee benefits</td>
<td>(126,641)</td>
<td>(114,987)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone expenses</td>
<td>(2,867)</td>
<td>(3,661)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and accommodation</td>
<td>(32,665)</td>
<td>(28,366)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(193,920)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(200,064)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit before income tax</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>97,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax expense</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>97,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>97,871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 30 June 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>305,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>307,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>310,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>35,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>35,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>274,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td></td>
<td>134,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>274,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 30 June 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Retained Earnings</th>
<th>Contingency Reserve</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 1 July 2010</td>
<td>$84,509</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$154,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for year ended 30 June 2011</td>
<td>$22,445</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$22,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to / from reserves</td>
<td>$(70,000)</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2011</td>
<td>$36,954</td>
<td>$140,000</td>
<td>$176,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for year ended 30 June 2012</td>
<td>$97,871</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$97,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 30 June 2012</td>
<td>$134,825</td>
<td>$140,000</td>
<td>$274,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 30 June 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from donations and grants</td>
<td>282,217</td>
<td>225,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to suppliers and employees</td>
<td>(178,226)</td>
<td>(239,387)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received - other</td>
<td>9,164</td>
<td>7,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from operating activities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>113,155 (6,182)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from investing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,473)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash flows from investing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1,473)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>113,155</td>
<td>(7,655)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</td>
<td>192,562</td>
<td>200,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>305,717 192,562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1 – Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity
This financial report is for the Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated as an individual entity and domiciled in Australia. The Association is incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the Associations Incorporation Act 1991.
The financial statements were approved by the board on 4 September 2012.

Basis of preparation
This financial report is a special purpose financial report prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act 1991 (ACT). The board has determined that the association is not a reporting entity.
The functional and presentation currency of the entity are Australian dollars.

Historical cost convention
The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historic costs and does not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, current valuations of noncurrent assets.

Significant accounting policies
The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

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

Income Tax
As Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated is a Charity & Public Benevolent Institution it is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:
i) Where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
ii) Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.
The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included in receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.
Revenue recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST). Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Grants (including government grants) and donations
Income arising from the contribution of an asset (including cash) is recognised when the following conditions have been satisfied:
(a) the entity obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution;
(b) it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the entity; and
(c) the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably at the fair value of the consideration received.

(ii) Interest
Revenue from interest is recognised on an accruals basis.

(iii) Rendering of services
Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon delivery of the service to the customer.

Impairment of assets
At the end of each reporting period, the association 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 assets fair value less the cost to sell the 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less a provision for impairment.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement
Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

Subsequent costs
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 entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset’s useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation effective life used for each class of depreciable assets is:

Plant and equipment = 3-7 years

The assets’ residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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 entity 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. The carrying amount of trade and other payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

Employee Benefits
Provision is made for the association’s liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

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 the reporting period.
## Note 2 - Revenue and other income

### Revenue
- **Donations**: 100,177 (2012), 3,061 (2011)
- **Grants**: 163,039 (2012), 187,074 (2011)
- **Other operating revenue**: 19,411 (2012), 24,401 (2011)

### Other revenue
- **Interest income - third parties**: 9,164 (2012), 7,973 (2011)

**Total revenue**: 291,791 (2012), 222,509 (2011)

## Note 3 - Cash and cash equivalents

### Cash at bank
- 189,855 (2012), 81,946 (2011)

### Cash on deposit
- 115,862 (2012), 110,616 (2011)

**Total cash and cash equivalents**: 305,717 (2012), 192,562 (2011)

## Note 4 - Trade and other receivables

### Current - Trade receivables
- 1,698 (2012), 1,288 (2011)

### Prepayments
- 430 (2012), 63 (2011)

**Total current trade and other receivables**: 2,128 (2012), 1,351 (2011)

## Note 5 - Property, plant and equipment

### Movements in carrying amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plant and equipment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net carrying amount</td>
<td>2,999</td>
<td>2,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Year ended 30 June 2012
- **Net carrying amount at 1 July 2011**: 2,999 (2011), 2,999 (2012)
- **Depreciation charge for the year**: (680) (2012), (680) (2011)
- **Net carrying amount at 30 June 2012**: 2,319 (2012), 2,319 (2011)

