# Financial Statements

**For the Year Ended 30 June 2022**

**Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria Inc**
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Registration Number A7518
ABN 44 113 484 160

# Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria
## Financial Statements
## For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

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# Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria
## Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
## For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

| | Note | 2022<br>$ | 2021<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 2 | 9,040,699 | 5,229,302 |
| Other Income | 2 | 378,696 | 659,507 |
| Reversal of Payable to MND Care Foundation | 1(i) | 7,891,242 | - |
| Donation to MND Care Foundation | 1(i) | - | (89,557) |
| Employee benefits expense | | (3,830,037) | (3,115,930) |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairments | 3 | (368,192) | (358,770) |
| Research grants | 3 | (253,276) | (202,246) |
| Other expenses | | (2,218,676) | (1,783,969) |
| **Operating surplus for the year after income tax** | | **10,640,456** | **338,337** |
| | | | |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| *Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to surplus of deficit* | | | |
| Net fair value increase / (decrease) on revaluation of financial assets | | (748,942) | 1,090,241 |
| **Total other comprehensive income for the year** | | **(748,942)** | **1,090,241** |
| | | | |
| **Total comprehensive income before transfer to reserves** | | **9,891,514** | **1,428,578** |
| | | | |
| Less transfer to reserves - MND Care Foundation | 11 | (8,328,383) | - |
| Less transfer to reserves - Ella Whaley Research Fund | 11 | (2,220,818) | - |
| **Total transfers to reserves** | | **(10,549,201)** | **-** |
| | | | |
| **Total comprehensive income after transfer to reserves** | | **(657,687)** | **1,428,578** |

# Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria
## Statement of Financial Position
## As at 30 June 2022

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **$** | $ |
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Current Assets** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5 | 4,699,960 | 3,106,528 |
| Trade debtors | | 18,757 | 56,483 |
| Inventories | | 53,860 | 43,046 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 7 | 8,431,497 | 8,301,766 |
| Other assets | 6 | 64,799 | 59,416 |
| **Total current assets** | | **13,268,873** | **11,567,239** |
| | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 8 | 3,381,862 | 2,953,060 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **3,381,862** | **2,953,060** |
| | | | |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **16,650,735** | **14,520,299** |
| | | | |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 9 | 475,312 | 8,338,096 |
| Employee entitlements | 10 | 484,257 | 370,041 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **959,569** | **8,708,137** |
| | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Employee Entitlements | 10 | 8,054 | 20,565 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **8,054** | **20,565** |
| | | | |
| **TOTAL LIABITLIES** | | **967,623** | **8,728,702** |
| | | | |
| **NET ASSETS** | | **15,683,112** | **5,791,597** |
| | | | |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Reserves | 11 | 12,262,566 | 2,462,307 |
| Retained earnings | | 3,420,546 | 3,329,290 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | | **15,683,112** | **5,791,597** |

# Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria

## Statement of Changes in Equity

## For the year ended 30 June 2022

| | Note | Retained Earnings $ | Reserves $ | Total $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2021** | | | | |
| Equity as at beginning of period | | 2,990,953 | 1,372,066 | 4,363,019 |
| Surplus / (Deficit) attributable to members of the Association | | 338,337 | - | 338,337 |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | 1,090,241 | 1,090,241 |
| **Equity as at 30 June 2021** | | **3,329,290** | **2,462,307** | **5,791,597** |
| **2022** | | | | |
| Surplus / (Deficit) attributable to members of the Association | | 10,640,456 | - | 10,640,456 |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | (748,942) | (748,942) |
| Transfer (to)/from Reserves | 11 | (10,549,201) | 10,549,201 | - |
| **Equity as at 30 June 2022** | | **3,420,546** | **12,262,566** | **15,683,112** |

# Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria
## Statement of Cash Flows
## For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ |
| **Cash from operating activities** | | | |
| Receipts from donations and fundraising | | 4,818,511 | 1,577,717 |
| Receipts from grants and services | | 4,219,721 | 4,021,618 |
| Payments to suppliers and employees | | (6,135,712) | (5,113,369) |
| Interest / dividends received | | 378,696 | 320,601 |
| | | **3,281,216** | **806,567** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment | | 94,350 | 71,754 |
| Acquisition of property, plant and equipment | 8(a) | (903,460) | (624,257) |
| (Acquisition) / Disposal of financial assets | | (878,674) | (755,151) |
| | | **(1,687,784)** | **(1,307,654)** |
| **Net increase (decrease) in cash held** | | 1,593,432 | (501,087) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | 3,106,528 | 3,607,614 |
| **Cash at end of financial year** | 5 | **4,699,960** | **3,106,528** |

## 1. Statement of 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, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted**
The incorporated association has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance of the entity.

