

Macular Disease Foundation Australia

ABN 52 096 255 177

General Purpose Simplified Disclosures Financial Report 30 June 2023

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2023

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:

Mr Graeme Head AO – FIPAA
Mr Neil Wykes OAM - BCom, FCA, AGIA, ACIS
Associate Professor Alex Hunyor – MBBS (Hons), FRANZCO
Ms Lisa Lusthaus - BSc App. Psych (Hons)
Ms Imelda Lynch - RN, BN, MHSN, GAICD
Mr Peter Abrahamson – BAppSc (FoodTech), Dip Business (Marketing), FAICD
Ms Susan Williams – BAgrSC, MPH, CFRE (commenced on 24 February 2023)
Ms Gillian Shea – B.Bus CA (commenced on 24 February 2023)
Ms Emma Cleary - B.Bus, CA, GAICD (commenced on 24 February 2023)

Mr Graeme Head AO- FIPAA

Graeme Head is a Partner with EY Port Jackson Partners in Sydney. His move into consulting was preceded by a lengthy and distinguished leadership career in public policy and administration in both the Commonwealth and New South Wales public sectors. Graeme has been the CEO of four government agencies, Commissioner, NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission, Commissioner, NSW Public Service Commission, Director General, NSW Department of Commerce and Chief Executive, Sydney Catchment Authority. Graeme is a Fellow of the Institute of Public Administration of Australia and was made an Officer in the Order of Australia in the Australia Day honours in 2019.

Graeme is Chair of the Board and is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Mr Neil Wykes OAM - BCom, FCA, AGIA, ACIS

Neil Wykes is a senior executive with more than fifty years' experience in the finance and accounting services sector. His career included 43 years with EY, 28 years as a Partner, and eight years with Ramsay Health Care. During his career he was responsible for the audit of major companies globally, and also many not-for-profit organisations. Neil has been involved with the support of the Foundation since its beginnings in 2001. Neil has made significant contributions to the support of the not-for-profit sector including roles with National Trust of Australia (NSW) and Variety - the Children's Charity and his membership of the ACNC Sector Forum. Neil received an OAM in 2007 for service to the community.

Neil has been Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee since 2017.

Ms Lisa Lusthaus - BSc App. Psych (Hons)

Lisa Lusthaus is Council Secretariat at the Centre for Social Impact, University of New South Wales. She has worked there since its inception.

Early in her career, Lisa was a clinical researcher at the Prince Henry Hospital, Little Bay. She co-authored several articles in the field of neurosurgery. Subsequently, Lisa was employed as Research Psychologist at the Child Safety Centre, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Camperdown. In addition to publishing numerous articles on childhood accidents, she worked with the David and the Helping Hand child safety program and served on the board of the Child Accident Prevention Foundation. For more than a decade Lisa was the publisher of Micropress, Australia's Newspaper for Children, a unique national news bulletin for primary school children to encourage them to read about current affairs.

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2023

Ms Imelda Lynch - RN, BN, MHSM, GAICD

Imelda Lynch is past CEO of the Heart Foundation South Australia/Northern Territory. She has a nursing background with extensive executive and health administration experience having spent 25 years in leadership positions in both the public and private health sectors. She was founding CEO of Bellberry Limited, the first provider of independent human research ethics committees in Australia.

Imelda is a graduate of the Australia Institute of Company Directors and has various other board roles including the Australian Medical Research Advisory Board, Bellberry Ltd, ACH Group, Glenelg Golf Club and the Adelaide Crows Football Club. She is Chair of the ACH Group Clinical Governance Committee and a member of the Bellberry IT Committee.

Imelda is a member of MDFA Research Committee.

Associate Professor Alex Hunyor - MBBS (Hons), FRANZCO

Associate Professor Alex Hunyor is a retinal specialist with over 20 years' experience in the treatment of macular diseases. He has published over 60 scientific papers in peer-reviewed journals, and has given many lectures at local and international scientific meetings. Alex is passionate about teaching and has received the Award for Excellence in Training from the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists (RANZCO) on five occasions. He is also involved in training overseas specialists through the RANZCO International Development Programme and Sight For All.

Alex is a Clinical Associate Professor and member of the Macular Research Group at the Save Sight Institute, University of Sydney. He is involved in numerous clinical trials for treatment of retinal diseases.

