



ANROWS

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL
RESEARCH ORGANISATION FOR
WOMEN'S SAFETY (ANROWS)

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2022-23**

Acknowledgement of Country

ANROWS acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land across Australia on which we live and work. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders past and present. We value Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories, cultures and knowledge. We are committed to standing and working with First Nations peoples, honouring the truths set out in the [Warawarni-gu Guma Statement](#).



Contents

Welcome	4
Our leadership	7
Reflecting on a decade	10
Looking forward	17
2022-23: How did we contribute to the evidence base this year?	19
Our journey	27
Our ways of working	32
Understanding our work alongside the National Plan	33
Financial Statements	35



Welcome

Our vision:

Build the evidence base that supports ending violence against women and children in Australia.

Our mission:

Be the authoritative voice to create and communicate high-quality evidence through targeted research, evaluation and relationships.

Our guiding principles:

We are grounded in ...

Integrity

We act with honesty, commitment, accountability and responsibility.

Compassion

We strive to be kind, embrace the perspectives of others and create emotional safety.

We prioritise ...

Diversity and intersectionality

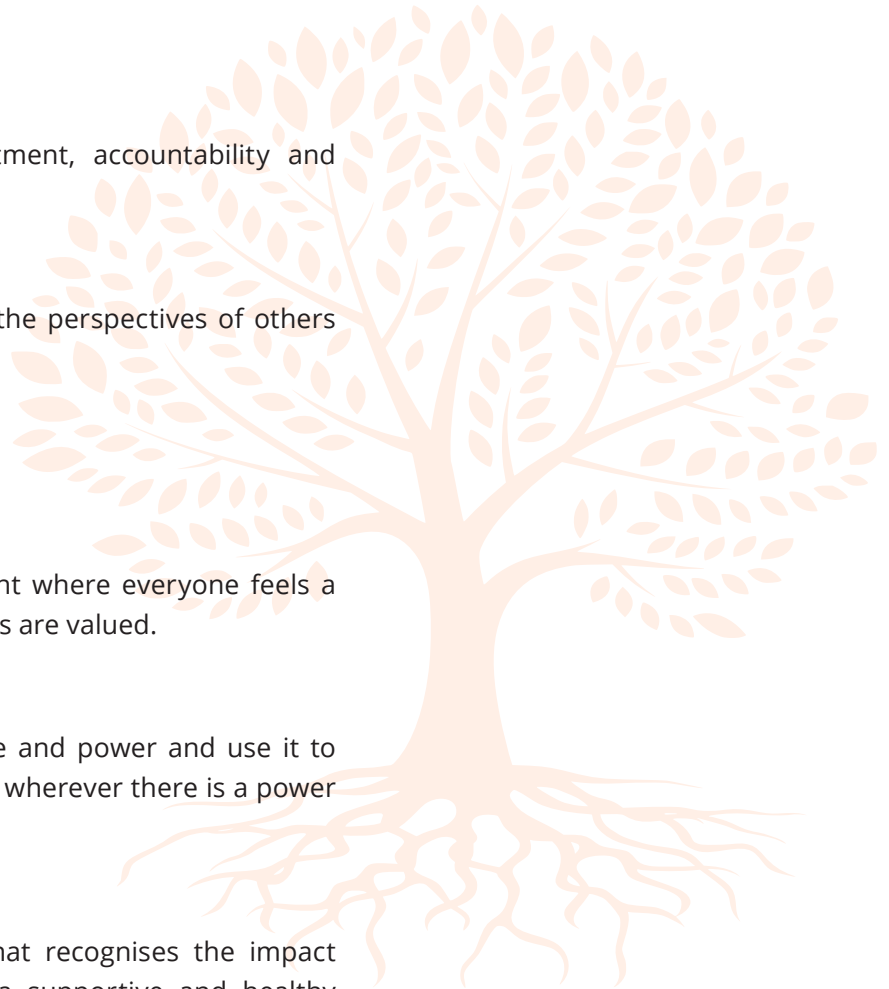
We foster a diverse environment where everyone feels a sense of belonging and strengths are valued.

Cultural safety

We reflect on our own privilege and power and use it to amplify voices to achieve equity wherever there is a power imbalance.

Wellbeing

We uphold an ethic of care that recognises the impact of trauma by contributing to a supportive and healthy workplace that is meaningful for every individual.



We act with ...

Collaboration

We collaborate with curiosity and openness. We seek to create an environment that welcomes vulnerability using an inclusive and consultative approach to decision-making.

Curiosity

We are committed to listening deeply, continuous learning, being open and reflective.

Open communication

We cultivate an environment of constructive, transparent and respectful dialogue.

Our statement of allyship:

This year, Australia faces a pivotal moment in our history. An invitation has been extended. It is an invitation we accept. ANROWS proudly supports the Voice to Parliament.

Yes

*An invitation has been extended.
To walk in a movement towards a better future.
To be an ally to the hundreds of nations across this land.
An ally to the Voice that calls for a safer future.
It is an invitation we accept.*

*Together, we can strengthen healing for all Australians.
Embed the footprints of hope for generations to come.
Hear the Voice so to meet the calls for safety.
We can belong to a unified future.
We say yes.*

ANROWS







Our leadership

Chair report

It has been a privilege to be the Chair of the ANROWS Board this last year, with several notable developments in the sector, not least the launch of the *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032*, the *First Action Plan 2023-2027*, the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025* and the *Outcomes Framework 2023-2032*.

Violence against women remains one of the most disturbing and intractable issues in our country. Women continue to be murdered, assaulted and abused at alarming rates. Gender equality is far from where it should be in this country. If we are to ever end violence against women and children in one generation, then we must build the evidence base; we must continue to influence policy- and decision-makers in this country to make real and lasting change. This year ANROWS released the 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), which revealed that we have a long way to go as a country if we are to ever end violence against women and gender inequality. This is why the work of ANROWS is so timely and so critical.

ANROWS is currently embarking on the development of its third Australian National Research Agenda (ANRA). For the first time in setting the ANRA, ANROWS has engaged people with lived experience of family and sexual violence, drawing on their expertise through a co-design process to set research priorities going forward. The ANRA will identify where we need to focus our research efforts if we are to end violence against women and children.

It is pleasing that the ANROWS Evidence Portal is currently in process and was launched in September 2023. It is a living, online resource that allows users to easily find curated information about what might work to end violence against women. This new portal – the first of its kind in Australia – consists of intervention finder and reviews and evidence and gap maps, which will tell us where there are gaps in the evidence and what interventions might work in ending violence.

One of the most important developments at ANROWS over the course of the last year, has been the commencement of the Strengthening Relationships with First Nations Researchers. This has been chaired by Dawn Bessarab, of Bard and Yjyndjarbandi descent, and ANROWS Board member. It has been a privilege for ANROWS to be invited into this space to hear from First Nations researchers and communities, to ensure that we together create and translate meaningful, community-led research into impactful change. While some of these conversations may be hard, we are committed to listening, hearing and acting, and enabling a culturally safe environment for Aboriginal-led research.

As I write this, Australia is engaged in a national conversation on the Uluru Statement from the Heart and the referendum to recognise Australia's First Nations people in our constitution. The ANROWS Board and management team has had the privilege of listening and discussing this invitation with the many First Nations people deeply involved in ANROWS work.

I am proud that having received endorsement from First Nations researchers and First Nations Board members, we have confirmed that we say Yes to the Voice to Parliament. Our statement can be found on page 5.

I want to thank and commend the work of Padma Raman PSM, ANROWS CEO, the leadership team and staff, who have made an extraordinary contribution to ending family, domestic and sexual violence. It has also been another year of strong collegiate involvement of the ANROWS Board, and I thank all Directors for their contributions and governance of our organisation.

Sam Mostyn

Chair, ANROWS Board



CEO report

Over the last few years there has been significant movement in the family, domestic and sexual violence space. This last year has been no different, with the launch of the new *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032* (the National Plan). This is a bold, new vision to end, not just reduce, violence against women and to recognise children as victim-survivors in their own right. It has been a privilege to lead ANROWS during this time and to embed ANROWS firmly in the National Plan, so that we can continue to build the evidence base to end violence against women and children.

This year Australia also welcomed the first ever Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commissioner, Micaela Cronin. Together the Commissioner and ANROWS have begun to collaborate and find opportunities to bring together the women's sector to work to end violence collectively.

This year also saw the release of the National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), the longest running community attitudes survey in the world. The NCAS allows us to reflect upon the attitudes of the Australian community and examine where we have improved as a nation and where there is work still to be done. Following a successful launch in the Australian Parliament with the Minister for Social Services and the Assistant Minister for Social Services and for the Prevention of Family Violence, the NCAS has been widely disseminated across the country and has sparked a national conversation. ANROWS looks forward to travelling to the states and territories around Australia to speak with communities about the NCAS and why attitudes matter.

Alongside the National Plan, ANROWS has also embarked upon a new strategic plan. A new strategic plan has set the course for ANROWS to achieve its responsibilities under the National Plan. To achieve our strategic priorities we are working on strengthening our relationships with stakeholders to ensure the research and work we do is meaningful and impactful for all communities across Australia.

Together, with our Board members, we have brought together First Nations researchers to guide ANROWS in its work with First Nations communities, ensuring First Nations knowledge is centred in all research. ANROWS is committed to data sovereignty, such that all First Nations research is led by First Nations researchers. This group also endorsed ANROWS in our support for the upcoming Voice to Parliament referendum to be held later in 2023.

We thank the Department of Social Services for their ongoing support and funding of ANROWS, so we can continue our work in this very important space. We look forward to the year ahead, with the release of the Australian National Research Agenda (ANRA). I would also like to thank the ANROWS leadership team and staff for all their hard work in making this a great year.

Padma Raman PSM

Chief Executive Officer



Reflecting on a decade

As ANROWS marks 10 years as Australia’s national research organisation tasked with building the evidence base to end violence against women and children, there is much for us to reflect on. Always in this work we must come together, share knowledge, reflect on what we are learning and harness the strength of our work. While we celebrate the progress that we have made as an organisation in our first 10 years, we must also ask ourselves, “Have we done enough?” ANROWS’s 10-year milestone provides us with the opportunity to pause, take note of our achievements and understand where we need to improve – not just in terms of the work we do but also in how we do it.