### At 30 June 2012
- **Cost**: 4,782 (2012), 4,782 (2011)
- **Accumulated depreciation and impairment**: (2,463) (2012), (2,463) (2011)
- **Net carrying amount**: 2,319 (2012), 2,319 (2011)
Note 6 - Trade and other payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities to employees</td>
<td>11,106</td>
<td>5,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>23,823</td>
<td>14,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current trade and other payables</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,339</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,958</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 7 - Cash flow information

Reconciliation of cash flows from operations with profit after income tax:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit after income tax</td>
<td>97,871</td>
<td>22,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add (less) non-cash flows in profit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in assets and liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease (increase) in receivables</td>
<td>(777)</td>
<td>7,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in payables</td>
<td>15,381</td>
<td>(39,088)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>113,155</strong></td>
<td><strong>(6,162)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 8 - Events occurring after the reporting period

No material events have occurred after the reporting period. The financial report was authorised for issue on 4 September 2012 by the members of the Board.

Note 9 - Fundraising

(a) Fundraising Income and Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross proceeds from fundraising</td>
<td>100,177</td>
<td>3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total costs of fundraising</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus from fundraising</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Key Fundraising Ratios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of fundraising (A)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross proceeds from fundraising (B)</td>
<td>100,177</td>
<td>3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A divided by B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Surplus from fundraising (A)</td>
<td>100,177</td>
<td>3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross proceeds from fundraising (B)</td>
<td>100,177</td>
<td>3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A divided by B</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of services provided (A)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure (B)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A divided by B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of services provided (A)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income received (B)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A divided by B</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Fundraising Income Activities

Fundraising income activities carried out during the year were miscellaneous receipts.

(d) Expenditure of Funds Raised

Net proceeds from fundraising were used to fund the shortfall between income raised from other sources and the cost of running the association.
The board has determined that the Association is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

In the opinion of the board, the financial report, which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements:

(a) Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated as at 30 June 2012 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(b) At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the board and is signed for and on behalf of the board by:

Dr Roger Chung
President

Paul Raciborski
Treasurer

4 September 2012

In the opinion of the board of Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated:

(i) The accounts give a true and fair view of all income and expenditure with respect to fundraising appeals for the year ended 30 June 2012; and

(ii) The statement of financial position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity with respect to fundraising appeals; and

(iii) The provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991, the regulations under that Act, and the conditions attached to the authority to fundraise have been complied with; and

(iv) The internal controls exercised by the entity are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of management and signed for and on behalf of the board by:

Dr Roger Chung
President

Paul Raciborski
Treasurer

4 September 2012
We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by members of the board.

Board’s Responsibility for the Financial Report
The board of Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report, and has determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act 1991 (ACT) and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The board’s responsibility also includes such internal control as the board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity’s internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence
In conducting our audit, we have followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Auditor’s Opinion
In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Brain Injury Australia (BIA) Incorporated as at 30 June 2012 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements, and the Associations Incorporation Act 1991 (ACT).

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
In addition, our audit report has also been prepared for the members of the Association in accordance with section 24(2) of the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991. Accordingly we have performed additional work beyond that which is performed in our capacity as auditors pursuant to the Associations Incorporation Act 1991 (ACT). These additional procedures included obtaining an understanding of the internal control structure for fundraising appeal activities and examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance with the accounting and associated record keeping requirements for fundraising appeal activities pursuant to the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991 and Regulations.

It should be noted that the accounting records and data relied upon for reporting on fundraising appeal activities are not continuously audited and do not necessarily reflect after the event accounting adjustments and the normal year end financial adjustments for such matters as accruals, prepayments, provisioning and valuations necessary for year end financial report preparation.

The performance of our statutory audit included a review of internal controls for the purpose of determining the appropriate audit procedures to enable an opinion to be expressed on the financial report. This review is not a comprehensive review of all those systems or of the system taken as a whole and is not designed to uncover all weaknesses in those systems.

The audit opinion expressed in this report pursuant to the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991 has been formed on the above basis.

Auditor’s Opinion
Pursuant to the requirements of Section 24(2) of the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991 we report that, in our opinion:

a) the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial result of fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2012; and
b) the financial report has been properly drawn up, and the associated records have been properly kept for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991 and Regulations; and
c) money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991 and Regulations; and
d) at the date of this report there are reasonable grounds to believe that Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Stewart, Brown & Co.
Chartered Accountants

10 October 2011
Brain Injury Australia works nationally to ensure that all people living with acquired brain injury have access to the supports and resources they need to optimise their social and economic participation.