

One Disease Limited

ABN 57 162 909 284

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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Directors' Report

Your directors submit their financial report for One Disease Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2022.

DIRECTORS

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

Dr Sam Prince
Stephen Chapman
William Delaat (Resigned: 24 August 2022)
Guy Haslehurst
Katrina Radojkovic (Resigned: 17 September 2021)
Irene Tzavaras

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

COMPANY SECRETARY

Stephen Chapman has been the company secretary of One Disease Limited for 7 years.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

One Disease Limited is a company limited by guarantee that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office of the company is Suite 1, Level 11, 1 Macquarie Place, Sydney, NSW 2000.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The mission of One Disease Limited is to eliminate Crusted Scabies, as a public health concern, from remote Indigenous communities.

Principal activities are the development and implementation of a program to detect, treat and manage Crusted Scabies. Program activities include working with remote Indigenous communities to provide Crusted Scabies and Healthy Skin education and embed Crusted Scabies elimination strategies within existing health services structures.

On 20 April 2022, the company, having achieved its objectives, resolved to commence the winding up of the business. The company expects that the wind down will likely occur within 12 months of the signing of this financial report. The financial statements in this financial report have therefore been prepared on an orderly realisation basis (liquidation basis), which recognises the existing solvency of the company.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

One Disease Limited continued to implement its Crusted Scabies elimination program in the Northern Territory, which has been the main cohort of Crusted Scabies clients.

Net loss for the year ended 30 June 2022 was \$250,576 (2021: \$63,606 loss).

SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

The objective of One Disease Limited is to eliminate Crusted Scabies from Australia's remote Indigenous communities by the end of 2022. Key strategies include:

- Proactively identifying Crusted Scabies clients
- Ensuring Crusted Scabies clients and their families receive the appropriate treatments
- Improving quality of diagnosis and minimising misdiagnosis of Crusted Scabies
- Providing a safe forum for Crusted Scabies clients to explore and destigmatise the disease
- Improving care coordination between hospitals and local health services to successfully control the disease
- Improving engagement of health sector with Crusted Scabies
- Developing and facilitating use of recall/reminders (previously called care plans) for Crusted Scabies management in local health services' clinical information systems
- Developing culturally appropriate resources for community and health workers
- Educating households of Crusted Scabies clients to understand the disease and how they can support consistent and successful disease management (living in 'Scabies Free Zones')

Directors' Report

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE

The directors received an independence declaration from the auditor. A copy has been included on page 5 of the report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping horizontal and vertical strokes, appearing to read 'S Prince'.

Dr Sam Prince
Director

Sydney, 26 October 2022

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of One Disease Limited

In accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 ("ACNC Act") and Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 ("the Act") and the Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2015 (the "Regulation"), as lead auditor for the audit of One Disease Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013* in relation to the audit; and
- b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants



A L Spowart
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Sydney, 26 October 2022

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	2022 \$	2021 \$
Donations received		533,320	726,178
Government grants		485,000	1,000,000
Total income		1,018,320	1,726,178
Finance income		129	447
Employee benefits expense	3(a)	(876,740)	(1,006,961)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3(b)	(4,042)	(3,503)
Other expenses	3(c)	(388,243)	(779,760)
Finance costs		-	(7)
Deficit for the period		(250,576)	(63,606)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(250,576)	(63,606)

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

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,210,819	1,443,266
Trade and other receivables	5	36,369	200
Other assets	6	44,842	61,195
Total Current Assets		1,292,030	1,504,661
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	4,036	6,482
Total Non-current Assets		4,036	6,482
TOTAL ASSETS		1,296,066	1,511,143
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	195,762	131,738
Employee benefits	9	33,399	46,263
Total Current Liabilities		229,161	178,001
Non-current Liabilities			
Employee benefits	9	-	15,661
Total Non-current Liabilities		-	15,661
TOTAL LIABILITIES		229,161	193,662
NET ASSETS		1,066,905	1,317,481
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		1,066,905	1,317,481
TOTAL EQUITY		1,066,905	1,317,481

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	<i>Retained surplus \$</i>	<i>TOTAL EQUITY \$</i>
At 1 July 2020	1,381,087	1,381,087
Deficit for the year	(63,606)	(63,606)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(63,606)	(63,606)
At 30 June 2021	1,317,481	1,317,481
At 1 July 2021	1,317,481	1,317,481
Deficit for the year	(250,576)	(250,576)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(250,576)	(250,576)
At 30 June 2022	1,066,905	1,066,905

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

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Donations received		497,151	866,849
Receipt of government grants		533,500	1,100,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,261,631)	(1,857,540)
Interest received		129	447
Interest paid		-	(7)
Net cash (outflows) / inflows from operating activities		(230,851)	109,749
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,596)	(3,830)
Net cash outflows used in investing activities		(1,596)	(3,830)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(232,447)	105,919
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,443,266	1,337,347
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		1,210,819	1,443,266

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial report of One Disease Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26 October 2022.