He is the Chair of the MDFA Medical Committee.

Mr Peter Abrahamson - BAppSc (FoodTech), Dip Business (Marketing), FAICD

Peter Abrahamson is a senior executive with more than 35 years' experience as CEO and Managing Director of companies and subsidiaries in the ophthalmic space including Allergan, Advanced Medical Optics and Eye Co as well as ASX listed groups. He has proven skills in leading pharmaceutical and medical device businesses at senior levels with demonstrated skills in leadership and strategic planning. He has operated in Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Peter Abrahamson is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee and Chair of the Fundraising and Engagement Committee.

Ms Gillian Shea - B.Bus CA

Gillian Shea was a partner at BDO, the fifth largest accountancy network in the world, serving national and international clients.

Gillian's area of expertise is in financial audits, and she has also worked at EY and KPMG, working with listed and non-listed clients across a wide range of industries, including media, technology, telecommunications, fast-moving consumer goods, health and aged care, not for-profit organisations, professional services and the government sectors. She is a member of both the MDFA Board and the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee.

Ms Susan Williams - BAgSc, MPH, CFRE

Susan is the Executive Director of Philanthropy and Planned Giving for St Vincent's Curran Foundation, the fundraising organisation for St Vincent's Hospitals in NSW. She leads the Philanthropy, Gifts in Wills and Planned Giving programs of the Foundation to support the vision and mission of St Vincent's Hospitals to deliver excellent and innovative patient care, lead clinical research and support workforce education initiatives. Collectively Philanthropy, Gifts in Wills and Planned Giving generate in excess of \$30m each year for the St Vincent's Health Precinct, enabling projects that would otherwise go unfunded.

Prior to joining St Vincent's, Susan led award winning fundraising teams at MS Research Australia and the National Heart Foundation. At MS Research Australia, Susan's team conceptualised and implemented The May 50k, a trail blazing digital peer to peer community fundraising campaign which raised over \$13m globally in two years to fund life changing research for people living with MS. She is a member of both the MDFA Board and the Fundraising and Engagement Committee.

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2023

Ms Emma Cleary B.Bus, CA, GAICD

Emma Cleary started her career as an accountant and is currently a non-executive director at Device Technologies. She was CFO and Chief Operating Officer at Device Technologies, before transitioning to a non-executive director role.

Prior to joining Device Technologies, Emma worked overseas for several large multinational companies, specialising in acquisitions, business development and delivering change across organisations. Emma is known for her abilities to transform organisations and partner for acceleration in fast growing organisations. In the last six years Emma has focused on digital transformation, complementing her financial and commercial background.

Principal activities

The mission of Macular Disease Foundation Australia is to reduce the impact of macular disease in Australia. This is achieved through education, awareness, research, support and representation. Further details of operations during the year are included in the Chairman and CEO reports.

Short and long term objectives

The short-term objectives are to improve the awareness and understanding of macular disease, amongst community members, health care professionals and government; to support the macular disease community via the provision of support services and by advocating on their behalf to help improve their quality of life; and by conducting research to help better understand the macular disease experience.

The long-term objectives are to continue to expand support to people with the major macular diseases as well as continue to fund research to find reasons and answers for macular degeneration, and potentially other macular diseases. Another key long-term objective is to strengthen the position of the Company in the health, ageing and disabilities sectors to ensure the needs of the macular disease community are fully met.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

The strategy to achieve the Company's objectives includes materially increasing the number of people that are helped by building a strong and engaged brand; ensuring sustainable quality service delivery in meeting the needs of the macular disease community; and being recognised by our stakeholders as the authoritative voice of the macular disease community.

Performance measurement

The Company will continue to evaluate its programs to assess their effectiveness and to guide future initiatives. This is done in a number of ways including: evaluating financial performance; engaging external agencies to measure awareness levels; providing evaluation forms to users of its services and analysing and reporting on those results; capturing and analysing information recorded on the database.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

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.