As an initiative of the first *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022* (the National Plan), the task entrusted to ANROWS 10 years ago was not one that was taken lightly. An enormous amount of work has been undertaken to meet our commitments under the inaugural National Plan, and our work has already begun under the second *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032*. Some of ANROWS’s significant achievements in research and knowledge translation over the last 10 years are summarised below.

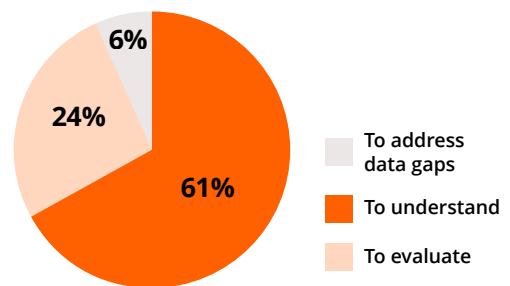
110

published research reports

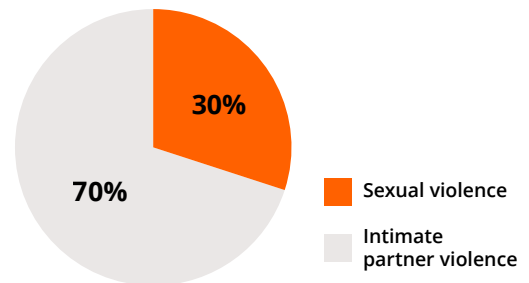
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evaluations and action research projects

Aim of ANROWS funded research

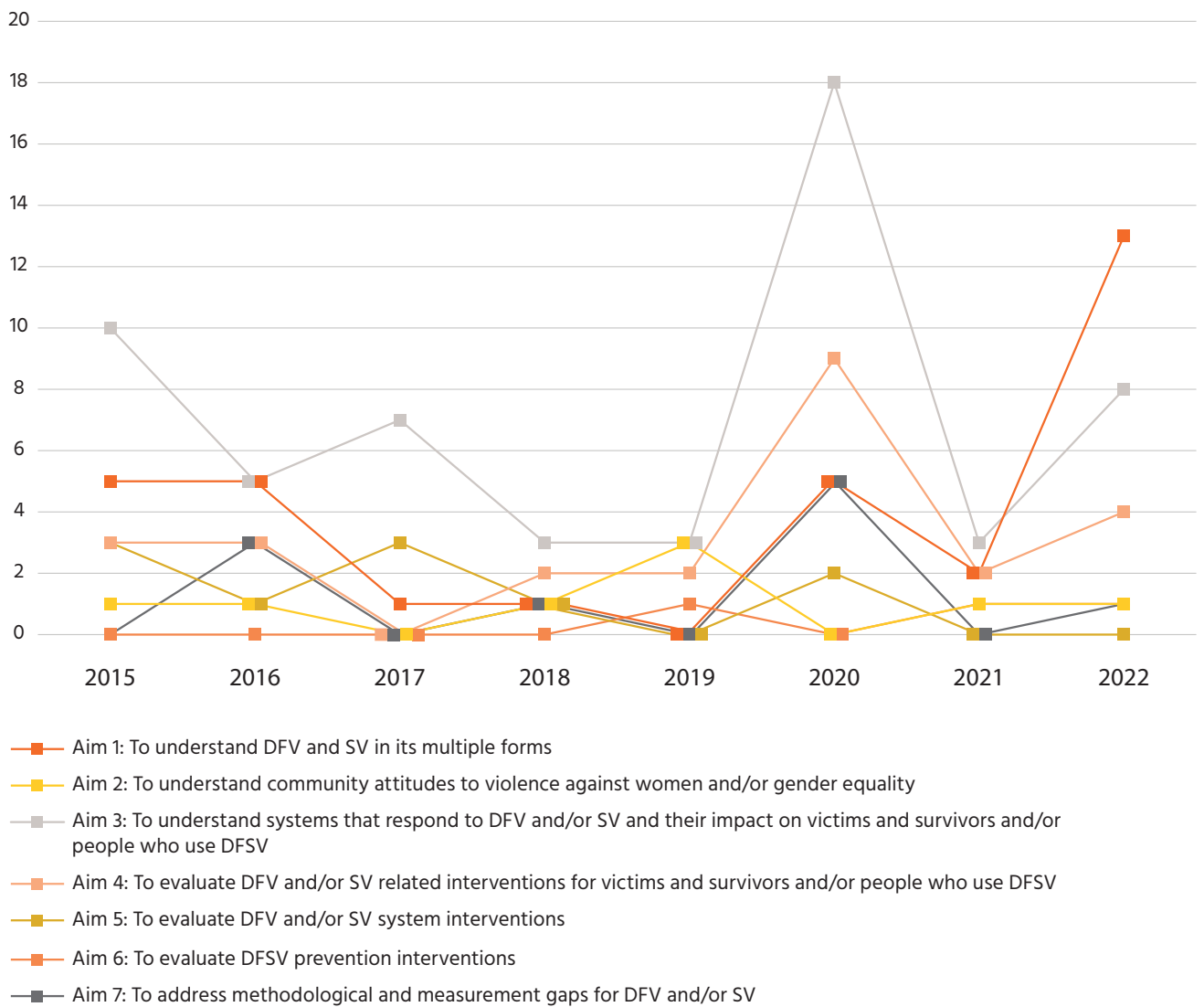


Types of Violence¹



¹ This pie chart represents IPV and SV as the focus of the research reports and includes SV in the context of an intimate relationship. It intentionally does not include DFV in order to focus on adults. It therefore does not include children and young people using harmful sexual behaviours.

Aim of research 2015-2022²



² This represents publication date of research reports from projects that began in 2014, as well as reports that were in the publication process in December 2022 but were published early 2023.

Looking back: A review of ANROWS's published research

From ANROWS's first publication in 2014 to December 2022, the organisation has seen the production of **110** research reports and **20** evaluations. During the development of the Australian National Research Agenda 2023–2028 (ANRA), members of the research team reviewed these reports to determine the extent to which ANROWS research has:

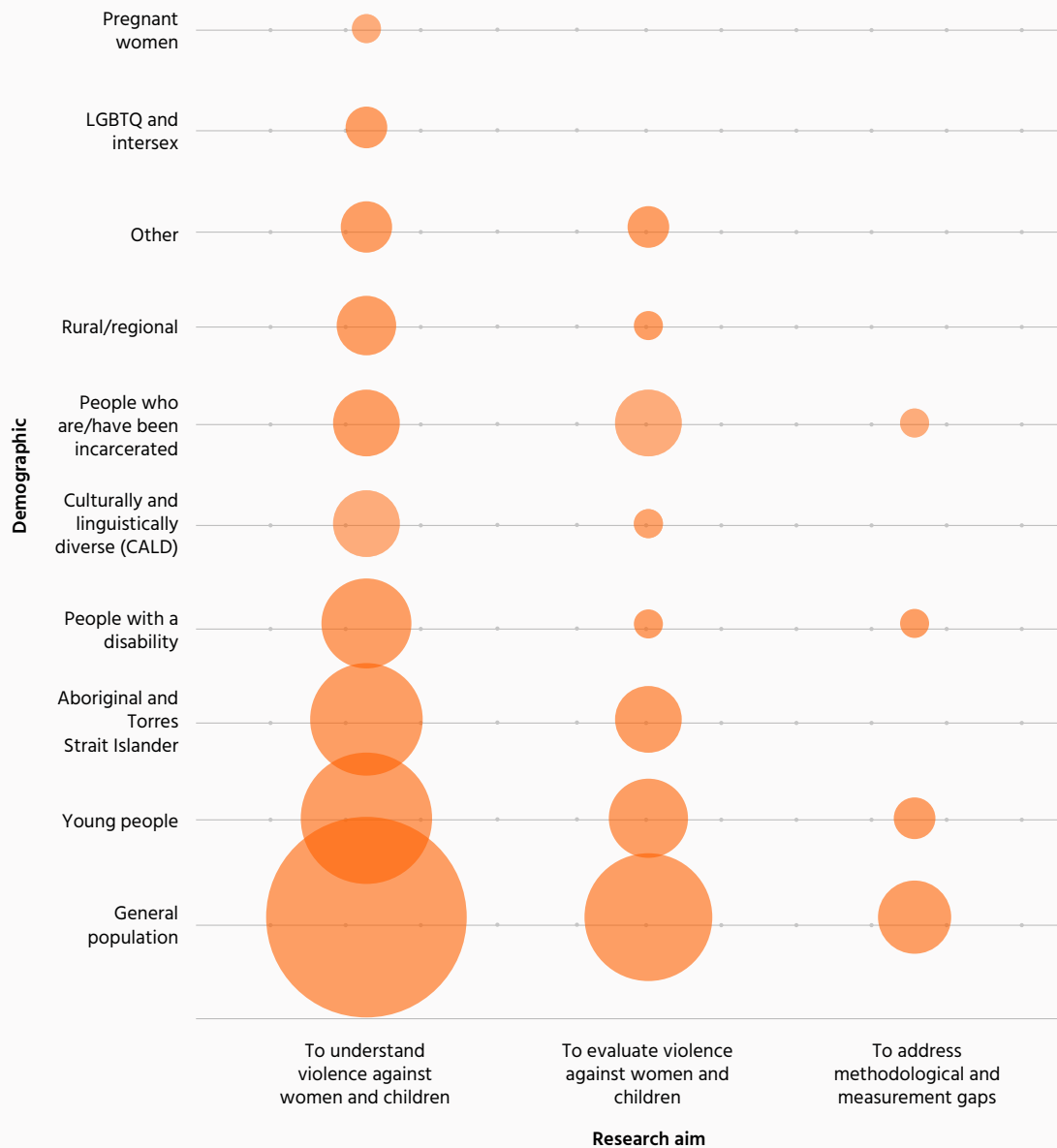
- focused on **understanding** domestic and family violence (DFV) and sexual violence (SV) in all its forms, the systems that respond to DFSV and the impact on victim-survivors and people who use DFSV, and community attitudes to DFSV and gender equality
- evaluated the **effectiveness of interventions** that aim to prevent violence, intervene early and respond to victim-survivors and people who use DFSV, and the effectiveness of interventions that focus on changes to systems (for example, legislative changes)
- addressed **methodological and measurement gaps**.