**Basis of preparation**
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2021 and associated regulations.

*Historical cost convention*
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

*Critical accounting estimates*
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the incorporated association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

### a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

### b) Inventories

Inventories held for sale are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are measured at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

## c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

**Patient equipment**
Patient equipment measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of patient equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

**Depreciation**
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:
- Buildings 2.5%
- Patient and Office and Equipment 17%
- Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings 13-17%
- Motor Vehicles 15%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

## d) 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 within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in current liabilities in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

*Other long-term employee benefits*
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability. The liability is 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 national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

**e) Revenue and other income**

The Association recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue is recognised either under AASB15 or AASB1058.

AASB 15 requires revenue to be recognised when control of a promised good or service is passed to the customer at an amount which reflects the expected consideration. The customer for these contracts is the fund provider. Revenue 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

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability. None of the revenue streams of the company have any significant financing terms. AASB 1058 requires that where there are no contracted performance obligations, revenue is recognised when received.

*Sale of goods*
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

*Rendering of services*
Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are delivered. 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.

*Other revenue*
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

**f) Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

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

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 ATO is included with other receivables or 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

**g) 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 consolidated entity 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.

*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*
Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the consolidated entity intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

*Impairment of financial assets*
The consolidated entity 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 consolidated entity'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.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

**h) 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.

**i) Donation to MND Care Foundation**

Donations made by the way of bequests are held in the MND Care Foundation Reserve, unless instructed otherwise by the Estate. The Association has dedicated bank and investment accounts allocated for the MND Care Foundation, which enables these revenues to be recorded separately from other funds of the Association. The prior year accounts reflected these funds as a payable to the foundation, however it's now been determined a sperate entity won't be established in the future.

**j) Comparative Figures**

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

**k) Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remains unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

**l) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

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

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

## Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria
### Notes to the Financial Statements
### For the year ended 30 June 2022

### 2. Income

| | Note | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Operating activities** | | | |
| Operating grants | 2(a) | 2,057,152 | 1,681,878 |
| Client Coordination of Support | | 806,356 | 852,097 |
| Client Equipment | | 1,356,066 | 993,627 |
| Fundraising and donations | | 4,818,511 | 1,532,395 |
| Other revenue | | 2,614 | 169,305 |
| | | **9,040,699** | **5,229,302** |
| **Other Income** | | | |
| Interest / dividends received | | 378,696 | 320,607 |
| Other grants | | - | 338,900 |
| | | **378,696** | **659,507** |
| **Total Income** | | **9,419,395** | **5,888,809** |

**2a.**
Operating grants reflects grants received from the Department of Health and Human Services (State) and the Department of Health (Commonwealth)

### 3. Surplus for the Year

**a. Expenses**
Surplus from ordinary activities before income tax expenses has been determined after:

| | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|
| - Depreciation of non-current assets | 368,192 | 358,770 |
| - Research grants | 253,276 | 202,246 |
| - Pathways to palliative care | 211,028 | 238,678 |
| - Remuneration of auditor for audit services | 18,000 | 18,500 |
| - Remuneration of auditor for other services | 300 | 3,750 |

### 4. Key Management Personnel Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the association during the year as follows:

| | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Key management personnel compensation | 377,431 | 309,492 |

### 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

| | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Operational cash at bank | 842,295 | 726,614 |
| Term deposits and cash management investments | 3,857,665 | 2,379,914 |
| | **4,699,960** | **3,106,528** |

| | Note | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **6. Other Assets** | | | |
| Accrued income | | - | 8,242 |
| Prepayments | | 64,799 | 51,174 |
| | | **64,799** | **59,416** |

**7. Financial Assets**

| | | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shares in listed corporations at market value | | 1,457,530 | 4,401,006 |
| Other financial assets at market value | | 6,973,967 | 3,900,760 |
| **Total available for sale financial assets** | | **8,431,497** | **8,301,766** |

**8. Property Plant and Equipment**

| | | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAND AND BUILDINGS | | | |
| Land at valuation | | 610,000 | 610,000 |
| Buildings at valuation | | 1,235,508 | 1,237,377 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | | (102,757) | (77,731) |
| **Total land and buildings** | | **1,742,751** | **1,769,646** |
| PLANT AND EQUIPMENT | | | |
| Patient equipment | | | |
| At cost | | 1,683,085 | 2,546,930 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | | (484,978) | (1,720,659) |
| **Total patient equipment** | | **1,198,107** | **826,271** |
| Furniture, fixtures and fittings | | | |
| At cost | | 23,910 | 41,268 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | | (9,501) | (18,740) |
| **Total furniture, fixtures and fittings** | | **14,409** | **22,527** |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | | | |
| At cost | | 448,625 | 357,999 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | | (99,843) | (92,525) |
| **Total motor vehicles** | | **348,782** | **265,474** |
| OFFICE EQUIPMENT | | | |
| At cost | | 105,745 | 108,076 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | | (27,932) | (38,934) |
| **Total office equipment** | | **77,813** | **69,143** |
| **Total property, plant and equipment** | | **3,381,862** | **2,953,061** |

# Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria
## Notes to the Financial Statements
## For the year ended 30 June 2022

**(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts**

| | Buildings $ | Patient Equipment $ | Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings $ | Motor Vehicles $ | Office Equipment $ | Total $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 July 2021 | 1,769,646 | 826,271 | 22,528 | 265,474 | 69,142 | 2,953,061 |
| Additions | - | 670,665 | 1,710 | 194,902 | 36,184 | 903,460 |
| Disposals | (1,401) | (40,884) | (4,075) | (52,788) | (7,318) | (106,466) |
| Depreciation expense | (25,494) | (257,945) | (5,753) | (58,806) | (20,194) | (368,192) |
| **Carrying amount at 30 June 2022** | **1,742,751** | **1,198,107** | **14,409** | **348,782** | **77,813** | **3,381,862** |

| | Note | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **9. Trade and Other Payables** | | | |
| CURRENT | | | |
| Trade payables | | 94,365 | - |
| Accrued expenses | | 132,392 | 149,863 |
| Income received in advance | | 248,555 | 296,991 |
| Payable to MND Care Foundation | | - | 7,891,242 |
| | | **475,312** | **8,338,096** |

**10. Employee Entitlements**

| | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|
| CURRENT | | |
| Annual leave | 396,587 | 250,516 |
| Long service leave | 87,670 | 119,524 |
| | **484,257** | **370,040** |
| NON-CURRENT | | |
| Long service leave | **8,054** | **20,565** |
| | **492,311** | **390,605** |

**11. Revaluation and Other Reserves**

| | 2022 $ | 2021 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Acquisition Reserve | 83,175 | 83,175 |
| Financial Asset Reserve | 700,318 | 1,449,260 |
| Revaluation Surplus Reserve | 929,872 | 929,872 |
| Care Foundation Reserve | 8,328,383 | - |
| Ella Whaley Research Fund | 2,220,818 | - |
| | **12,262,566** | **2,462,307** |

## 11. Revaluation and Other Reserves (continued)

*Capital Acquisitions Reserve*
The Capital Acquisitions Reserve records funds set aside for capital purchases in the future.

*Financial Asset Reserve*
The Financial Asset Reserve records revaluation of financial assets.

*Revaluation Surplus Reserve*
The Revaluation Surplus Reserve records the valuation surplus on property, plant and equipment.

*Care Foundation Reserve*
The Care Foundation Reserve records the valuation of cash and investments bequeathed to the Association. The purpose of the Care Foundation is to provide the Association with an ongoing investment income revenue stream to support its mission.

*Ella Whaley Research Fund Reserve*
The Ella Whaley Research Fund Reserve records the value of the bequest made by the Estate of Ella Whaley. The purpose of the Ella Whaley Research Fund is to provide for future in-house research projects in accordance with the wishes of the Estate.

## 12. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Since the end of the financial year no significant events have occurred to warrant disclosure in the 2022 financial statements.

## 13. Association Details

The principal place of business of the Association is:

Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria Inc.
265 Canterbury Road
CANTERBURY VIC 3126

## Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria
### True and fair certification by members of State Council
### For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

In the opinion of State Council the financial report as set out on pages 1 to 13:

- The attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Victorian legislation the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 and associated regulations;

- The attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the incorporated association's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- There are reasonable grounds to believe that the incorporated association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the State Council and is signed for and on behalf of State Council by:

David Lamperd
President

Barry Gunning
Interim Treasurer

Dated: Melbourne, 19 September 2022

# Motor Neurone Disease Asssociation of Victoria Inc
## Independent auditor's report to members

### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria Inc. (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, 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 State Council's declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Motor Neurone Disease Association of Victoria Inc. has been prepared in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012, including:

a. giving a true and fair view of the Association'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 – Simplified Disclosures.

## 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 Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

## Other Information

The State Council are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Association'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 State Council and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The council of the Association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Associations Incorporations Reform Act 2012 and for such internal control as state council 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 council are responsible for assessing the Association'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 council either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The State Council are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial 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 Association internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by state council.

William Buck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the state councils 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 Association'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 Association 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 state council 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.

William Buck

**William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd**
ABN 59 116 151 136

**C. L. Sweeney**
Director
Melbourne, 19th September 2022