Members' Guarantee

The Company is limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the Company's constitution states that if upon winding-up or dissolution of the Company:

- a) there remains, after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, that property will not be paid to or distributed among the members but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions, having objects similar to the objects of the Company, whose memorandum of association or constitution prohibits the distribution of its income and property among its or their members to an extent at least as great as imposed on the Company under its constitution, and being an institution or institutions accepted as a deductible gift recipient under sub-division 30-8, section 30-100 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 by the Commissioner of Taxation or otherwise approved for these purposes by the Commissioner of Taxation or institutions by the Members at or before the time of dissolution.
- b) there is a deficit, each member and any members who ceased to be a member within 12 months of the winding up will contribute a maximum of \$1.

At 30 June 2023 the Company had 14 members (2022: 15 members). The total liability of members would be \$14 (2022: \$15).

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2023

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 Attended	Full Board Eligible	Audit and Risk Committee Attended	Audit and Risk Committee Eligible	Medical Committee Attended	Medical Committee Eligible	Research Committee Attended	Research Committee Eligible
Mr Graeme Head	6	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr Neil Wykes	6	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
A/Prof Alex Hunyor	6	6	-	-	2	2	-	-
Ms Lisa Lusthaus	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Imelda Lynch	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	4
Mr Peter Abrahamson	6	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
Ms Susan Williams	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Gillian Shea	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ms Emma Cleary	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-

Eligible: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee but excludes meetings where a member was granted leave of absence.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out immediately after this directors' report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.


 Graeme Head AO FIPPA
 Chair

13 November 2023



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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE MEMBERS OF MACULAR DISEASE FOUNDATION AUSTRALIA

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Macular Disease Foundation Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2023 and in accordance with the requirements of Subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of any applicable code of professional conduct.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Allworths'.

Allworths Assurance & Advisory Pty Ltd
Level 18, 31 Market Street
Sydney NSW

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Grace Shen'.

Grace Shen
Director
Dated: 13 November 2023

Macular Disease Foundation Australia

Contents

30 June 2023

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	7
Statement of financial position	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11
Directors' declaration	26
Independent auditor's report to the members of Macular Disease Foundation Australia	27

General information

The financial statements cover Macular Disease Foundation Australia as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Macular Disease Foundation Australia's functional and presentation currency.

Macular Disease Foundation Australia is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 13 November 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Macular Disease Foundation Australia's registered office and principal place of business is:

Mezzanine, 383 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000

The number of employees as at 30 June 2023 was 17 (including 4 part time)

The number of volunteers, including directors and other committee members as at 30 June 2023 was 68 (2022: 45)

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue	3	3,335,256	3,378,834
Other income	4	972,365	(129,062)
Total revenue		<u>4,307,621</u>	<u>3,249,772</u>
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	5	(1,884,016)	(2,147,687)
Other Expenses	6	(1,339,380)	(1,558,599)
Leases	12	(182,272)	(150,072)
Depreciation expense		(1,947)	(1,992)
Amortisation expense		(86,030)	(101,582)
Total expenses		<u>(3,493,645)</u>	<u>(3,959,932)</u>
Operating surplus/(deficit)		813,976	(710,160)
Research donations and bequests		351,261	642,593
Research expenditure		<u>(515,592)</u>	<u>(786,607)</u>
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax expense		649,645	(854,174)
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Macular Disease Foundation Australia	22	649,645	(854,174)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year attributable to the members of Macular Disease Foundation Australia		<u><u>649,645</u></u>	<u><u>(854,174)</u></u>

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

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,467,716	2,954,314
Grants, sponsorships, donations & other receivables	8	44,069	99,126
Prepayments		57,077	24,396
Total current assets		<u>2,568,862</u>	<u>3,077,836</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	9,017,212	8,180,933
Property, plant and equipment	10	2,318	4,264
Right-of-use assets	13	541,934	700,305
Intangible assets	11	139,227	220,707
Other assets	14	198,895	198,895
Total non-current assets		<u>9,899,586</u>	<u>9,305,104</u>
Total assets		<u>12,468,448</u>	<u>12,382,940</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	132,377	209,521
Lease liabilities	19	148,631	133,513
Provisions	16	80,668	123,956
Income in advance	17	1,277,391	1,602,950
Total current liabilities		<u>1,639,067</u>	<u>2,069,940</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	20	426,152	574,782
Provisions	18	66,577	51,211
Total non-current liabilities		<u>492,729</u>	<u>625,993</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,131,796</u>	<u>2,695,933</u>
Net assets		<u>10,336,652</u>	<u>9,687,007</u>
Equity			
Retained funds	22	<u>10,336,652</u>	<u>9,687,007</u>
Total equity		<u>10,336,652</u>	<u>9,687,007</u>