The review also sought to identify:

- the **proportion** of research that has focused on the general Australian community versus specific demographic groups
- the predominant **methods** used
- the **systems** that have been the most and least explored and/or evaluated in ANROWS research.

For each report, the researchers identified the study's methods, type of data analysis, aim of the research, primary population of interest, service systems, and jurisdiction/s where the research was undertaken. Data analysis was undertaken using Excel and evidence and gap maps (EGMs or bubble maps) were prepared. The results from this review have subsequently informed the development of ANROWS's work within the ANRA in helping ANROWS determine where research gaps remain. The main focus of ANROWS funded research has been intimate partner violence (IPV; n=81), though some reports did focus on violence against women and children more broadly (n=5). Half (51%) of the reports focused on the general population and did not target specific demographics or priority populations, and 27 per cent (n=30) had a children and young people focus either as victim-survivors of DFV or as using violence. One third (34%) of the reports did include a focus on perpetrators of IPV and SV. Almost two thirds (62%) of the reports involved service providers and/or policymakers working with victim-survivors and/or people who use violence in their research. About half of the reports (52%) aimed to understand systems that respond to DFV and SV and their impact on victim-survivors and people who use violence, with legal, DFV and whole-of-system responses receiving the most focus. Almost one quarter (23%) aimed to evaluate domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) related interventions. Almost a third of reports (29%) aimed to understand impacts, prevalence, causes and risk factors of DFV and/or SV.

Evidence and gap map: Aim of ANROWS’s published research – categorised by demographic group³

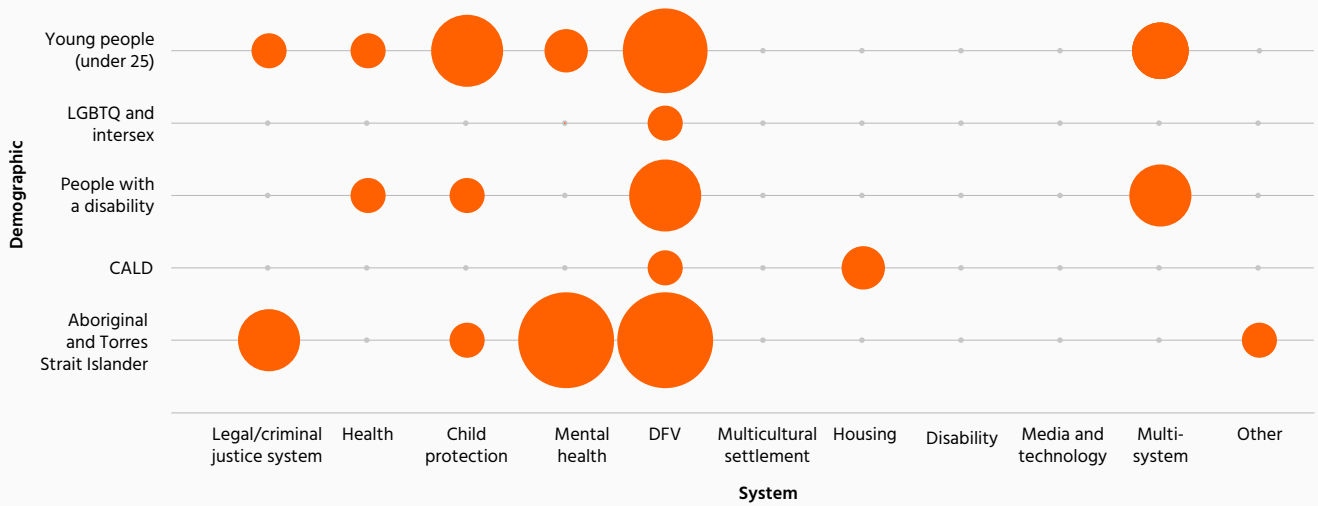


What is an evidence and gap map?

Evidence and gap maps (EGMs) provide a visual overview of the available evidence and highlight gaps in the knowledge base. They can be interactive resources which answer the question, “What interventions do we know about?”

³ Larger dots on these maps represent areas where there has been a greater ANROWS investment in research. Where there is no dot there has been no investment in research.

Evidence and gap map: System– categorised by demographic focus of research⁴



Note: “Other” includes people who use alcohol and other drugs, and youth services.



How to read an evidence and gap map

Evidence and gap maps are structured like a grid, with each intersecting point representing papers that study the phenomena at the horizontal and vertical axes. The bubbles represent the number of papers, so that the size increases with the number of papers. Likewise, if there are no bubbles, this indicates a dearth of evidence or a “gap” in knowledge.

⁴ This EGM shows the five demographics with the highest number of reports outside of the reports that focused on the general population.

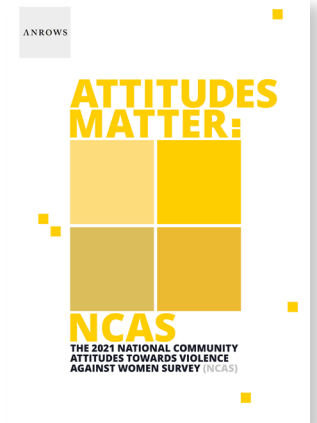
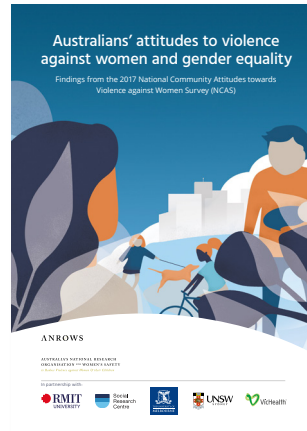
Snapshot of our research: A closer look at our research highlights ...

- *Accurately identifying the “person most in need of protection” in domestic and family violence law (2020)*
- *The PATRICIA Project: Pathways And Research In Collaborative Inter-Agency working (2017)*
- *Pathways to intimate partner homicide (2022)*
- *Transforming responses to intimate partner and sexual violence: Listening to the voices of victims, perpetrators and services (2022)*
- *Constructions of complex trauma and implications for women's wellbeing and safety from violence (2020)*



The National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Surveys (NCAS)

In addition to ANROWS's published research, ANROWS has conducted two National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Surveys (NCAS) over the last five years – the first in 2017 and then again in 2021, with large, representative samples of the Australian population. The NCAS is the longest-running, population-level survey of community attitudes towards violence against women in the world. The NCAS tells us how people understand violence against women, their attitudes towards it, and if there has been a change over time. It also gauges attitudes to gender inequality and people's preparedness to intervene when witnessing abuse or disrespect towards women. The NCAS builds the evidence base by highlighting opportunities across the primary prevention, early intervention, response, and recovery and healing continuum to contribute to ending violence against women and children by addressing attitudes and building a culture that supports safety, respect and equality for all Australians.



Snapshot of NCAS highlights: What did the NCAS tell us?

The 2021 NCAS results revealed that Australians' understanding and attitudes regarding violence against women and gender inequality are slowly improving over time, but further progress is needed. **In particular**, the NCAS identified the following gaps in understanding and areas where attitudes could be further improved:

- People's understanding of the non-physical forms of violence, coercive control and the gendered nature of domestic violence.
- Attitudes that mistrust women's reports of violence, that objectify women and disregard the need for consent, and that minimise the seriousness of violence and shift blame from people who use DFSV to victim-survivors.

Building on what we know

It takes time to build a quality evidence base that can effectively help to shape the discourse around violence against women and children. Yet our task is urgent.

As a relatively young organisation, ANROWS's contribution to the evidence base to end violence against women and children has been significant. While there was some progress made under the inaugural National Plan, there is much more work to be done if we are to achieve the goal of the second National Plan: to end violence against women and children in one generation. The breadth of the task means that we cannot do this in isolation. ANROWS is part of a broader system of organisations, services and communities across Australia working together to achieve this overarching goal. The deep complexity and multiple, intersecting layers of domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) requires us to draw on knowledge from each other, share learnings and strengthen our partnerships so that we can progress in this critical work together. We will draw upon our learnings from the last 10 years to inform where we need to focus our efforts and how we go about doing it.



Looking forward

ANROWS has clear responsibility under the National Plan as a key actor in building the evidence base to end violence against women and children in one generation. We strive to inform policy, practice design and legislative change by building, translating and sharing the evidence base in relation to violence against women and children.

This last financial year, we also embarked upon a new five-year strategic plan that sets out how we will fulfil our responsibility of building the evidence base. Our strategy recognises that we must be innovative and creative in our plan to get there.

In delivering the 2022–2027 ANROWS strategic plan, we aspire to the following outcomes:

- Research and evaluation in Australia focusing on priority areas to drive change.
- Policy and practice design decisions informed by high-quality evidence that is relevant and focused on equity.
- ANROWS internationally recognised as the authoritative voice driving the conversation for change.

The strategic plan also sets out our priorities for working towards those outcomes:

We create ...

We create and facilitate high-quality, targeted research by ensuring our research is culturally safe and applies an intersectional lens. We reflect upon our own privilege and recognise that race, gender, class, disability and intersecting forms of oppression compound the impact of violence against women and children. We are deeply committed to our work as the leading national voice that sets the Australian National Research Agenda (ANRA) and recognise that research must be undertaken in a way that amplifies community voices to maximise impact. These guiding principles drove research that aided in the recognition of children as victim-survivors of domestic and family violence in their own right, also reflected in the current National Plan 2022–2032.



We connect ...

We extend the reach of our work by building on our stakeholder relationships and connecting in more impactful ways. Using an intersectional approach, we improve engagement with and between governments, non-government organisations, businesses and communities and value the diverse views across the sector. We connect and collaborate with integrity and compassion and aim for an expansion that connects international networks. We develop and foster collaborative partnerships as part of our mission to build the evidence to end violence against women and children. One such partnership is between ANROWS and the Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network, which allows us to collaborate across jurisdictions to produce national datasets, findings and reports that focus on domestic and family violence deaths.

We inform ...

We cultivate deep relationships with critical stakeholders and engage with them at the right time using tailored communications, targeted evidence

and tools to inform policies and practice design. We understand our role to inform is intrinsically tied to ensuring our evidence base is translated effectively so it is used to improve policy, legislation and practice design. The ANROWS Evidence Portal has been developed to provide our stakeholders with a trusted shortcut to finding quality evidence and identifying gaps in existing research. We inform stakeholders by bringing together, in one accessible place, research evaluations that have been conducted on interventions to determine their impact.