One Disease Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The principal activities of the company are described in the directors' report.

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012. One Disease Limited is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have not included an estimate of or a provision for costs and charges it expects to incur from 1 July 2022 to the date of the company's expected deregistration within 2023 financial year. Such costs will be met from the existing net asset position of the company as at 30 June 2022, which the directors consider are adequate funds to meet the company's ongoing financial obligations.

The company does not have 'public accountability' as defined in AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and is therefore eligible to apply the 'Tier 2' reporting framework under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, the presentation requirements in those Standards as modified by AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities (AASB 1060) and the disclosure requirements in AASB 1060. Accordingly, the financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures.

New or Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations

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

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

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework):

The Group has adopted the revised Conceptual Framework from 1 July 2021. The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards, but it has not had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

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

The Group has adopted AASB 1060 from 1 July 2021. The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

Revenue recognition

In determining when to recognise grant revenue, the Company assesses whether grant agreements impose specific performance obligations. Significant judgement is involved in determining whether these obligations are sufficiently specific.

Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists the recoverable amount of the asset is determined with the value in use calculations incorporating a number of key estimates.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The Company reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised when control of a promised good or service is passed to the customer at an amount which reflects the expected consideration. Only service arrangements subject to a contract and with sufficiently specific performance obligations can be accounted for as revenue from contracts with customers.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price
5. Recognise revenue

Revenue streams for which there are not sufficiently specific performance obligations and other revenue

Donations, legacies and bequests

Donations are recognised as revenue when the Company gains control of the asset.

Grant Revenue

Where sufficiently specific performance obligations are attached to a grant, recognition of the grant as revenue is deferred until those obligations are satisfied. Where a grant is not subject to performance obligations, or where performance obligations are not sufficiently specific, revenue is recognised when the Company obtains control of the funds, economic benefits are probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Where a grant may be required to be repaid if certain conditions are not satisfied, a liability is recognised at year end to the extent that conditions remain unsatisfied.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when the right to receive the revenue has been established.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 7-14 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(f) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at acquisition cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended. They are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of all assets commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leased assets and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

- Motor Vehicles : 33%
- Office Equipment: 33% (3 years useful life)

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in the estimate.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating units exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Derecognition and 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.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(h) Financial assets and liabilities

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Company does not have any financial assets categorised as FVTPL or FVOCI in the periods presented.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade and other receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

Trade payables and other payables are carried at costs which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the company.

(j) Employee leave benefits

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on highly liquid corporate bond rates with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(k) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
3 EXPENSES		
(a) Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	809,640	898,537
Workers' compensation costs	21,579	22,777
Superannuation	68,673	84,661
Employees leave provisions	(23,152)	986
Total employee benefits expense	<u>876,740</u>	<u>1,006,961</u>
(b) Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Motor vehicles	166	277
Office equipment	3,876	3,226
Total depreciation of non-current assets	<u>4,042</u>	<u>3,503</u>
(c) Other expenses		
Bank fees	98	138
Consultants	22,116	42,045
Education and awareness-raising campaigns	123,019	268,582
External measurement and evaluation of the program	60,000	20,000
Insurance	10,102	7,434
Motor vehicle expenses	24,590	43,426
Occupancy	6,000	12,564
Subcontracted health services	-	45,661
Travel and accommodation	54,036	213,710
Other expenses	88,282	126,200
Total other expenses	<u>388,243</u>	<u>779,760</u>
4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	<u>1,210,819</u>	<u>1,443,266</u>
	1,210,819	1,443,266
Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.		
5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CURRENT)		
Trade receivables	36,369	-
Other receivables	-	200
	<u>36,369</u>	<u>200</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 7-14 day terms. An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a trade receivable is impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
6 OTHER ASSETS		
Prepayments	24,842	41,195
Deposits	20,000	20,000
	<u>44,842</u>	<u>61,195</u>
7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
<i>Motor vehicles</i>		
At cost	-	14,091
Accumulated depreciation	-	(13,675)
Net carrying amount	-	416
<i>Office equipment</i>		
At cost	12,223	37,929
Accumulated depreciation	(8,187)	(31,863)
Net carrying amount	4,036	6,066
Total property, plant and equipment		
At cost	12,223	52,020
Accumulated depreciation	(8,187)	(45,538)
Net carrying amount	<u>4,036</u>	<u>6,482</u>
Movement in property, plant and equipment		
<i>Motor vehicles</i>		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
At cost	14,091	14,091
Accumulated depreciation	(13,675)	(13,398)
Net carrying amount	416	693
Disposals	(250)	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(166)	(277)
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount	0	416
<i>Office equipment</i>		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
At cost	37,929	34,099
Accumulated depreciation	(31,863)	(28,637)
Net carrying amount	6,066	5,462
Additions	1,985	3,830
Disposals	(139)	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(3,876)	(3,226)
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount	4,036	6,066
<i>Total Property, plant and equipment</i>		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
At cost	52,020	48,190
Accumulated depreciation	(45,538)	(42,035)
Net carrying amount	6,482	6,155
Additions	1,985	3,830
Disposals	(389)	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(4,042)	(3,503)
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount	<u>4,036</u>	<u>6,482</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
8 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CURRENT)		
Trade creditors	16,349	51,497
Other creditors	79,304	75,954
GST	8,049	4,287
Redundancy provision	92,060	-
	<u>195,762</u>	<u>131,738</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 7-30 day terms. Other creditors are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 30 days.

