Macular Disease Foundation Australia

ABN 52 096 255 177

General Purpose Simplified Disclosures Financial Report - 30 June 2022

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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 (commenced December 2021 as Chair)

Mr Neil Wykes OAM - BCom, FCA, AGIA, ACIS (Chair until December 2021)

Mr Richard Grills (died in July 2022)

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 (commenced

December 2021)

Mr John Fenwick - BA, MBA, GAICD, AFAIM (resigned December 2021)

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 became Chair in December 2021 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 served as the Interim Chairman in 2021 and has been Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee since 2017.

Mr Richard Grills

Richard Grills was the previous Managing Director of Designs For Vision, a company which supplies ophthalmic and optometric products throughout Australasia. Prior to founding Designs For Vision in 1978, Richard was a clinical and dispensing optician specialising in visual handicap. He conducted low vision clinics throughout NSW at hospitals and ophthalmic practices. Since 1974 he was a lecturer in ophthalmic optics at Sydney University (Masters in Vision Science) and also taught at UTS (orthoptics) and Notre Dame University (ophthalmic nurses).

Richard was a director of the Optical Distributors & Manufacturers Association (ODMA) and the Genetic Eye Foundation, and was the Chair of the Essilor Vision Foundation. He was a member of the visiting advisory board at both UNSW Optometry School and UTS Orthoptic School. Richard Grills died in July 2022.

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 coauthored 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.

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 and Glenelg Golf Club. She is Chair of the ACH Group Clinical Governance Committee, a member of the MDFA Research Committee and a member of the Bellberry IT 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.

John Fenwick - BA, MBA, GAICD, AFAIM

John Fenwick is a former brigadier and Defence Force professional with over 33 years' experience in the Army. His career spans being a helicopter pilot to leading and managing at numerous levels in the Defence Force in a variety of command and staff positions. John is a graduate of the Australian Defence Force Academy and the Royal Military College at Duntroon.

John holds an MBA, specialising in Accounting and Finance from Deakin University and a BA in Economics and Information Systems from UNSW. He is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and an Associate Fellow with the Australian Institute of Management.

John was a member of the Audit and Risk Committee until he resigned in December 2021.

Principal activities

The mission of Macular Disease Foundation Australia is to reduce the incidence and 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 to 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

Dr. Kathy Chapman has been appointed the new Chief Executive Officer of the Company, commenced on 18 July 2022. Dr Chapman holds a PhD in public health nutrition and began her career as a dietitian. She is also a Board Director at Healthy Kids Association and holds honorary academic appointments with the University of Sydney and University of Newcastle.

Apart from the above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 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 of 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.
- a) 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 2022 the Company had 15 members (2021: 15 members). The total liability of members would be \$15 (2021: \$15).

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 2022, 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	3	3	2	3	-	_		_
Mr Neil Wykes	5	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr Richard								
Grills	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
A/Prof Alex								
Hunyor	6	6	-	-	3	3		-
Ms Lisa								
Lusthaus	5	6	-	-	-	_	_	_
Ms Imelda	_						_	_
Lynch	5	6	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mr Peter			2	_			_	
Abrahamson	4	4	3	3	-	_	2	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 Chair FIPAA

2 Movember 2022



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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 2022 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.

Allworths Assurance & Advisory Pty Ltd

Level 18, 31 Market Street

Sydney NSW

Grace Shen Director

Dated: 2 November 2022

Macular Disease Foundation Australia Contents 30 June 2022

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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 26 october 2022. 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 2022 was 21 (including 7 part time)

The number of volunteers, including directors and other committee members as at 30 June 2022 was 45 (2021: 38)

Macular Disease Foundation Australia Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	2	3,378,834	2,964,923
Other income Total revenue	3	(129,062) 3,249,772	1,233,838 4,198,761
Expenses Employee Benefits Expense Other Expenses Leases Depreciation expense Amortisation expense Total expenses	4 5 11	(1,558,599) (150,072) (1,992) (101,582)	(6,506)
Operating surplus/(deficit)		(710,160)	730,909
Research grants donations and bequests Research grants expenditure		642,593 (786,607)	299,989 (370,451)
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax expense		(854,174)	660,447
Income tax expense			
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Macular Disease Foundation Australia	20	(854,174)	660,447
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year attributable to the members of Macular Disease Foundation Australia		(854,174)	660,447