We influence ...

We influence and drive change by having a deep understanding of the domestic, family and sexual violence landscape, who critical stakeholders are and how to use the evidence base. We provide opportunities for others to draw on ANROWS's priorities for developing research so that national conversations are led by the evidence. We initiate and participate in key conversations, public debates and on mediums where our voice will have the greatest impact to effectively share our evidence and inform the actions of policymakers and practitioners and mobilise the wider community.





2022–23: How did we contribute to the evidence base this year?

In 2022–23, ANROWS ...

commenced work on the development of the 2023–2028 ANRA.

This involved

5

focus groups with victim-survivors to learn where there are gaps in research, as well as promising areas of research; and

2

co-design workshops with victim-survivors, DFSV service providers and practitioners, DFSV academics and researchers, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.

Continued work on

5

projects within ANROWS's 2021–2024 Sexual Harassment Research Program. The projects in the program will help build the evidence base on workplace sexual harassment. The projects will examine the nature, impacts and appropriateness of existing responses to sexual harassment; the risk and protective factors associated with workplace sexual harassment; and the effectiveness of existing strategies for prevention and response.

Published

19

research reports

with

37

additional resources published to support knowledge translation.

Continued work on

2

multi-year evaluation projects.

Commenced

5

evaluation projects; and

completed

4

evaluation projects.

Completed

21

submissions to affect policy and law reform.

Held

5

webinars, watched by 2,225 viewers.

Developed

4

evidence and gap maps; and

2

geographical maps in the Evidence Portal.

Counted

60,832

downloads of ANROWS research reports and resources.

Counted

127,851

people who accessed the ANROWS website.

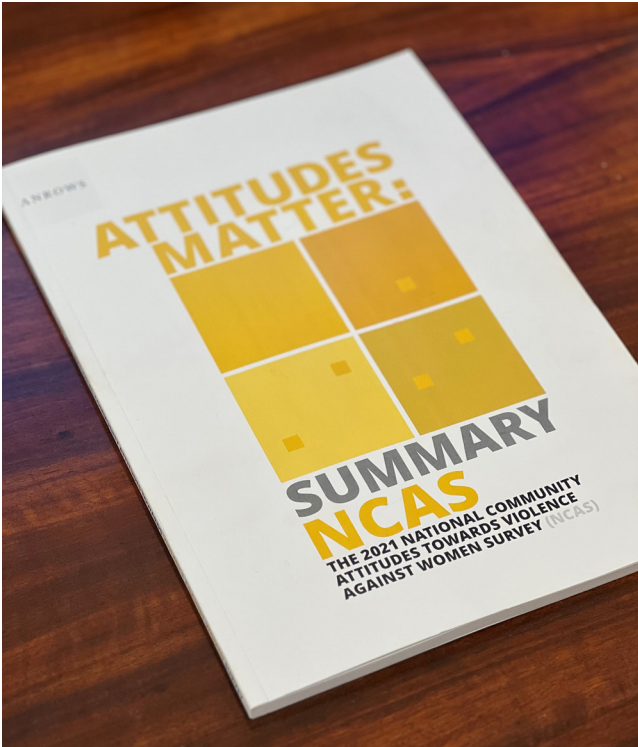


Why are research agendas important?

Research agendas identify gaps in research of a particular area and set the areas where research is needed as a priority. Research agendas help us to coordinate and focus research efforts and investments to make better use of the limited resources available. They are born out of an evidence-based approach, driven by principles of efficiency and effectiveness, and are a key part of informing how to conduct and organise research. Evidence is key to informing policy, practice design and legislative change.







3

key stakeholders were invited to ANROWS's pre-launch stakeholder briefings, including Our Watch.

4

findings from the NCAS are already informing our submissions to influence legislation and policy across Australia.

“brilliantly summarised chat of an extremely long and valuable report. It was awesome to hear from [the] different fields of each panellist and how the report impacts and informs their focused community work.
– NCAS webinar attendee”

National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) 2021

The findings from the 2021 NCAS are drawn from interviews with a representative sample of 19,100 Australians 16 years of age or over. This was ANROWS's second time undertaking the NCAS, and work has already commenced on the 2025 NCAS.

Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for Australia was released on 29 March 2023 and marked ANROWS's first time launching a research project in Parliament. The NCAS was officially launched by the Hon. Amanda Rishworth Minister for Social Services and the Hon. Justine Elliot Assistant Minister for Social Services and for the Prevention of Family Violence. Launching with Ministers was another first for ANROWS. ANROWS was proud to stand alongside Rosie Batty, Chanel Contos, Jayke Burgess and Lula Dembele, who also spoke at the launch.

Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for Australian states and territories was officially launched in Melbourne by Hon. Ros Spence, Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence, and survivor advocate Conor Pall. Our CEO, Padma Raman, facilitated a panel discussion with our NCAS Manager, Nicole Weeks, and invited Patty Kinnersley (CEO, Our Watch) and Emily Maguire (CEO, Respect Victoria) to speak.

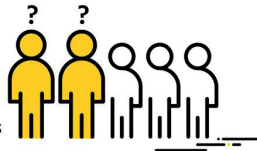
Since launch day, **11,067** people have accessed our NCAS microsite to learn more about how Australian attitudes matter.

#NCAS

Many Australians do not know where to get help

2 in 5

respondents would **not know** how to access domestic violence services



Find out more at ncas.anrows.org.au

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Quick Guide to the 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)



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1

guide

3

fact sheets

11

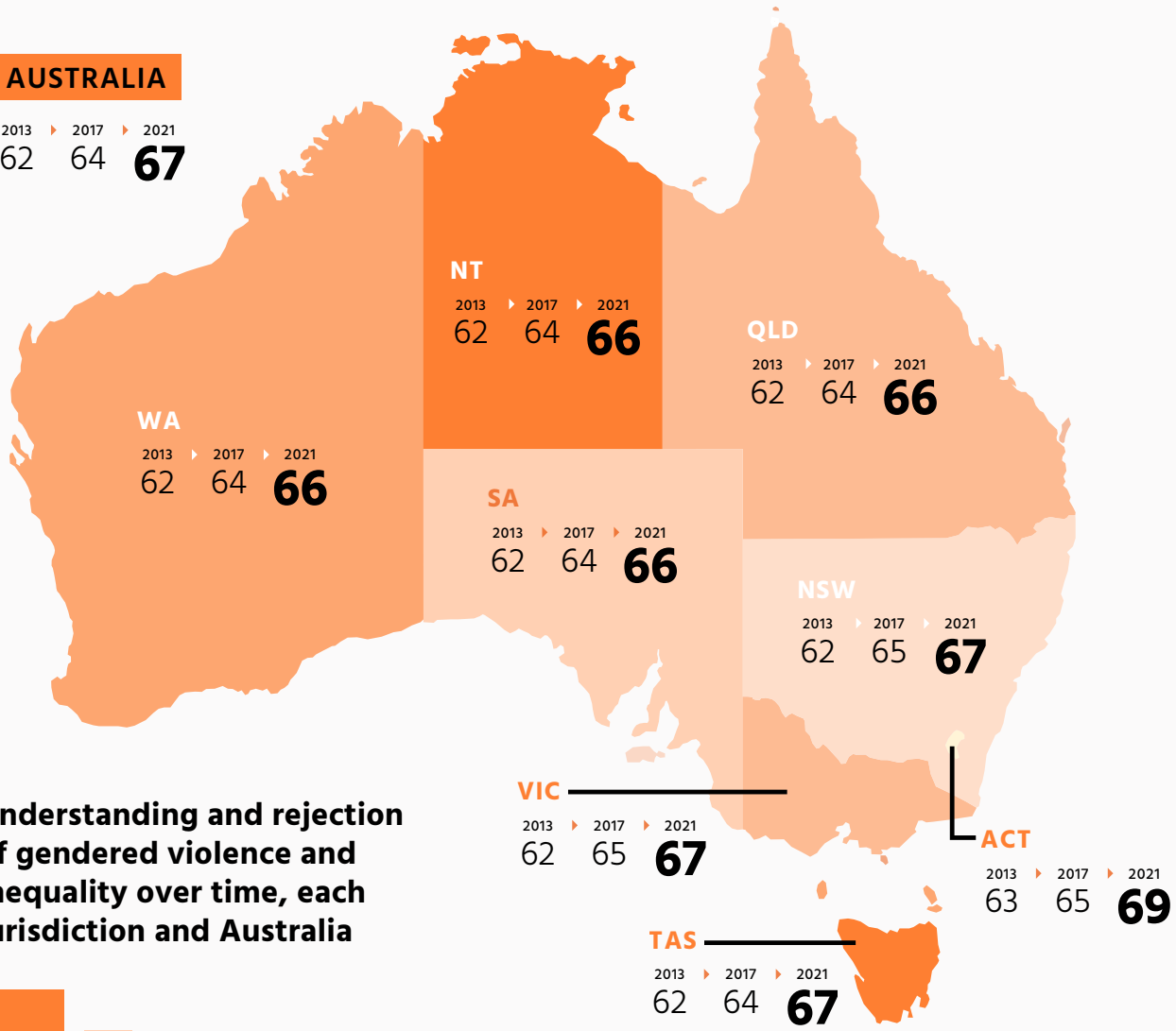
motion graphics

13

infographics

AUSTRALIA

2013 ▶ 2017 ▶ 2021
62 64 **67**



Understanding and rejection of gendered violence and inequality over time, each jurisdiction and Australia



ANROWS





Our journey

Using priority research areas to address evidence gaps: Focusing on children and young people

ANROWS is tasked through its constitution with developing, maintaining and updating an Australian research agenda. ANROWS delivers this by way of the Australian National Research Agenda (ANRA). The most recent ANRA spanned 2020–2022 and provided a framework for, and guidance on, priority areas of research and research topics for academics, researchers, research funding bodies and governments across Australia. The aim of the ANRA is to encourage the production of evidence needed for national policy and systems-level practice design in ending violence against women and children. The ANRA 2020–2022 was developed by reviewing the national and international literature to map evidence gaps, and through consultations with policy developers, subject matter experts, practice leaders and service designers.