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

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Restricted cash fund \$	General research reserve \$	Research legacy reserves \$	Surplus fund \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	46,236	1,348,100	650,000	8,496,845	10,541,181
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	(854,174)	(854,174)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(854,174)	(854,174)
Income received/(transferred) in the year	-	320,357	322,236	(642,593)	-
Funds (spent)/transferred during the year	-	(695,247)	(91,360)	786,607	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>46,236</u>	<u>973,210</u>	<u>880,876</u>	<u>7,786,685</u>	<u>9,687,007</u>

	Restricted cash fund \$	General research reserves \$	Research legacy reserves \$	Surplus fund \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	46,236	973,210	880,876	7,786,685	9,687,007
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	649,645	649,645
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	649,645	649,645
Income received/(transferred) in the year	-	351,261	-	(351,261)	-
Funds (spent)/transferred during the year	-	(433,688)	-	433,688	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>46,236</u>	<u>890,783</u>	<u>880,876</u>	<u>8,518,757</u>	<u>10,336,652</u>

(a) Restricted cash funds

Generally where sponsorship outlines that funds should be used for a specific project or activity, cash received for this purpose but not yet spent by the Company is classified as restricted cash in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

(b) Research reserve and research legacy

As at 30 June 2023, the Company has adjusted the General Research Reserve to reflect its maximum future Research Grant funding commitments of \$890,782 (2022: \$973,209). This is a maximum future commitment as the research grant agreements are contingent on the research institutions complying with certain milestones set out in the agreements and does not reflect expected future fundraising for research via donations, bequests or similar.

During 2019 there was a bequest made of \$650,000 which was earmarked as a research legacy, a further bequest of \$322,236 earmarked as a research legacy was received during the year ended 30 June 2022. The Research Committee issued seed grant funding to support new research as part of the Grants Awarded in May 2021 and May 2023.

As at 30 June 2023, the Company has adjusted the Research Legacy Reserve to reflect its maximum future Research Legacy Grant funding commitments of \$880,876 (2022: \$880,876). This is in addition to the \$890,782 mentioned above.

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from donations (including bequests)		1,510,078	1,949,036
Receipts from sponsorship		488,580	(199,312)
Receipts from sale of products		404	629
Receipts from other income		-	177,423
Receipts for government grants		1,362,300	2,973,756
Payments to suppliers, employees and others		(3,385,044)	(2,929,312)
Payments to research grants		<u>(515,592)</u>	<u>(786,607)</u>
		(539,274)	1,185,613
Interest received		<u>19,990</u>	<u>869</u>
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	23	<u>(519,284)</u>	<u>1,186,482</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	10	-	(805,308)
Payments for intangibles	11	(4,550)	-
Proceeds from investments		<u>170,748</u>	<u>60,109</u>
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		<u>166,198</u>	<u>(745,199)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	(147,895)
Repayment of lease liabilities		<u>(133,512)</u>	<u>(131,421)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(133,512)</u>	<u>(279,316)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(486,598)	161,967
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>2,954,314</u>	<u>2,792,347</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7	<u><u>2,467,716</u></u>	<u><u>2,954,314</u></u>

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

Note 1. 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 applicable 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.

Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose simplified disclosure financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012, Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except available-for-sale investments, which have been measured at fair value.

Statement of compliance

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'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and New South Wales legislation the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and associated regulations and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets.

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 2.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In applying the Company's accounting policies management continually evaluates judgements, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the Company. All judgments, estimates and assumptions made are believed to be reasonable based on the most current set of circumstances available to management. Actual results may differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions. Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below:

(i) Significant accounting judgements

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. These include economic and political environments and future expectations. If an impairment trigger exists the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves value in use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

(ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience. In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful life are made when considered necessary. Depreciation and amortisation charges are included in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Donations and fundraising

Revenue from donations is not brought to account until monies are actually received. Donations in kind are recorded at fair value.

Revenue from fundraising or corporate sponsorship is recognised at fair value when the Company obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution or when the related expenses are incurred.