Macular Disease Foundation Australia Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Current assets	_	·	
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,954,314	2,792,347
Grants, sponsorships, donations & other receivables	7	99,126	36,046
Prepayments Total surrent exects		24,396	11,828
Total current assets		3,077,836	2,840,221
Non-current assets			
Available-for-sale investments	8	8,180,933	8,609,003
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,264	6,256
Right-of-use assets	12	700,305	35,366
Intangible assets	10	220,707	326,939
Other assets	13	198,895	51,000
Total non-current assets		9,305,104	9,028,564
Total assets		12,382,940	11,868,785
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	209,521	281,993
Lease liabilities	17	133,513	38,940
Provisions	15	147,674	106,054
Income in advance	16	1,602,950	900,617
Total current liabilities		2,093,658	1,327,604
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	18	574,782	
Provisions		27,493	_
Total non-current liabilities		602,275	-
Total liabilities		2,695,933	1,327,604
Net assets		0 687 007	10,541,181
1101 033013		3,007,007	10,041,101
Equity			
Retained funds	20	9,687,007	10,541,181
Total equity		9 687 007	10,541,181

Macular Disease Foundation Australia Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Surplus funds \$	Restricted cash funds	General research reserve \$	Research legacy reserve \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2020 Surplus after income tax expense for	8,266,157	49,524	915,053	650,000	9,880,734
the year Income received/(transferred) in the	660,447	-	-		660,447
year	(903,498)	100,000	803,498	-	-
Funds (spent)/transferred during the year	473,739	(103,288)	(370,451)	-	
Balance at 30 June 2021	8,496,845	46,236	1,348,100	650,000	10,541,181
	Surplus funds, \$	Restricted cash funds	General research reserve \$	Research legacy reserve \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2021	funds	cash funds	research reserve	legacy reserve	
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	funds. \$	cash funds \$ 46,236	research reserve \$	legacy reserve \$	
Deficit after income tax expense for the year Income received/(transferred) in the year	funds. \$ 8,496,845	cash funds \$ 46,236	research reserve \$	legacy reserve \$	10,541,181
Deficit after income tax expense for the year Income received/(transferred) in the	funds. \$ 8,496,845 (854,174)	cash funds \$ 46,236	research reserve \$ 1,348,100	legacy reserve \$ 650,000	10,541,181 (854,174)

(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 2022, the Company has adjusted the Research Reserve to reflect its maximum future Research Grant funding commitments of \$973,209 (2021: \$1,348,100). 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 Award in May 2021.

As at 30 June 2022, the Company has adjusted the Research Legacy Reserve to reflects its maximum future Research Legacy Grant funding commitments of \$880,876 (2021: \$650,000). This is in addition to the \$973,209 mentioned above.

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

Macular Disease Foundation Australia Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from donations (including bequests) Receipts from sponsorship Receipts from sale of products Receipts from other income Receipts for government grants Payments to suppliers, employees and others Payments to research grants		1,949,036 1,212,624 629 172,213 1,562,380 (3,866,040) (786,607)	935,870 853,736 1,634 (1,681) 1,980,234 (3,294,862) (370,451)
Interest received		244,235 869	104,480 1,101
Net cash from operating activities	21	245,104	105,581
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Proceeds from intangibles Payments for intangibles Proceeds from investments	9 10 10	4,650 - 60,108	(5,562) - (105,543) 106,158
Net cash used in investing activities		(64,758)	<u>(4,947)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities Payments for bank guarantee		(147,895)	
Net cash used in financing activities		(147,895)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		161,967 2,792,347	100,634 2,691,713
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	2,954,314	2,792,347

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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any 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, it's 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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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. Revenue

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Donations/Fundraising		
Donations - Programs	366,747	479,823
Corporate Sponsorship	389,656	517,903
Bequests - Programs	939,696	132,192
Trust & Foundations	117,000	<u></u>
	1,813,099	1,129,918
Government grants		
NSW - SESIAH	404,100	393,300
DOH Peak	375,000	375,000
DOH National Action Plan	499,418	631,658
COVID-19 Cash Boost	-	50,000
COVID-19 JobKeeper Subsidy	-	381,600
Consumer Ed Population at Risk	237,664	-
NSW - Social Sector Transformation Fund	49,553	3,447
	1,565,735	<u> 1,835,005</u>
Revenue	3,378,834	2,964,923

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 2022, 9% (2021: 13%) of all revenue is provided by pharmaceutical companies for projects supporting the macular disease community.