Drawing on the ANRA 2020–2022, ANROWS used the priority topics to guide our research grants. The first priority topic identified for a grants round was Children and Young People. In 2020, 8 projects were commissioned:

“ The ANROWS project provided the opportunity to develop and/or strengthen connections to outside agencies. ”

- *Investigating the mental health of children exposed to domestic and family violence through the use of linked police and health records*
- *Adolescent family violence in Australia: A national study of prevalence, use of and exposure to violence, and support needs for young people*
- *Adverse childhood experiences and the intergenerational transmission of domestic and family violence in young people who engage in harmful sexual behaviour and violence against women*
- *Building a framework to prevent and respond to young people with disability who use violence at home*
- *Connecting the dots: Understanding the DFV experiences of children and young people with disability within and across sectors*
- *Service system responses and culturally designed practice frameworks to address needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children exposed to domestic and family violence*
- *WRAP around families experiencing adolescent violence in the home (AVITH): Towards a collaborative service response*
- *Analysis of linked longitudinal administrative data on child protection involvement for NSW families with domestic and family violence, drug and alcohol issues and mental health issues* (due for publication late 2023)

“ We found the team to be supportive, creative, accommodating and helpful in relation to ensuring the project was meaningful within deliverable timeframes. ”

“ ... [we] learnt a lot through that [ethics] process on how to engage children and young people as research participants in a safe and ethical way. ”

This was the research journey ...

Under the direction of the ANRA 2020–2022, ANROWS focused their efforts on children and young people. ANROWS ...

commissioned **8** research projects focused on children and young people

fostered community participation and funded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander researchers to train co-researchers using Indigenous methodology

provided expert evidence to the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's responses to child sexual abuse in institutional settings

informed **10** submissions to influence legislation, policy and practice across Australia, relevant to children and young people

registered **21** research projects in the ANROWS Register of Active Research (RAR) with a focus on children and young people

held education sessions with a Perth-based Aboriginal Community-Controlled Organisation (ACCO) and shared learnings about best practice with children and young people

held a workshop in Melbourne with practitioners to enhance practice with children and young people

presented at the Saints Care webinar for practitioners in Western Sydney

provided evidence that led to additional funding in NSW for specialist workers for children and young people in 2022/2023

influenced the shift to recognising children as experiencing violence in their own right and cited in the *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032*

received **PeakCare's** The WOKE Award 2022, for collaboration in producing *New Ways for Our Families* and its influence in achieving improved outcomes for Queensland children, young people, parents and families, alongside the Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Protection Peak (QATSICPP) and the Institute of Child Protection Studies, Australian Catholic University

informed **3** policy and practice briefs and **2** practice frameworks relating to children and young people

Too often, research focuses on our urban locations, and we believed it was important to gain insights and elevate the voices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. We believe that by having these voices our research is richer.

A key learning has been the importance of involving community researchers who have not only led the research within their [own] communities, but they too have provided a significant contribution to the knowledge creation, wisdom and insights that our papers contain.

With the release of the *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032*, Australia saw, for the first time, the recognition of children's experiences of violence in their own right. As such, recognising children and young people as victim-survivors in their own right will continue to be a priority area within the Australian National Research Agenda 2023–2028 (ANRA). ANROWS will

continue to look for the gaps in evidence relating to violence against children and young people. For example, the ANROWS Evidence Portal has identified a gap around adolescent violence in the home (AVITH) research, particularly as it relates to responding to the experiences of children and young people.

Collaboration

This last year, ANROWS has been strengthening our relationships with stakeholders across the sector to improve how we create, connect, inform and influence through the evidence base to end violence against women and children.

Some notable partnerships and collaborations over the past year include the following ...

Building international relationships

ANROWS has entered into a four-year partnership with UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office to work together on agreed priorities relating to gender-based violence measurement and prevention over three years (2022–2025). The partnership seeks to enable an exchange of knowledge, connections and expertise between ANROWS and UNFPA in the region in areas of research and knowledge translation and exchange. It builds on several years of existing collaboration with UNFPA and the University of Melbourne under the kNOwVAWdata initiative which seeks to address the gap in reliable and comparable violence against women (VAW) prevalence data across Asia and the Pacific.

Building relationships with practitioners

The Domestic and Family Violence Death Review team has been strengthening the relationship with practitioners in the DFSV field by seeking their reflections on the findings of a filicide project. This growing relationship has also strengthened knowledge translation and exchange opportunities, incorporating the reflections and understandings from valued practitioners into the research.



It has been a great learning partnership and pleasure to work with the ANROWS team across multiple projects, especially in the critical area of embedding lived experience beyond being research participants or subjects of research towards co-production and co-research with victim-survivors of DFSV. An absolute highlight was being able to facilitate a panel discussion with lived experience leaders highlighting Lisa Wheildon's research on survivor advocacy and working with peers to influence the development of the Australian National Research Agenda – giving real meaning to centring victim-survivors' voices. I want to acknowledge and credit ANROWS's leadership and people with walking the talk, reflectively looking at their own practice, making change and valuing lived expertise in their ways of working.

– Lula Dembele, survivor-advocate



Building relationships with experts in the field

The Evidence Portal team worked closely with systematic review experts affiliated with The Campbell Collaboration, Queensland University of Technology and Griffith University to develop two high-quality and rigorous tools for use in the project. This partnership resulted in the successful delivery of the ANROWS Instrument for assessing Risk of bias in quantitative Impact Studies (ANROWS-IRIS), a robust risk of bias tool for critically appraising studies found within the Evidence Portal. It also resulted in the successful delivery of an effectiveness estimate tool for assessing the impact of interventions in an accessible format and language. The partnership strengthened the methodological rigour of these tools and the Evidence Portal more generally.

Building relationships with First Nations communities in South Australia

The ANROWS evaluation team commenced work with the South Australian Office for Women and eight DFSV services in South Australia in late 2022. Collectively, we are evaluating four partnership models addressing violence against First Nations women (through Aboriginal Community-Controlled Organisations), early intervention and recovery for victim-survivors and men who use violence. Taking a developmental approach, ANROWS is supporting the services to collect and reflect upon data together in reflection cycles across the implementation period. The evaluation will be

important in generating an evidence base for the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments across new service delivery approaches and to capture learnings for future program development and funding.

Building relationships with the Queensland workforce

Our partnership with the Healing Foundation, to provide capacity and capability building to the domestic and family violence, sexual assault and women's health and wellbeing workforces in Queensland through WorkUP Queensland, has continued throughout the last financial year with several practice resources and webinars produced collectively.

“ ANROWS is our go to for contemporary research to enhance our conversations with the workforce.

– Rona Scherer,
WorkUP Queensland ”



Our ways of working

ANROWS is committed to acknowledging and working with the deep complexity of ending violence against women and children. We recognise that we must let go of any assumptions that there is simplicity in answering how, as a country, we achieve this. We strive to connect across sectors, jurisdictions, communities and cultures to learn how we can best work with each other and attend to the courage, resilience, strength and knowledge that exists.

“ It is not just the research we do, but the way we do it that matters. ”

Snapshot 1

First Nations Research Group

The First Nations Research Group has been developed to strengthen the partnership between ANROWS and First Nations researchers, with the aim of building meaningful and robust relationships.

ANROWS aims to listen and hear what is working well and where we still have work to do, to aid us in reflecting upon our own privilege and power to amplify voices, achieve equity and address power imbalances. There have been two enriching meetings and some steps have been made, including the endorsement of the Yes vote and a commitment to reflective practice. ANROWS's further work with First Nations research is supported through key documents such as the ANRA and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023–2025*.

Snapshot 2

The Australian National Research Agenda 2023–2028 (ANRA)

In 2022–23, ANROWS embarked on the development of the new and updated ANRA. To do this, ANROWS implemented a co-design method with co-leads Lula Dembele, survivor advocate, and Dr. Jane Lloyd, ANROWS. In developing the ANRA, it became clear that it is not just the research we do that matters – but also how we do this research. While ANROWS is conscious of how we connect and work with the sector, victim-survivors, communities and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, we have also identified areas where we can improve the way we work as well as guide the sector in how DFSV research is undertaken.

Recognising that ways of working are as important as the work itself, the ANRA for 2023–2028 has two objectives:

- to identify *where* knowledge needs to be created to end violence against women and children
- to identify *how* knowledge ought to be created to ensure we are inclusive, person centred and action oriented.

ANROWS wanted to ensure that the voices of those with lived experiences of violence as well as DFSV service providers and practitioners were embedded in the project. To ensure this, we were required to firstly reflexively explore where investments in research have been made and what evaluations of interventions have been undertaken in Australia. This analysis informed our understanding for focus groups with victim-survivors to learn from those with lived experience and find out whether the identified gaps resonate with them and where other research gaps may be.

Two co-design workshops were held with victim-survivors, DFSV researchers and DFSV practitioners and service providers to develop priority areas for future research as well as informed approaches to DFVS research and ways of knowing.

Snapshot 3

The Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network

ANROWS's partnership with the Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network (the Network) aims to produce a nationally-informed and holistic understanding of the characteristics of and contexts within which domestic and family violence-related deaths occur. As the only non-government, research organisation working with the Network, ANROWS is committed to building a meaningful and collaborative partnership with the Network, which recognises the nuances of these complexities and brings to the forefront an intersectional approach to understanding the lives of the women, children and men who were killed.

In late 2022, the ANROWS Death Review team travelled to, or attended, each State and Territory Domestic and Family Violence Death Review mechanism across Australia, to collect and code data for the current filicide project, to listen and learn about each of the mechanism's unique contexts and to collectively draw on knowledge and share expertise. ANROWS strives to ensure there is equity in our focus across Australia, and to add value to the research and ways of knowing across all jurisdictions where it is needed.

We recognise how crucial it is for us to be curious and consider:

- *What is important to each jurisdiction?*
- *What are the strengths in the knowledge and skills of that jurisdiction?*
- *What is working well that enables reflection and learning?*
- *Where are the gaps or limitations?*
- *How can ANROWS best add value to the relationships, research and data collection?*

The partnership has developed into a program of research approach, which will consist of a range of projects, each decided upon collectively by ANROWS and the Network. The ANROWS Death Review team attended the European Conference on Domestic Violence in Iceland in September 2023.