No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

Sale of products

Revenue from sales of goods comprise revenue earned (net of returns, discounts and allowances) from the sale of goods purchased for resale. Sales revenue is recognised when the control of goods passes to the customer.

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.

Investment income

Investment income comprises interest and dividends. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

Dividends from listed entities are recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Bequests

Bequests are recognised when the legacy is received.

Government grants

The Company's activities are supported by grants received from federal and state governments. Grants received on the condition that specified services are delivered, or conditions are fulfilled, are considered reciprocal. Revenue from government grants is recognised when the Company obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution or when the related expenses are incurred.

Research grants program donations

When donations are received specifically for the Research Grants Program, funds are recognised as income when monies are actually received and the Company obtains control over the donations. Donations received for research are restricted for use to the Research Grants Program.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income tax

No income tax is payable by the Company as such income is exempt from income tax under the provisions of subdivision 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act (1997). The Company has Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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 provision for impairment. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally due for settlement within 30 to 90 day terms.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalisation. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follow:

Plant and equipment - between 20% to 35% per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

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

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.

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 to 60 days of recognition.

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 1. 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.

Income in advance

Income in advance relates to sponsor funding and government contracts. The funding agreements states that the Company becomes entitled to the funds when the costs are incurred. These costs were not incurred before year end and the grant income has been deferred.

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.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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.

Note 2. 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 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers involving sale of goods

When recognising revenue in relation to the sale of goods to customers, the key performance obligation of the company is considered to be the point of delivery of the goods to the customer, as this is deemed to be the time that the customer obtains control of the promised goods and therefore the benefits of unimpeded access.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Lease make good provision

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future restoration of leased premises. The provision includes future cost estimates associated with closure of the premises. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of closure dates and cost estimates. The provision recognised for each site is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs for sites are recognised in the statement of financial position by adjusting the asset and the provision. Reductions in the provision that exceed the carrying amount of the asset will be recognised in profit or loss.

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 3. Revenue

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Donations/Fundraising</i>		
Donations	404,172	366,747
Corporate Sponsorship	444,630	389,656
General Bequests	754,645	939,696
Trust & Foundations	224,874	117,000
	<u>1,828,321</u>	<u>1,813,099</u>
<i>Government grants</i>		
NSW Health	422,300	404,100
DOH Health and Peak Bodies Advisory	375,000	375,000
DOH National Action Plan Consumer Education	128,162	218,818
DOH National Action Plan Health Professional Education	433,974	280,600
DOH National Action Plan Populations at Risk	147,499	237,664
NSW - Social Sector Transformation Fund	-	49,553
	<u>1,506,935</u>	<u>1,565,735</u>
Revenue	<u><u>3,335,256</u></u>	<u><u>3,378,834</u></u>

In FY22 the organisation commenced reporting on Trusts and Foundations as a new income category. In previous years, this income was included in the Donations category. In the year ended 30 June 2023, 12% of all revenue was provided by pharmaceutical companies for projects supporting the macular disease community.

Note 4. Other income

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Income on investments	419,842	360,555
Interest income	19,990	869
Other income	-	172,731
Sales of products	404	629
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of investments	37,965	(11,149)
Unrealised (Loss)/Gain on investments	494,164	(652,697)
Other income	<u><u>972,365</u></u>	<u><u>(129,062)</u></u>

Realised and unrealised losses on investments were higher than anticipated in FY22 and this unbudgeted loss was the primary reason for the loss this year.

Note 5. Employee Benefits Expense

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Wages and salaries	1,504,963	1,723,029
Workers' compensation costs	14,734	14,120
Superannuation	169,457	178,732
Annual leave	131,149	146,345
Long service leave	14,360	16,271
Other staff costs	49,353	69,190
	<u><u>1,884,016</u></u>	<u><u>2,147,687</u></u>

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 6. Other Expenses

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Education and community awareness programs	722,226	778,001
Repairs and maintenance	98,018	106,655
Insurance	13,327	14,435
Administration expense	202,593	229,263
IT and equipment cost	110,554	136,258
Consultancy fees	184,258	281,232
Sundry expenses	8,404	12,755
	<u>1,339,380</u>	<u>1,558,599</u>

Note 7. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>2,467,716</u>	<u>2,954,314</u>

Note 8. Current assets - Grants, sponsorships, donations & other receivables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Other receivables	<u>44,069</u>	<u>99,126</u>

Note 9. Non-current assets - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Presented at fair value:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Investment Portfolio	<u>9,017,212</u>	<u>8,180,933</u>

The Company has an investment portfolio comprising of securities listed on the Australian Stock Exchange, managed funds, fixed income securities and bank bills, diversified across a number of asset classes. The fair value of the investment portfolio has been independently determined by reference to published price quotations in active markets. The investment portfolio is managed by an independent investment management firm. MDFA considers investments that intentionally seek to generate social and/or environmental returns along with reasonable financial returns.