A provision for redundancy has been recognised as One Disease has developed a plan that it will cease its operations and has informed its employees regarding this plan. The calculation of the provision reflects the individual employee circumstances, entitlements and the relevant requirements as per Fair Work regulation.

9 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**Current**

Employee leave entitlements	33,399	46,263
	<u>33,399</u>	<u>46,263</u>

Non Current

Employee leave entitlements	-	15,661
	<u>-</u>	<u>15,661</u>

The provision for employee entitlements relates to annual leave for employees. Annual leave is usually taken within 12-18 months of the employee accruing the entitlement.

10 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditor of One Disease Limited is Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd.

Amounts paid to Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd for:

- an audit or review of the financial report of the Company	16,673	16,850
	<u>16,673</u>	<u>16,850</u>

11 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Operating and finance lease commitments**

One Disease Limited has no operating or finance lease commitments (2021: nil).

Contingent assets and liabilities

One Disease Limited has no contingent assets or contingent liabilities (2021: nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

12 EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

Since the end of the financial year, the programme team have accepted redundancy which will occur on 26 October 2022. The remaining team members are anticipated to continue supporting the reporting obligations to 31 January 2023. The assets and intellectual property is to be transferred to not for profit organisations operating in adjacent fields.

Any surplus funds as at 31 January 2023 are to be returned to the donors that provided them.

13 MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

One Disease Limited is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company.

At 30 June 2022 the number of members was 1 (2021: 1).

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS***Transactions with director-related entities***

One Disease has the benefit of accessing the resources and expertise of various personnel from Zambrero Pty Ltd and Next Practice Australia Pty Ltd, both of which are director-related entities. The proportion of time spent by personnel from these director-related entities is charged to One Disease Limited on a cost-recovery basis without additional mark-up. One Disease Limited's personnel also shared office space and associated amenities for part of the financial year which is charged to One Disease Limited on a per-head basis without additional mark-up. This provides One Disease the flexibility to access these resources and expertise when required in a more cost-effective manner.

Costs charged by director-related entities to One Disease for personnel time and office space are as follows:

Zambrero Pty Ltd

The following transactions occurred with Zambrero Pty Ltd:

– Administration, accounting and legal services received from Zambrero Pty Ltd	31,233	52,783
– HR services received from Zambrero Pty Ltd	9,617	26,324
– IT and software development services received from Zambrero Pty Ltd	-	22,086
– One Disease's allocation of shared occupancy costs	1,896	7,251

Next Practice Australia Pty Ltd

The following transactions occurred with Next Practice Australia Pty Ltd, a director related entity:

– Accounting services received from Next Practice Australia Pty Ltd	16,978	-
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Amounts receivable from, and payable to, director-related entities

Receivable from Zambrero Pty Ltd arising from credit in relation to services provided	29,006	7,897
Payable to Next Practice Australia Pty Ltd in relation to services provided	8,394	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)		
Transactions with key management personnel		
In 2022, the key management personnel of One Disease Limited was the Chief Executive Officer. In 2021, the key management personnel were the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (part year).		
Short-term	155,000	203,549
Post employment	15,500	18,649
Other long-term	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total key management compensation	170,500	222,198

Transactions with other related parties

During the year, One Disease Limited engaged Skinnyfish Music Pty Ltd to produce a six episode podcast which featured Indigenous interviewers, interviewees and music. Skinnyfish Music is related to the Chief Executive Officer and total transactions amounted to \$20,240 (2021: \$22,352).

Skinnyfish Music was selected due to their extensive experience in working with Northern Territory Indigenous communities as well as their long-standing relationships with many Indigenous artists.

15 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE - FUNDRAISING APPEALS

This disclosure is made under the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991.