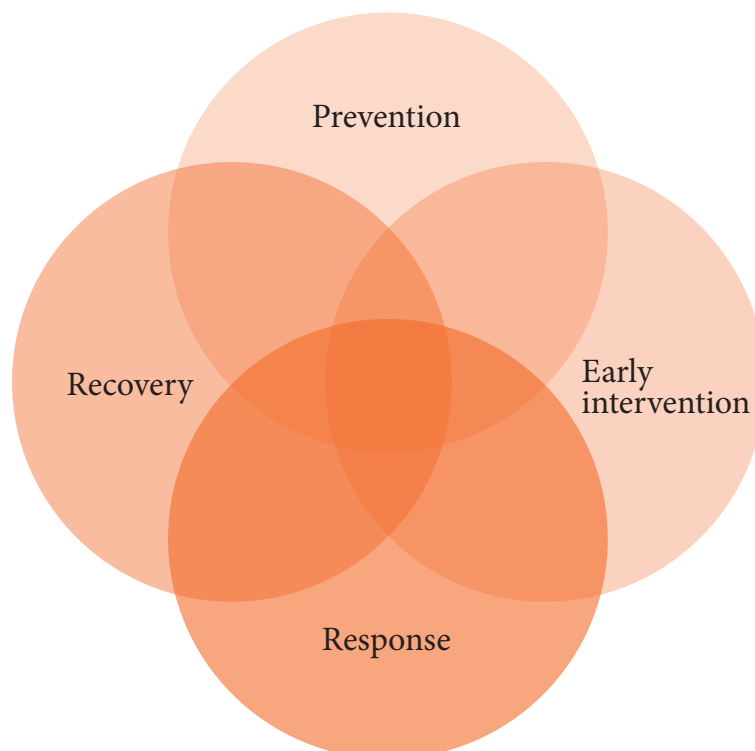
Understanding our work alongside the National Plan

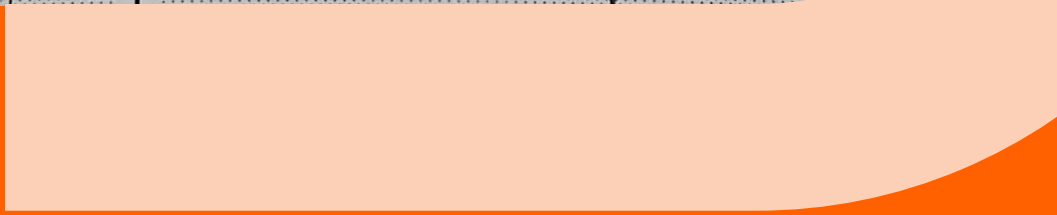
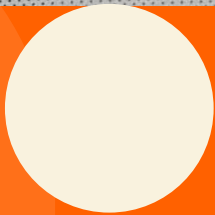
Looking ahead, ANROWS is seeking to better understand our progress alongside the National Plan. What does it look like to be transparent about our work? Who else can we work with to understand where we need to progress further? Where else can we add value and build the evidence? Who can we partner with to progress the work of the sector? Our focus for the next year will be to work with others so we can learn how to measure our own efforts as well as those of the sector.

Work has commenced with ANROWS partnering with the DFSV Commissioner. A roundtable, *Measuring the Impact of the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children*, was jointly hosted in September inviting multiple valued stakeholders across the sector. Measurement is not just about targets and indicators; it is about

collaboration and the whole sector contributing to the work required to end violence against women and children.

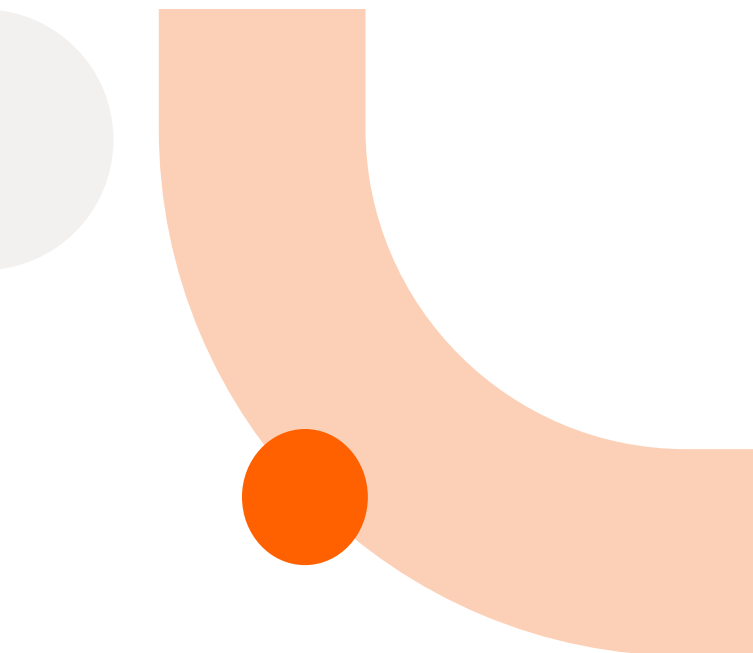
The diagram below demonstrates ANROWS's intersectional approach to the four domains of the National Plan: prevention, early intervention, response and recovery. This is how we understand our work and how we are going to measure our progress. The National Plan domains must intersect; we cannot understand one without the other. If we seek to have an intersectional impact, our way of working must also be intersectional. The domains are multi-faceted and multi-layered, and when they are all working together and all actors are playing their part, achieving the goal of ending violence against women and children in one generation is within our grasp.







Financial Statements



**Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's
Safety Limited**

ABN 67 162 349 171

Financial Statements - 30 June 2023

Directors' report	2
Auditor's independence declaration	10
Statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income	11
Statement of financial position	12
Statement of changes in equity	13
Statement of cash flows	14
Notes to the financial statements	15
Directors' declaration	25
Independent auditor's report to the members of Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited	26

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Ms Sam Mostyn	Independent Chair (appointed 20 April 2018)
Mr Shane Bennett	Commonwealth Director (appointed 14 May 2021, resigned 8 September 2022)
Professor Dawn Bessarab	Independent Director (appointed 16 August 2019)
Ms Lois Boswell	South Australia Director (appointed 12 August 2021, resigned 20 February 2023)
Ms Greta Doherty	Commonwealth Director (appointed 8 September 2022)
Ms Elizabeth Foley	Independent Director (appointed 29 July 2020)
Ms Jeanette Kerr	Northern Territory Director (appointed 2 March 2022)
Professor Jennifer Morgan	Independent Director (appointed 23 November 2018)
Mr Edward Mosby	Independent Director (appointed 20 October 2017)
Mr Barry Sandison	Independent Director (appointed 7 August 2021)
Dr Kylie Stephen	Queensland Director (Appointed 11 February 2021)
Ms Kirsty Windeyer	ACT Director (appointed 20 February 2023)

Principal activities

The principal activity of Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited ('ANROWS') during the financial year was the promotion of the prevention or control of human behaviour that is harmful or abusive to human beings, specifically the reduction of violence against women and their children.

Information on directors

Name:	Ms Sam Mostyn
Title:	Independent Chair
Qualifications:	BA/LLB (Law and Political Science), Australian National University
Experience and expertise:	Sam Mostyn AO is a non-executive director and sustainability adviser, with a long history of governance roles across business, sport, the arts, policy, diversity, Indigenous and women's affairs, and the not-for-profit sectors. Her corporate roles have encompassed purpose, culture and human resources, corporate and government affairs, community engagement and sustainability. A long-time champion of gender equality, Sam was the first woman appointed to the AFL Commission. There she contributed to policies aimed to include women at all levels of the game and to the introduction of the Respect & Responsibility policy. An advocate for the creation of the AFL Women's (AFLW) league, Sam was the 2018 AFLW Cup Ambassador. Sam is Chair of the Australian Government's Women's Economic Equality Taskforce, Australians Investing In Women, the Foundation for Young Australians, Ausfilm and Alberts; President of Chief Executive Women; non-executive director at Mirvac and the GO Foundation; and a board member of the Centre for Policy Development and, most recently, the Climate Change Authority. Sam was previously President of ACFID, an inaugural Commissioner with the National Mental Health Commission, and served on the boards of Reconciliation Australia and the Australia Council for the Arts.
Special responsibilities:	Ex Officio Member of Finance Committee; Member of Appointments Committee; Member, Constitution and Conflicts of Interest Management (CCIM) Committee.

Name: Mr Shane Bennett
Title: Commonwealth Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts Banking and Finance, Grad Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment, CPA
Experience and expertise: Shane Bennett moved into his current position as the Group Manager, Families in the Department of Social Services in March 2021, where he is responsible for family and children's policy and family safety, including leading the Australian Government's work on the National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children, the National Plan to Reduce Violence against women and their children and managing grants supporting Australian families and children.

Before commencing his current role, Shane worked in the Social Security Stream since joining the Department of Social Services in December 2017, undertaking a number of activities in relation to payments policy, including in response to COVID-19.

Prior to joining the Department of Social Services, Shane worked in the Department of Human Services from 2013 to 2017, in a number of roles including as acting Deputy Secretary Program Design and General Manager Service Strategy.

Shane has also previously held positions in the Department of Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport; the Department of Finance and Deregulation; and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Prior to joining the Australian Public Service, Shane started his career in the banking industry, working at the Commonwealth Bank and Westpac.

Name: Professor Dawn Bessarab
Title: Independent Director
Qualifications: PhD (Curtin University); BSW (Curtin University) First Class Honours
Experience and expertise: Dawn Bessarab is an Aboriginal woman of Bard (West Kimberley) and Yjindjarbandi (Pilbara) descent. She is Professor at the University of Western Australia's Medical School. A highly regarded and experienced senior social worker and researcher, Dawn did her PhD on the impact of the gendered lived experiences of Aboriginal women and men.

Dawn is interested in the application of Indigenous research and qualitative methodologies, particularly participatory action research, and the translation of research into policy and practice. She has published widely both individually and collaboratively in the areas of social work, community development, and Aboriginal health and wellbeing. She developed the framework on yarning as an Indigenous methodology, which is now widely applied across Australian and international communities.

With extensive practical and research background in the areas of child protection, domestic and family violence, and drug and alcohol abuse, Dawn's expertise is highly sought after. She frequently delivers culturally safe training and advice to service providers working with Aboriginal people.

Dawn was a founding director and board member of the Aboriginal Family Legal Service in Perth; the former chair of Nadine Women's Refuge in Perth; and is currently a secretary on the Langford Aboriginal Association committee, in Gosnells, Western Australia.