Note 10. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Plant and equipment - at cost	212,750	212,750
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(210,432)</u>	<u>(208,486)</u>
	<u>2,318</u>	<u>4,264</u>

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 10. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movement in property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the year at cost	212,750	212,750
Accumulated depreciation	(208,486)	(206,494)
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,946)	(1,992)
	<u>2,318</u>	<u>4,264</u>
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount		

No property, plant or equipment was pledged as security for liabilities at the reporting period date (2022:none).

Note 11. Non-current assets - Intangible assets

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Intangible assets - at cost	467,007	462,457
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(327,780)	(241,750)
	<u>139,227</u>	<u>220,707</u>
Movements in intangible assets		
Intangible assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year at cost	462,457	361,564
Accumulated amortisation	(241,751)	(140,168)
Additions	4,550	105,543
Amortisation charge for the year	(86,029)	(101,582)
Prior year adjustments	-	(4,650)
	<u>139,227</u>	<u>220,707</u>
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount		

The increase to intangible assets – at cost was related to investments in a new MDFA web portal and related technology to better serve the macular disease community.

Note 12. Leases

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	158,371	131,421
Interest expense on lease liabilities	23,901	18,651
	<u>182,272</u>	<u>150,072</u>

Note 13. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Right of Use - Lease PV	805,308	1,152,155
Right of Use - Accum Depreciation	(263,374)	(451,850)
	<u>541,934</u>	<u>700,305</u>

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 14. Non-current assets - Other assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Term deposit on Bank Guarantee	198,895	198,895

The Company has arranged a rental guarantee facility of \$198,895 (2022: \$198,895) with National Australia Bank Limited to guarantee rental payments in the eventuality that the Company cannot meet its rental obligations.

Note 15. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Trade payables	53,765	118,206
BAS payable	(23,238)	(9,192)
Other payables	101,850	100,507
	<u>132,377</u>	<u>209,521</u>

Note 16. Current liabilities - provisions

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Annual leave	80,668	123,956

Note 17. Current liabilities - Income in advance

	2023 \$	2022 \$
National Strategic Action Plan Consumer Education	57,376	60,538
National Strategic Action Plan Health Care Professional Education	435,134	429,108
National Strategic Action Plan Consumer Population at Risk	114,837	262,336
Sponsorship Agreement	670,044	850,968
	<u>1,277,391</u>	<u>1,602,950</u>

Note 18. Non-current liabilities - provisions

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Long service leave	38,078	23,718
Lease make good	28,499	27,493
	<u>66,577</u>	<u>51,211</u>

Note 19. Current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Lease liability	148,631	133,513

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 20. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Lease liability	<u>426,152</u>	<u>574,782</u>

Note 21. Equity - Net unrealised gains/(losses) reserve

Due to the adoption of AASB 9 Financial Instruments in 2019, unrealised gains and losses which were taken to profit and loss via other comprehensive income (OCI), now form part of retained funds.

Note 22. Equity - Retained funds

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	9,687,007	10,541,181
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	<u>649,645</u>	<u>(854,174)</u>
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	<u>10,336,652</u>	<u>9,687,007</u>

Note 23. Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Net cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	649,645	(854,174)
- Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	55,057	(63,080)
- Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	(32,681)	(12,568)
- (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(77,144)	(72,472)
- (Decrease)/increase in income in advance	(325,559)	702,333
- (Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(27,922)	948,157
Depreciation and amortisation	246,348	234,995
Investment income	(474,899)	(360,555)
Net (gain) / loss on investments	<u>(532,129)</u>	<u>663,846</u>
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(519,284)</u>	<u>1,186,482</u>

Note 24. Commitments

Research Grant Commitments

Since 2011 the Company has operated a Research Grants Program by entering into agreements with research institutions to provide research projects. For FY23 a study was completed to understand the prevalence rates of macular disease by electorate to support the ongoing advocacy agenda for IVI treatment adherence.