Note 3. Other income

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income on investments	360,555	320,719
Interest income	869	1,101
Other income	172,731	-
Sales of products	629	1,634
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of investments	(11,149)	109,599
Unrealised (Loss)/Gain on investments	(652,697)	800,785
Other income	(129,062)	1,233,838

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

Note 4. Employee Benefits Expense

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Wages and salaries	1,723,029	1,650,850
Workers' compensation costs	14,120	14,878
Superannuation	178,732	•
Annual leave	146,345	•
Long service leave	16,271	7,447
Other staff costs	69,190	12,955
	2,147,687	2,001,302
Note 5. Other Expenses		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Education and prevention programs	769,361	739,480
Research (non grants program) expense	8,640	8,320
Repairs and maintenance	106,655	82,463
Insurance	14,435	15,510
Administration expense	229,263	•
IT and equipment cost	136,258	93,373
Consultancy fees	281,232	175,906
Sundry expenses	12,755	5,489
	1,558,599	1,239,280

Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

•	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash at bank and in hand	2,954,314	2,792,347
Note 7. Current assets - Grants, sponsorships, donations & other receiv	ables	
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Other receivables Includes receipted of Franking Credits	99,126	36,046
Note 8. Non-current assets - Available-for-sale investments		
Presented at fair value:		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Investment Portfolio	8,180,933	8,609,003

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 benefits along with reasonable financial returns.

Note 9. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	212,750 (208,486)	212,750 (206,494)
	4,264	6,256
Movement in property, plant and equipment Plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the year at cost	212,750	207,188
Accumulated depreciation Additions	(206,494)	(199,988) 5,562
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,992)	(6,506)
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount	4,264	6,256

Note 9. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment (continued)

No property, plant or equipment is pledged as security for liabilities at the reporting period date (2021:none).

Note 10. Non-current assets - Intangible assets

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Intangible assets - at cost Less: Accumulated amortisation	462,457 (241,750)	467,107 (140,168)
	220,707	326,939
Movements in intangible assets Intangible assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year at cost	467,107	361,564
Accumulated amortisation	(140,168)	(80,921)
Additions	-	105,543
Amortisation charge for the year	(101,582)	(59,247)
Prior year adjustments	(4,650)	
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount	220,707	326,939
Intangible assess relate to IT and website investments made to better service	the macular d	isease

Note 11. Leases

community.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets Interest expense on lease liabilities	131,421 18,651_	155,527 5,990
	150,072	161,517

Note 12. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Right of Use - Lease PV Right of Use - Accum Depreciation	1,152,155 (451,850)	346,847 (311,481)
	700,305	35,366

The Company entered a new lease in FY22. Comparative amounts are not restated as the liability is calculated as the present value of outstanding rentals, discounted using the incremental borrowing rates at the date of transition. The asset is then set equal to the liability.

Note 13. Non-current assets - Other assets

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Term deposit on Bank Guarantee	198,895	51,000

The Company has arranged a rental guarantee facility of \$198,895 (2021: \$51,000) with National Australia Bank Limited to guarantee rental payments in the eventuality that the Company cannot meet its rental obligations.

Note 14. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade payables BAS payable Other payables	118,206 (9,192) 100,507	108,717 (9,624) 182,900
Note 15. Current liabilities - provisions	209,521	281,993
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Annual leave Long service leave	123,956 23,718	98,607 7,447
	147,674 _	106,054

Note 16. Current liabilities - Income in advance

	2022 \$	2021 \$
National Strategic Action Plan Consumer Education National Strategic Action Plan Health Care Professional Education Sponsorship Agreements NSW Social Sector Transformation	60,538 429,108 850,968	104,356 414,708 145,000
National Strategic Action Plan Consumer Population at Risk	262,336	36,553 200,000
	1,602,950	900,617
Note 17. Current liabilities - lease liabilities		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Lease liability	133,513	38,940
Note 18. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Lease liability	574,782	
Refer to Note 12 for further information regarding implementation of AASB 16	Leases.	
Note 20. Equity - Retained funds		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	10,541,181 <u>(854,174)</u>	9,880,734 660,447
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	9,687,007	_

Note 21. Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Net cash flows from operating activities Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(854,174)	660,447
- Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables - Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	62,593 (12,568)	326,964 14,049
 - (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables - (Decrease)/increase in income in advance - (Decrease)/Increase in provisions 	(72,472) 702,333	93,528 191,562
Depreciation and amortisation Investment income	12,527 103,574 (360,555)	(155,866) 221,280
Net (gain) / loss on investments	(360,555) <u>663,846</u>	(320,719) (925,664)
Net cash flows from operating activities	245,104	105,581

Note 22. 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 FY22 a study was commenced to understand the prevalence rates of macular disease by electorate to support the ongoing advocacy agenda for IVI treatment adherence. 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 \$973,209 (2021: \$1,348,100).

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Research grant commitments A summary of research grant commitments by year are as follows: 2022 2023 2024 Unallocated Donations	512,750 140,103 320,356 973,209	814,309 393,688 140,103

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 in FY21 awarded two grants totalling \$91,360 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 (2021: \$650,000). This is in addition to the \$973,209 mentioned above.