Name: Ms Lois Boswell
Title: South Australia Director
Qualifications: LLB, GDLP, M App Sci, GAICD
Experience and expertise: Lois Boswell is the Chief Executive of the South Australian Department of Human Services. Her portfolio oversees strategic policy and reform in areas relating to disability, youth justice, family services, community investment and concessions. Lois is also an adjunct professor with the University of South Australia.

An experienced executive, Lois has influenced many areas of public policy, including development, planning, disability, mental health, equity, environment, child protection, further education and consumer affairs. In 2013, she was recognised by the Governor of South Australia and inducted into the Women's Honour Roll.

She was formerly executive director of Cabinet Office; deputy chief of staff to SA Premier Weatherill; social impact assessor for the Regional Forest Agreements; Consumer Trader and Tenancy Tribunal member; Community Legal Centre manager; and chief of staff to three government ministers.

While at the Department of Treasury and Finance, Lois led the compulsory third-party insurance reform project as part of the move towards a National Injury Insurance Scheme. She also led the development of influential South Australian planning strategies, including the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide, which received national recognition as the most advanced integrated Australian city plan. A qualified lawyer, Lois also holds a Master of Applied Science in Social Ecology.

Special responsibilities: Member, Finance, Risk and Audit Committee

Name: Ms Greta Doherty
Title: Commonwealth Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Asian Studies (Hons) and Master of Public Policy, all from the Australian National University
Experience and expertise: Greta Doherty is the acting Group Manager, Women's Safety, at the Department of Social Services (DSS), where she is responsible for the development and delivery of the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032 as well as key Commonwealth programs such as 1800RESPECT. She is also the Senior Executive Pride Ally Champion.

Prior to joining the DSS, Greta worked in a range of roles in the Education portfolio for almost a decade, including in higher education policy infrastructure funding, research policy, early childhood and childcare legislative reform and international education. She also worked at the Department of Finance and Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Name: Ms Elizabeth Foley
Title: Independent Director
Qualifications: M Com (Finance), B Bus (Marketing), FAICD, FFINSIA
Experience and expertise: Elizabeth Foley is a non-executive director and CEO, with experience across a range of sectors, including financial services, digital innovation, health and medical research, and professional services industries.

Elizabeth has worked in the research sector over the past decade, including five years as CEO of Research Australia, a national peak body advocating for health and medical research. She was also non-executive director of the Population Health Research Network, Australia's first national data linkage network. She is currently Chair of HeartKids, a national organisation supporting and advocating for people with childhood-acquired heart disease.

Special responsibilities: A strong campaigner for gender equality, Elizabeth also worked at Chief Executive Women as Director Research and Business Engagement. She brings exemplary stakeholder management credentials, particularly working with senior levels of government, including Federal and State MPs and senators, as well as senior public servants. Highly experienced in strategic planning and constructing effective boards, Elizabeth has a detailed knowledge of corporate governance and risk management. Chair of the Board's Finance, Risk & Audit Committee

Name: Ms Jeanette Kerr
Title: Northern Territory Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Social Science, Bachelor Arts – Psychology (Honours), Master of Leadership and Management and a Master of Studies degree in Criminology Cambridge University (UK)
Experience and expertise: Jeanette Kerr is the Deputy Chief Executive, Families in Territory Families, Housing and Communities since September 2016. She is responsible for a range of Child Protection, Family Support, Out of Home Care, Domestic Family and Sexual Violence Reduction and Youth Justice program areas and reform.

She served in the Territory for 29 years as a Police Officer, in Katherine, Tennant Creek, Alice Springs and Darwin in a range of operational, criminal investigation and public safety roles. Jeanette reached the rank of Assistant Commissioner before taking up the position with Territory Families.

Jeanette's Masters thesis is a descriptive analysis of the characteristics, seriousness and frequency of Aboriginal intimate partner violence in the Northern Territory, Australia: a strategy for targeting high harm cases.

Name: Professor Jennifer (Jenny) Morgan
Title: Independent Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts (Hons) from the University of Sydney, an LLB from University of New South Wales and an LLM from Yale University
Experience and expertise: Jenny Morgan is a Professor in Melbourne Law School, University of Melbourne, where she has taught across a range of courses since 1988. Having served on numerous committees in the University, Jenny was Dean of Melbourne Law School (2017–2018), and Deputy Dean (2003–2007).

Jenny has been a member of the Social Security Appeals Tribunal, a Commissioner with the Australian Law Reform Commission on their Equality Before the Law inquiry, and a Hearing Commissioner with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission. She was a founding Director of the Victorian Sentencing Advisory Council and a consultant to the Victorian Law Reform Commission on their Homicide Law Reform.

Jenny's research interests are in the areas of violence against women, homicide, feminist legal theory, reproductive rights and law reform, and she has published widely. She has been on the management committees of various community organisations, including Women's Legal, CASA House and Women's Domestic Violence Crisis Service, and worked for many years with VicHealth on their violence against women agenda.

Name: Mr Edward (Ed) Mosby
Title: Independent Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Psychology, Central Queensland University
Experience and expertise: Edward is a Torres Strait Islander born on Thursday Island, was raised in South West Queensland and has lived in Central Queensland for the past 20 years.

Edward holds full registration as a generalist psychologist working in private practice and is the owner of Wakai Waian Healing. He is a member of Indigenous Allied Health Australia (IAHA), the Australian Indigenous Psychologist Association (AIPA) and the Australian Psychologist Society (APS).

In 2015 Edward was appointed to a Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Advisory Panel tasked with making recommendations informing the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022. Following, he was appointed to the Queensland Premier's Domestic and Family Violence Taskforce Implementation Council at which time he also co-chaired an associated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group.

Edward specialises in working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families in the areas of mental health, social and emotional well-being, community safety promotion, trauma, grief, and loss. Specifically in the last eight years he has focused on supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, families and individuals with their experiences and understandings of family and domestic violence and related issues.

Name: Mr Barry Sandison
Title: Independent Director
Qualifications: Bachelor of Business Management, University of Canberra
Experience and expertise: Barry Sandison is a research fellow with the Australian National University School of Health and Medicine and also with the Paul Ramsay Foundation. With over 39 years' experience in the public sector across more than 13 agencies, Barry's expertise covers a wide range of health and welfare-related work, with previous senior roles in both policy and service delivery.

From 2016 to 2021, Barry was the CEO of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). While there, he focused on sharpening AIHW's strategic focus, and broadening the range of health and welfare data products it manages. Recognition of AIHW's growing capabilities can be seen in its doubling in size over the five-year period.

Barry is a member on two national Boards (ANROWS and the Alcohol and Drug Foundation) and one local Canberra not-for-profit (NFP) organisation, and is a member of the Aged Care Safety and Quality Advisory Council. He is also a strategic advisor to a number of commercial and NFP organisations.

Barry is known across the Australian Public Service and with state/territory agencies for his interest and leadership in data and information management across government and institutional settings. This same enthusiasm about better use of data is now being applied to the NFP sector.

Name: Dr Kylie Stephen
Title: Queensland Director
Qualifications: PhD – Government, from the University of Queensland (1997) and a Bachelor of Arts (First Class Honours) from the University of Queensland (1992).
Experience and expertise: Dr Kylie Stephen is the Assistant Director-General of the Office for Women and Violence Prevention, Department of Justice and Attorney-General in Queensland. Kylie's early career focused on teaching and research in the fields of political science and gender politics. Kylie has since worked in policy, program and operational roles across a range of human service portfolios, including community services, child safety, community recovery and gender equality in both the United Kingdom and Queensland.

Kylie has used her knowledge of community services and change management to strengthen community and whole-of-government responses to address gendered violence including leading reforms across the domestic, family and sexual violence service system following the Not Now, Not Ever report by the Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland and more recently following the release of the Hear her Voice reports 1 and 2 by the Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce.

Name: Ms Kirsty Windeyer
 Title: ACT Director
 Qualifications: BA/LLB
 Experience and expertise: Kirsty Windeyer is the Domestic Family and Sexual Violence Coordinator-General in the ACT since April 2020. She provides strategic leadership that supports whole-of-government collaboration and coordination of the government's response to domestic, family and sexual violence. The Coordinator-General role works across government and with the community services sectors to develop new police services and approaches that improve how the ACT Government responds to domestic, family and sexual violence.

Kirsty has significant experience as a senior executive lawyer and in leadership roles for public sector organisations. Kirsty was the CEO of the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory and Special Counsel/Executive Director of the Defense Abuse Response Taskforce. Kirsty was the inaugural Principal Solicitor of the ACT Women's Legal Centre.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2023, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board		Finance, Risk and Audit Committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Sam Mostyn (Chair)	5	5	3	3
Dawn Bessarab	2	5		
Lois Boswell	2	3		
Greta Doherty	4	5		
Elizabeth Foley	5	5	3	3
Jeanette Kerr	4	5		
Edward Mosby	5	5		
Jennifer Morgan	5	5		
Barry Sandison	3	5		
Kylie Stephen	5	5	2	3
Kirsty Windeyer	3	3		

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

Members guarantee

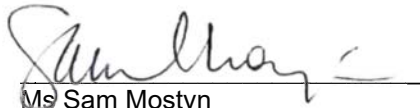
Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up or dissolved, the constitution states that the amount that remains after such winding up or dissolution and the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities will be transferred to another organisation with similar objects and purposes which is not carried on for the profit or gain of its members as determined by the Members of the company. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2023 the number of members was 10.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sam Mostyn', written over a horizontal line.

