

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Page
Financial Statements	
Directors' Report	1
Auditor's Independence Declaration	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8
Directors' declaration	17
Independent Audit Report	18

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

Directors' Report

30 June 2023

The directors present their report on Retina Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

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

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Leighton Boyd AM	Chair	
Rosemary Boyd OAM	Company Secretary	
Peter Maas	Deputy Chair	
Joshua Ginpil	Treasurer to 25/02/2023 Director from 25/02/2023	
Edward (Ed) Tarrant	Treasurer from 25/02/2023	Appointed 25/02/2023
Heather Mack AM	Director	
Jane Cherry	Director	
Lindsay Dacosta	Director	
Jessica Coleman	Director	Resigned 11/04/2023
Mary-Anne Carmody	Director	Resigned 15/10/2022
Julie Demarte	Director	Resigned 15/10/2022

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

Review of operations

The profit of the Company amounted to \$ 15,891 (Previous year: Loss of \$31,447).

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the year were to provide public benevolent relief to persons affected by inherited retinal disease and promote the detection, prevention, treatment and cure of inherited retinal diseases.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Members' guarantee

Retina Australia is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$10 for members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 30 June 2023 the collective liability of members was \$ 1,870 (2022: \$ 1,890).

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Events after the reporting date

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

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

Directors' Report 30 June 2023

Environmental issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Auditors independence declaration

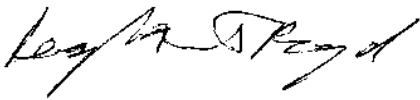
The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2023 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 8 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Leighton Boyd AM	8	8
Rosemary Boyd OAM	8	8
Peter Maas	8	7
Joshua Ginpil	8	6
Heather Mack AM	8	7
Jane Cherry	8	7
Lindsay Dacosta	8	4
Jessica Coleman	6	2
Edward (Ed) Tarrant	2	2
Mary-Anne Carmody	2	2
Julie Demarte	2	1

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



Chair:

Treasurer:

Dated this Seventh day of September 2023

**LEAD AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SUBDIVISION 60-C OF THE
AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT COMMISSION ACT 2012**

To the Directors of Retina Australia:

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the year ended 30 June 2023 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

LDAssurance
Chartered Accountants



Stephen O'Kane
Partner

Dated this 11th day of September 2023
330 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Income		
Donation income	681,986	698,032
Grant income	73,529	31,770
Membership income	6,345	6,554
Other income	108	-
Interest	22,783	4,256
Total Income	784,751	740,612
Expenses		
Administration expenses	(55,179)	(67,186)
Employee benefits expense	(135,519)	(101,708)
Research grants	(117,753)	(139,253)
Three Blind Mice expenses	(86,748)	(97,027)
Magic Mania expenses	(354,548)	(349,594)
Amortisation	(1,158)	-
Lease interest expense	(107)	-
Other expenses	(17,848)	(17,291)
Total expenses	(768,860)	(772,059)
Profit/(loss) for the year	15,891	(31,447)
Other comprehensive income		
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year	15,891	(31,447)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,206,781	1,209,637
Trade and other receivables	5	24,217	46,950
Other assets	6	14,944	363
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,245,942</u>	<u>1,256,950</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Right-of-use assets	7	12,734	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>12,734</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,258,676</u>	<u>1,256,950</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	9,424	12,256
Lease liabilities	7	6,739	-
Employee benefits	10	3,527	-
Other financial liabilities	9	809	30,685
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>20,499</u>	<u>42,941</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	7	6,067	-
Employee benefits	10	6,378	4,168
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>12,445</u>	<u>4,168</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>32,944</u>	<u>47,109</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,225,732</u>	<u>1,209,841</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves	11	1,291,518	1,291,518
Retained earnings		(65,786)	(81,677)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,225,732</u>	<u>1,209,841</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

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

2022

	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2021	(50,230)	1,291,518	1,241,288
Loss for the year	(31,447)	-	(31,447)
Balance at 30 June 2022	(81,677)	1,291,518	1,209,841

2023

	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022	(81,677)	1,291,518	1,209,841
Profit for the year	15,891	-	15,891
Balance at 30 June 2023	(65,786)	1,291,518	1,225,732

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from customers	802,608	749,194
Payments to suppliers and employees	(827,418)	(739,640)
Interest received	23,147	3,893
Lease interest	(107)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>(1,770)</u>	<u>13,447</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Principal repayments of lease liabilities	<u>(1,086)</u>	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	<u>(1,086)</u>	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(2,856)	13,447
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>1,209,637</u>	<u>1,196,190</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	<u>4</u> <u>1,206,781</u>	<u>1,209,637</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

The financial report covers Retina Australia as an individual entity. Retina Australia is a not-for-profit Company, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Retina Australia is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally, the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Donation income

Revenue is recognised on receipt of cash or at the time a receivable is recorded, if earlier.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue and other income (continued)

Specific revenue streams (continued)

Grant income

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied

The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but may include management of education events, presentations at symposiums and specific training courses.

Within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Revenue in the scope of AASB 1058 is recognised on receipt unless it relates to a capital grant which satisfies certain criteria, in this case the grant is recognised as the asset is acquired or constructed.