Note 22. Commitments (continued)

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Research Legacy commitments A summary of research legacy commitments by year are as follows:		
Unallocated	<u>880,876</u>	91,360 558,640
	880,876	650,000
Note 23. Auditor remuneration		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Audit of financial statements		
Allworths Assurance & Advisory - Audit Assistance with preparation of GP(RDR) Financial Report	13,650 3,300	13,500 3,100
	16,950	16,600

Note 24. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Macular Disease Foundation Australia is the parent entity.

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

Mr Graeme Head Mr Neil Wykes OAM Mr Richard Grills Associate Professor Alex Hunyor Ms Imelda Lynch Mr Peter Abrahamson Mr John Fenwick

There have been no transactions with directors and their related parties during the financial year (2021: \$Nil). Directors may donate to the company.

Note 25. Key management personnel disclosures

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

Dee Hopkins (Chief Executive Officer, resigned June 2022)
Leonie Walton (General Manager, Marketing and Fundraising)
Rebecca Sobczak (General Manager, Programs and Operations)
Kay Loboz (Medical Affairs Manager, resigned July 2021)
Sabine Ostrowski (National Manager, Healthcare Relations, resigned August 2022)
Chris James (Manager, Policy and Research appointed August 2021)

(a) Compensation of key management personnel

The directors do not receive remuneration for services performed in their role as directors of the Company, besides the contract premiums paid in relation to Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance of \$2,920 (2021: \$5,029). 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 \$837,333 (2021: \$910,601) 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 26. 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:

2022	2021
\$	\$

Income

Donations/fundraising

1,064,285 1,277,898

Note 26. Information and declaration to be furnished under the charitable fundraising act 1991 (continued)

·	2022 \$	2021 \$
Total Donations - Programs Total Donations - Research Trust & Foundations Income Corporate Income Other	366,747 190,882 117,000 389,656	479,823 278,538 - 517,903 1,634
	1,064,285	1,277,898

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.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Bequest Income - Programs	939,696	132,192
Bequest Income - Research	451,711	21,450

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.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Prevention & Early Detection Support & Services Voice with the MD Community	639,116 515,795	461,532 525,457
Cost of providing services	37,116 1,192,027	74,567 1,061,556
Research & Data	924,692	510,792
Management Fundraising	648,727 331,736	465,314 377,247
Total expenses	3,097,182	2,414,909
	2022 \$	2021 \$
(a) Proceeds from fundraising Gross proceeds		
Costs of fundraising	1,064,285 (331,736)	1,277,899 (377,247)
Net surplus obtained from fundraising appeals	732,549	900,652

Note 26. Information and declaration to be furnished under the charitable fundraising act 1991 (continued)

•	2022	2021
(b) Application of net surplus obtained from fundraising appeals		
Providing services and research	2,116,720	1,572,348

Cost of providing services and research in 2022 & 2021 exceeded the net surplus raised by fundraising (excluding bequests).

	2022	2022 %	2021	2021 %
Comparisons of certain monetary figures and percentages				
Total cost of fundraising /	331,736	31.2%	377,247	29.5%
Gross income from fundraising	1,064,285		1,277,899	
Net surplus from fundraising / Gross income from fundraising	<u>753,608</u> 1,064,285	68.8%	900,652	70.5%
Total costs of services / Total expenditure	2,765,447 3,097,183	89.3%	2,037,662 2,414,910	84.4%

Note 27. Events after the reporting period

Dr. Kathy Chapman has been appointed the new Chief Executive Officer of the Company, commenced on 18 July 2022. Dr Chapman holds a PhD in public health nutrition and began her career as a dietitian. She is also a Board Director at Healthy Kids Association and holds honorary academic appointments with the University of Sydney and University of Newcastle.

Apart from above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

In the directors' opinion:

- (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 2022 and of it's 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 Chair FIPAA

2 Movember 2022

Macular Disease Foundation Australia Chair's declaration 30 June 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Macular Disease Foundation Australia I state that in the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the Statement of Comprehensive Income gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of the Company with respect to fundraising appeals;
- (b) the Statement of Financial Position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company with respect to fundraising appeals;
- (c) the provisions and regulations of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the WA Charitable Collection Act (1946) and the conditions attached to the authority to fundraise have been complied with by the Company; and
- (d) 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 Chair FIPAA

2 Movember

2022



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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Macular Disease Foundation Australia

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 2022, 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 2022 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 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 2022, 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 2022 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

Level 18, 31 Market Street

Sydney NSW

Grace Shen Director

Dated: 2 November 2022