In FY23, three new grants totalling \$560,882 were awarded. All research funding is conditional upon compliance with milestones as set out in the agreements. As at balance date the Company's potential future research commitments were \$890,782 (2022: \$973,209).

Note 24. Commitments (continued)

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Research grant commitments		
A summary of research grant commitments by year are as follows:		
2023	540,959	512,750
2024	240,026	140,103
2025	40,000	-
Unallocated Donations	69,797	319,406
	<u>890,782</u>	<u>972,259</u>

Research Legacy

During 2019 there was a bequest made of \$650,000 which has been earmarked as a research legacy, a further bequest of \$322,236 earmarked as a research legacy was received during the year ended 30 June 2022. The Research Committee awarded two grants in FY21 totalling \$91,360 and a further three grants in FY23 totalling \$149,643. All grants were awarded as seed funding to support new research.

All legacy research funding is conditional upon compliance with milestones as set out in the agreements. As at balance date the Company's potential future legacy research commitments were \$880,876 (2022: \$880,876). This is in addition to the \$890,782 mentioned above.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Research Legacy commitments		
A summary of research legacy commitments by year are as follows:		
2024	124,643	-
2025	25,000	-
Unallocated	731,233	880,876
	<u>880,876</u>	<u>880,876</u>

Note 25. Auditor remuneration

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Audit of financial statements		
Allworths Assurance & Advisory - Audit	14,600	13,650
Assistance with preparation of GP - Simplified Disclosures Financial Report	3,500	3,300
	<u>18,100</u>	<u>16,950</u>

Note 26. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Macular Disease Foundation Australia is the parent entity.

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 26. Related party transactions (continued)

The directors of Macular Disease Foundation Australia during the financial year were:

Mr Graeme Head
 Mr Neil Wykes OAM
 Associate Professor Alex Hunyor
 Ms Lisa Lusthaus
 Ms Imelda Lynch
 Mr Peter Abrahamson
 Ms Susan Williams
 Ms Gillian Shea
 Ms Emma Cleary

There have been no transactions with directors and their related parties during the financial year, except directors may donate to the company.

Note 27. Key management personnel disclosures

The key management personnel of Macular Disease Foundation Australia during the financial year were:

Dr Kathy Chapman (Chief Executive Officer)
 Leonie Walton (General Manager, Marketing and Fundraising)
 Rebecca Sobczak (General Manager, Programs and Operations)
 Sabine Ostrowski (National Manager, Healthcare Relations, resigned August 2022)
 Chris James (Manager, Policy and Research)

(a) Compensation of key management personnel

The directors do not receive remuneration for services performed in their role as directors of the Company, premiums are paid in relation to Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance. Directors are reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings and carrying out activities on behalf of the Company.

Key management personnel received gross remuneration of \$779,726 (2022: \$837,333) which includes all remuneration including superannuation.

(b) Loans to key management personnel

There have been no loans made to key management personnel during the financial year.

There have been no other transactions and balances with key personnel and their related parties during the financial year.

Note 28. Information and declaration to be furnished under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991

Macular Disease Foundation Australia

Income received and the cost of raising income for specific fundraising has been audited and all revenue and expenses have been recognised in the financial statements of Macular Disease Foundation Australia.

Income and expenses after the allocation of employment costs to each activity is set out below:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Income		
Donations/fundraising	<u>1,286,329</u>	<u>1,085,344</u>

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 28. Information and declaration to be furnished under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (continued)

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Total Donations - Programs	404,172	366,747
Total Donations - Research	212,249	190,882
Trust & Foundations Income	224,874	117,000
Corporate Income	444,630	389,656
Other	404	21,059
	<u>1,286,329</u>	<u>1,085,344</u>

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Bequest Income	893,657	1,391,407

According to the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 No 69 Part 1 section 5(3c), the bequest income listed above does not however, constitute a fundraising appeal for the purposes of this Act.