Ms Sam Mostyn
Chair of the Board

23 October 2023

**Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited
ABN 67 162 349 171**

Auditor's Independence Declaration under s60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* to the directors of Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of s60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Felsers



Steven H Zabeti
Partner

Dated: 23 October 2023

Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited
Statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

ANROWS

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue	5	8,325,911	8,817,297
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		78,313	12,072
Expenses			
External research grants		(1,174,199)	(2,515,350)
External research grants - Research Fund		(24,143)	(171,920)
Employee benefits expense		(4,664,288)	(3,839,202)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	(334,039)	(428,724)
Contracts and agency temporary staff costs		(518,749)	(560,964)
Consultants		(231,217)	(14,500)
Board remuneration and expenses		(46,333)	(34,757)
Event expenses		(43,090)	(137,863)
Other expenses		(913,412)	(739,542)
Finance costs	6	(70,089)	(9,462)
		<u>(8,019,559)</u>	<u>(8,452,284)</u>
Surplus before income tax expense		384,665	377,085
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus after income tax expense for the year		384,665	377,085
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>384,665</u></u>	<u><u>377,085</u></u>

The above statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2023

ANROWS

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,477,983	1,298,415
Trade and other receivables	8	110,343	296,188
Other financial assets	9	1,774,474	3,985,809
Other assets	10	69,672	70,529
Total current assets		<u>7,432,472</u>	<u>5,650,941</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	7,536	5,003
Right-of-use assets	12	1,253,813	-
Intangibles	13	-	9,270
Total non-current assets		<u>1,291,349</u>	<u>14,273</u>
Total assets		<u>8,693,821</u>	<u>5,665,214</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	1,302,300	1,037,570
Contract liabilities	15	3,703,042	2,722,712
Lease liabilities	17	276,083	-
Employee benefits	16	342,665	286,808
Total current liabilities		<u>5,624,090</u>	<u>4,047,090</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	1,047,459	-
Employee benefits	16	46,687	27,204
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,094,146</u>	<u>27,204</u>
Total liabilities		<u>6,718,236</u>	<u>4,074,294</u>
Net assets		<u>1,975,585</u>	<u>1,590,920</u>
Equity			
Reserves		17,983	16,116
Retained surpluses		<u>1,957,602</u>	<u>1,574,804</u>
Total equity		<u>1,975,585</u>	<u>1,590,920</u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

ANROWS

	Research fund \$	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	12,874	1,200,961	1,213,835
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	377,085	377,085
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	377,085	377,085
Transfer to Research fund	3,242	(3,242)	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>16,116</u>	<u>1,574,804</u>	<u>1,590,920</u>
	Research Fund \$	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	16,116	1,574,804	1,590,920
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	384,665	384,665
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	384,665	384,665
Transfer to Research fund	1,867	(1,867)	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>17,983</u>	<u>1,957,602</u>	<u>1,975,585</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

ANROWS

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipt of grants from government		9,389,302	9,405,971
Receipt of fees for service and other revenue (excluding grants from government)		871,541	709,529
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,988,698)	(8,412,980)
Interest received		23,750	12,072
Interest and other finance costs paid		(70,089)	(9,462)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>2,225,806</u>	<u>1,705,130</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		(13,849)	-
Receipts of term deposits		2,211,335	(804,070)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>2,197,486</u>	<u>(804,070)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings - leases		(243,724)	(409,644)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(243,724)</u>	<u>(409,644)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,179,568	491,416
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>1,298,415</u>	<u>806,999</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7	<u><u>5,477,983</u></u>	<u><u>1,298,415</u></u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 11
St Martins Tower
31 Market Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 23 October 2023. Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated. When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

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

The company has adopted AASB 1060 from 1 July 2021. The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs. As a result, there is increased disclosure in these financial statements for key management personnel, related parties, tax and financial instruments.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and *the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Grants

The company's grant agreements are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations. The revenue from these agreements is recognised when control of each performance obligation is satisfied. Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control. The performance obligations of the company's grants generally have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract. The input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Other revenue (including Fee for Service)

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Income tax

As the company is a charity in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 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.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets

Classification

On initial recognition, the company classifies its financial assets as measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets. The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, term deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis. Impairment of trade receivables are determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The company has determined that no provision for impairment is required at the balance sheet date.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the company comprise trade payables and lease liabilities.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Intangible assets

Website

Significant costs associated with the development of the revenue generating aspects of the website, including the capacity of placing orders, are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 4 years.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the company has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Economic dependence

The company is dependent on funding from the Commonwealth and all state and territory governments of Australia for the majority of its funding, the Commonwealth Department of Social Services being the major contributor. At the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe the governments, including the Department of Social Services, will not continue to support the company.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Grant income

For many of the grant agreements received, the determination of whether the contract includes sufficiently specific performance obligations was a significant judgement involving discussions with a number of parties at the company, review of the proposal documents prepared during the grant application phase and consideration of the terms and conditions. Grants received by the company have been accounted for under AASB 15 based on the terms and conditions and decisions made. If this determination was changed then the revenue recognition pattern would be different from that recognised in these financial statements.

Note 4. Restatement of Comparatives

Following a review of the AASB 15 Accounting Standard, a new revenue category (Fees for Service) has been introduced to account for revenue earned from agreements that do not allow for revenue to be earned over time. This has resulted in a Restatement of Comparatives, with agreements totaling \$369,913 being transferred from Contract Liabilities and taken up as Fees for service in 2022. In addition, \$263,679 has been transferred from Grants income to Fees for service.

Note 5. Revenue

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
Grants income	7,613,532	7,831,467
Conference	1,105	128,478
Fees for service	642,667	633,592
Donation - Luke Batty Foundation	24,143	171,920
	<u>8,281,447</u>	<u>8,765,457</u>
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Donations - Research Fund	2,140	7,620
Other revenue	42,324	44,220
	<u>44,464</u>	<u>51,840</u>
	<u>8,325,911</u>	<u>8,817,297</u>

Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Services transferred over time (Grants income & Donation – Luke Batty Foundation)	7,637,675	8,003,387
Services transferred at a point in time (Fees for Service & Conference)	643,772	762,070
	<u>8,281,447</u>	<u>8,765,457</u>
	<u>2023 \$</u>	<u>2022 \$</u>
Government revenue (grants)		
Commonwealth - Department of Social Services	2,968,785	3,728,866
Commonwealth / State / Territory Governments - Departments of Social Services	4,644,747	4,102,601
	<u>7,613,532</u>	<u>7,831,467</u>

Note 6. Expenses

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Surplus before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities	70,089	9,462
<i>Superannuation expense</i>		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	422,169	318,992
<i>Depreciation and amortisation expense</i>		
Right of use assets	313,453	406,560
Plant and equipment	11,316	5,004
Intangible assets	9,270	17,160
	<u>334,039</u>	<u>428,724</u>

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank and in hand	4,508,329	1,154,412
Cash at bank – Research Fund	153,450	144,003
Term Deposit less than 3 months	816,204	-
	<u>5,477,983</u>	<u>1,298,415</u>

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Trade receivables	53,010	121,862
Interest receivable	57,333	2,770
BAS receivable	-	171,556
	<u>110,343</u>	<u>296,188</u>

Note 9. Other financial assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Term deposits greater than 3 months	<u>1,774,474</u>	<u>3,985,809</u>

Term deposits include an amount of \$369,948 (2022: \$282,488) held by the bank as security deposit guarantee for the performance on the lease of office premises.

Note 10. Other assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Prepayments	<u>69,672</u>	<u>70,529</u>

Note 11. Plant and equipment

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Furniture and fittings	56,986	56,986
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(54,485)	(51,983)
Total Furniture and fittings	<u>2,501</u>	<u>5,003</u>
Office equipment	36,821	22,972
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(31,786)	(22,972)
Total Office equipment	<u>5,035</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Plant and equipment	<u><u>7,536</u></u>	<u><u>5,003</u></u>

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	5,003	-	5,003
Additions	-	13,849	13,849
Depreciation expense	<u>(2,502)</u>	<u>(8,814)</u>	<u>(11,316)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u><u>2,501</u></u>	<u><u>5,035</u></u>	<u><u>7,536</u></u>

Note 12. Right-of-use assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Buildings - right-of-use	1,567,266	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(313,453)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>1,253.813</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The company leases a building for its office on a lease agreement which expires in June 2027. Last year, the lease was on a short term 1 year lease which expired 30 June 2022.

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Buildings - Right-of-use \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	-	-
Additions	1,567,266	1,567,266
Depreciation expense	<u>(313,453)</u>	<u>(313,453)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u><u>1,253.813</u></u>	<u><u>1,253.813</u></u>

Note 13. Intangibles

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Website development- at cost	68,639	68,639
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(68,639)	(59,369)
	<u>-</u>	<u>9,270</u>

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Website development \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	9,270	9,270
Amortisation expense	(9,270)	(9,270)
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Trade payables	596,685	757,036
Other payables	289,582	280,534
BAS Payable	416,033	-
	<u>1,302,300</u>	<u>1,037,570</u>

Note 15. Contract liabilities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Grants in advance - Government	3,414,815	2,492,618
Fees for service in advance	192,642	110,366
Research Fund unspent - Luke Batty Foundation	95,585	119,728
	<u>3,703,042</u>	<u>2,722,712</u>

Note 16. Employee benefits

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	342,665	286,809
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	46,687	27,204
	<u>389,352</u>	<u>314,013</u>

Note 17. Lease liabilities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
No longer than 1 year	333,428	-
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	1,125,992	-
	<u>1,459,420</u>	<u>-</u>
Lease liabilities included in the Statement of Financial Position		
Current	276,083	-
Non Current	1,047,459	-
	<u>1,323,542</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 18. Financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amount of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities as at the reporting date are as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,477,983	1,298,415
Trade and other receivables	110,343	296,188
Other financial assets - term deposits	1,774,474	3,985,809
	<u>7,362,800</u>	<u>5,580,412</u>
	2023	2022
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	1,302,300	1,037,570
Lease liabilities	1,323,542	-
	<u>2,625,842</u>	<u>1,037,570</u>

Note 19. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Aggregate compensation	<u>1,053,209</u>	<u>1,176,631</u>

Note 20. Contingencies

In accordance with the executed Funding Agreement, the Commonwealth and States and Territories have agreed to provide funds in an amount which will enable ANROWS to cover its operating costs and committed research grants in future. As at the date of this report the Directors have no reason to believe that the Commonwealth will not provide all of that funding.

Note 21. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 19.

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

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

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 22. Events after the reporting period

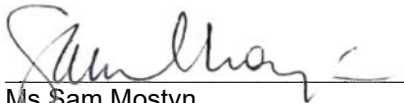
No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- 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 signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

On behalf of the directors



Ms Sam Mostyn
Chair of the Board

23 October 2023

Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited
ABN 67 162 349 171

Independent Audit Report to the members of Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Australia's National Research Organisation of Women's Safety Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of surplus or deficit and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial statements of Australia's National Research Organisation of Women's Safety Limited has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described as in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the ACNC Act and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements 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 statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Felsers



Steven H Zabeti

Partner

Dated: 23 October 2023



ANROWS