Other income

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

(b) Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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

(d) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

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 and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis:

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance. Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(f) Leases

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

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

(g) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - grant recognition

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 both AASB 15 and AASB 1058 depending 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

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	189,195	692,166
Short-term deposits	1,017,586	517,471
	<u>1,206,781</u>	<u>1,209,637</u>

5 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables	7,873	27,812
GST receivable	16,344	19,138
	<u>24,217</u>	<u>46,950</u>

6 Other Non-Financial Assets

Prepayments	318	-
Accrued interest	14,626	363
	<u>14,944</u>	<u>363</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

7 Leases

Right-of-use assets

	Buildings \$
Year ended 30 June 2023	
Additions to right-of-use assets	13,892
Amortisation charge	(1,158)
Balance at end of year	<u><u>12,734</u></u>

Lease liabilities

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

	< 1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total undiscounted lease liabilities \$	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position \$
2023					
Lease liabilities	7,201	6,200	-	13,401	12,806

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to interest expense on lease liabilities and short-term leases or leases of low value assets are shown below:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	107	-
	<u>107</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables	323	5,238
Accrued expenses	9,019	4,751
Superannuation payable	-	2,163
PAYG withholding payable	82	104
	<u>9,424</u>	<u>12,256</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

9 Other Financial Liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Memberships received in advance	809	655
Grants received in advance	-	30,030
Total	809	30,685

10 Employee Benefits

Current liabilities		
Annual leave	3,527	-
	3,527	-
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	6,378	4,168
	6,378	4,168

11 Reserves

Equity on Amalgamation RA VIC	113,945	113,945
Equity on Amalgamation RA SA	768,446	768,446
Equity on Amalgamation RA WA	406,471	406,471
Equity on Amalgamation RA ACT	2,656	2,656
Total	1,291,518	1,291,518

12 Financial Risk Management

Financial assets

Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,206,781	1,209,637
Trade and other receivables	24,217	46,950
Total financial assets	1,230,998	1,256,587

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	9,423	12,256
Total financial liabilities	9,423	12,256

13 Members' Guarantee

The Company is registered with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$ 10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2023 the number of members was 187 (2022: 189).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

14 Retrospective Restatement

The following errors were identified in the 2022 figures.

(a) Donations - There was \$11,757 in donations were treated as income and receivables in 2021/22 that should have been treated as income in 2022/23.

(b) Three Blind Mice & Magic Mania expenses - There was \$2,080 Three Blind Mice & Magic Mania expenses should have been included as an accrued expenses as at 30 June 2022.

(c) Grant income and expenditure - Grant income and Administration expenditure of \$25,470 was not recorded for the Janssen-Cilag grant for 2022/21 for the grant spending that occurred during the year.

(d) Long Service Leave - There was \$4,168 in long service leave provision not recorded for two employees.

(e) Accrued Interest - There was \$363 in accrued interest owing from two term deposits as at 30 June 2022.

(f) Accrued audit fees - There was \$2,670 in audit fees relating to the 2021/22 year that were not accrued.

(g) Grant income - There was \$6,300 in grant income for the 2021/22 year that was treated as donation income.

The aggregate effect of the error on the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 is as follows:

	Previously stated	30 June 2022 Adjustments	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income			
Donation income	716,089	(18,057)	698,032
Grant income	-	31,770	31,770
Interest	3,893	363	4,256
Administration expenses	(39,046)	(28,140)	(67,186)
Employee benefits expense	(97,540)	(4,168)	(101,708)
Three Blind Mice expenses	(96,912)	(115)	(97,027)
Magic Mania expenses	(347,629)	(1,965)	(349,594)
Statement of Financial Position			
Trade and other receivables	58,707	(11,757)	46,950
Other assets	-	363	363
Trade and other payables	7,506	4,750	12,256
Employee benefits	-	4,168	4,168

15 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$ 90,440 (2022: \$ -).

Retina Australia

ABN: 26 059 846 829

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

16 Auditors' Remuneration

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor LDAssurance, for:)		
- auditing and assistance with the preparation of the financial statements	5,500	-
Remuneration of the auditor Assur, for:)		
- auditing and assistance with the preparation of the financial statements	-	2,670
Total	5,500	2,670

17 Contingencies

In the opinion of those charged with governance, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2023 (30 June 2022: None).

18 Related Parties

Key management personnel - refer to Note 15.

All board members of Retina Australia act in an honorary capacity. No board member received or was entitled to receive a fee solely by virtue of their position as a board member.

19 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

20 Statutory Information

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

Retina Australia
247-251 Flinders Lane
Melbourne, VIC, 3000

Retina Australia

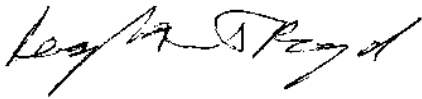
ABN: 26 059 846 829

Directors' declaration

The Directors declare that in the Directors' opinion:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulations 2022*.



Chair



Treasurer

Dated this Seventh day of September 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RETINA AUSTRALIA

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Retina Australia ('the Company'), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the Company.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Retina Australia has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission Regulations 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 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 report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other Matter

The financial report of Retina Australia for the year ended 30 June 2022 was audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on that report on 30 September 2022.

Responsibility of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Standard and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or 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 Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that 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.

LDAssurance
Chartered Accountants



Stephen O'Kane
Partner

Dated this 11th day of September 2023
330 Collins Street, Melbourne.