Details of aggregate gross income and direct expenses of fundraising appeals

Gross income from donations and fundraising appeals	533,320	726,178
Less: total direct cost of fundraising appeals	-	-
Net surplus obtained from donations and fundraising appeals	533,320	726,178

Statement showing how funds received were applied to charitable purpose

Funds brought forward from previous year	1,317,481	1,381,087
Net surplus obtained from donations and fundraising appeals	533,320	726,178
Government grants	485,000	1,000,000
Government subsidies	-	-
Other income	129	447
Funds available for application to charitable purpose	2,335,930	3,107,712
Expenses	(1,269,025)	(1,790,231)
Funds carried forward	1,066,905	1,317,481

In relation to proceeds unspent at balance date, One Disease Limited carries forward any amounts for expenditure in future years on projects related to One Disease Limited's operations. Accordingly, amounts applied in any particular year to the charitable purpose may be greater or less than the net surplus obtained from fundraising appeals in that year.

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of One Disease Limited, I state that:

- (a) The financial statements and notes of the Company are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012, including:
 - (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Regulation 2013; and
- (b) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping horizontal and vertical strokes, appearing to read 'S Prince'.

Dr Sam Prince
Director

Sydney, 26 October 2022

Directors' Declaration In Respect Of Fundraising Appeals

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of One Disease Limited, I state that:

- (a) The financial statements give a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of the Company with respect to fundraising appeal activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2022;
- (b) The statement of financial position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs with respect to fundraising appeal activities as at 30 June 2022;
- (c) The provision of the Charitable Fundraising (NSW) Act 1991 and the Regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to the authority have been complied with for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022; and
- (d) The internal controls exercised by the Company are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied from any fundraising appeals.

On behalf of the Board



Dr Sam Prince
Director

Sydney, 26 October 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of One Disease Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of One Disease Limited (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity and 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 financial report of One Disease Limited, has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of 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 AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and Division 60 of 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.

Emphasis of matter – Realisation basis of accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 (a) to the financial statements which explains that the Company have prepared the financial statements on a realisation basis, based on an intention to deregister the Company before 30 June 2023. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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 and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that 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.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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.

- 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 those charged with governance 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 Regulation 2015

Opinion

We have audited the compliance of One Disease Limited (the “Company”) with the requirements of Section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* (“the Act”) for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion:

- One Disease Limited has properly kept the accounts and associated records during the year ended 30 June 2022 in accordance with the Act and the Regulation (section 24(2)(b) of the Act);
- the One Disease Limited, has, in all material respects, properly accounted for and applied money received as a result of fundraising appeals conducted during the year ended 30 June 2022 in accordance with section 24(2)(c) of the Act; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the One Disease Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due over the 12 month period from the date of this report (section 24(2)(d) of the Act).

The Directors’ responsibility under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991

The Directors of One Disease Limited are responsible for compliance with the requirements and conditions of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2015 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary for compliance with the Act and the Regulation. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control over the conduct of all fundraising appeals; ensuring all assets obtained during, or as a result of, a fundraising appeal are safeguarded and properly accounted for; and maintaining proper books of account and records.

The Directors are also responsible for ensuring the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Auditor’s responsibility

Our responsibility is to form and express an opinion on One Disease Limited’s compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements of the Act and Regulations, as specified in section 24(2)(b), 24(2)(c) and 24(2)(d) of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with the applicable Standards on Assurance Engagements (ASAE 3100 *Compliance Engagements*), issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our audit has been conducted to provide reasonable assurance that One Disease Limited has complied with specific requirements of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2015, and whether there are reasonable grounds to believe the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due over the 12 month period from the date of this independent auditor’s report (future debts).

Audit procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement. The auditor designs procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and incorporate the audit scope requirements set out in *the Act*. The audit procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion on compliance of that One Disease Limited with the Act and Regulations and its ability to pay future debts. Audit procedures include obtaining an understanding of the internal control structure for fundraising appeal activities and examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the One Disease Limited’s compliance with specific requirements of the Act and Regulation, and assessing the

reasonableness and appropriateness of the One Disease Limited' assessment regarding the Company's ability to pay future debts.

Inherent limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of any compliance procedures, it is possible that fraud, error or noncompliance may occur and not be detected. An audit is not designed to detect all instances of noncompliance with the requirements of the Act and Principles, as the audit procedures are not performed continuously throughout the year and are undertaken on a test basis.

Whilst evidence is available to support the Company's ability to pay future debts, such evidence is future orientated and speculative in nature. As a consequence, actual results are likely to be different from the information on which the opinion is based, since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected or assumed and the variations between the prospective opinion and the actual outcome may be significant.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants



A L Spowart
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Sydney, 26 October 2022