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Community Awareness & Early Detection	296,596	639,116
Support & Services	469,652	515,795
Advocacy voice with the macular disease community	105,613	37,116
Cost of providing services	<u>871,861</u>	<u>1,192,027</u>
Research	<u>649,710</u>	<u>924,692</u>
Management	598,494	648,727
Fundraising	<u>317,884</u>	<u>331,736</u>
Total expenses	<u>2,437,949</u>	<u>3,097,182</u>

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
(a) Proceeds from fundraising		
Gross proceeds	1,286,329	1,085,344
Costs of fundraising	<u>(317,884)</u>	<u>(331,736)</u>
Net surplus obtained from fundraising appeals	<u>968,445</u>	<u>753,608</u>

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
(b) Application of net surplus obtained from fundraising appeals		
Providing services and research	<u>1,521,571</u>	<u>2,116,720</u>

Cost of providing services and research in 2023 & 2022 exceeded the net surplus raised by fundraising (excluding bequests).

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 28. Information and declaration to be furnished under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (continued)

	2023	2023 %	2022	2022 %
Comparisons of certain monetary figures and percentages				
Total cost of fundraising / Gross income from fundraising	<u>317,884</u> 1,286,329	24.7%	<u>331,736</u> 1,085,344	30.6%
Net surplus from fundraising / Gross income from fundraising	<u>968,445</u> 1,286,329	75.3%	<u>753,608</u> 1,085,344	69.4%
Total costs of services / Total expenditure	<u>2,120,065</u> 2,437,949	87.0%	<u>2,765,447</u> 3,097,183	89.3%

MDFA notes a unique set of circumstances in FY23 leading to a drop in the cost of fundraising for this year. Fundraising income is up by 19% in FY23 due to a change in strategy and expenses were down due to a reduction in appeals and a period of staff vacancy. A new fundraising strategy will be launched in FY24 to support ongoing sustainability.

Note 29. 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.

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Directors' declaration
30 June 2023

In the directors' opinion:

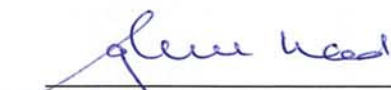
(a) The financial statements and notes of the Company are in accordance with Australian Charities and Not-for Profits Commission Act 2012, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission Regulation 2013.

(b) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they are due.

On behalf of the Board



Graeme Head AO FIPPA
Chair

13 November 2023



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Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Macular Disease Foundation Australia (“the Company”) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors’ declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits 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 financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 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.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor’s Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is the directors’ report accompanying the financial report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian*

Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters 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.

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 this financial report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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.

Report on the requirements of the *NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the *NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulations 2015* and the requirements of the *WA Charitable Collections Act (1946)* and the *WA Charitable Collections Regulations (1947)*

We have audited the financial report as required by Section 24(2) of the *NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the *WA Charitable Collections Act (1946)*. Our procedures included obtaining an understanding of the internal

Macular Disease Foundation Australia
Independent auditor's report to the members of Macular Disease Foundation Australia
30 June 2023

control structure for fundraising appeal activities and examination on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance with the accounting and associated record keeping requirements for fundraising appeal activities pursuant to the *NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the *NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulations 2015* and the *WA Charitable Collections Act (1946)* and the *WA Charitable Collections Regulations (1947)*.

Because of the inherent limitations of any assurance engagement, it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance may occur and not be detected. An audit is not designed to detect all instances of non-compliance with the requirements described in the above-mentioned Acts and Regulations as an audit is not performed continuously throughout the period and the audit procedures performed in respect of compliance with these requirements are undertaken on a test basis. The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- a) the financial report of Macular Disease Foundation Australia has been properly drawn up and associated records have been properly kept during the financial year ended 30 June 2023, in all material respects, in accordance with:
- i. sections 20(1), 22(1-2), 24(1-3) of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991;
 - ii. sections 10(6) and 11 of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulations 2015;
 - iii. the WA Charitable Collections Act (1946); and
 - iv. the WA Charitable Collections Regulations (1947).
- b) the money received as a result of fundraising appeals conducted by the Company during the financial year ended 30 June 2023 has been properly accounted for and applied, in all material respects, in accordance with the above mentioned Acts and Regulations.



Allworths Assurance & Advisory Pty Ltd
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Grace Shen
Director

Dated: 13 November 2023