ABN 34 436 287 194

Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

Contents

30 June 2013

	Page
Statement of Comprehensive Income	1
Statement of Financial Position	2
Statement of Changes in Equity	3
Statement of Cash Flows	4
Notes to the Financial Statements	5
Directors' Declaration of the Trustee Company	15
Independent Auditor's Report	16

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

		2013	2012
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	10	113,752	5
Other income	10	823,043	561,527
Employee benefits expense		(517,337)	(146,569)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(1,247)	(156)
Consulting expenses		(73,416)	(48,991)
Rent expense		(80,381)	(43,027)
Travel expenses		(88,572)	(44,130)
Research expenses		(440)	(65,123)
Motor vehicle expenses		(17,179)	(2,202)
Advertising expense		(12,901)	(45,495)
Other expenses		(69,364)	(18,432)
Finance costs	0-	(196)	(98)
Surplus for the year		75,762	147,309
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	VI	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		75,762	147,309

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
	Note	Ψ	a
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	382,548	274,425
Trade and other receivables	3	76,445	4,993
Other non-financial assets	4	7,271	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		466,264	279,418
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		100,201	270,410
Property, plant and equipment	5		1,247
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	· -		1,247
TOTAL ASSETS	_	466,264	280,665
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and other payables Other liabilities	6 7	144,451 52,179	86,793
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u> </u>	196,630	86,793
TOTAL LIABILITIES		196,630	86,793
NET ASSETS		269,634	193,872
EQUITY Settled sum Retained earnings TOTAL EQUITY	_	- 269,634 269,634	100 193,772 193,872
		203,034	193,872

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

2013

2013			
	Settled Sum	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance 1 July 2012	100	193,772	193,872
Surplus for the year	-	75,762	75,762
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-1		_
Transfer settled sum to retained earnings	(100)	100	-
Balance at 30 June 2013	-	269,634	269,634
2012		Retained	
	Settled Sum	Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2011	100	46,463	46,563
Surplus for the year	-	147,309	147,309
Total other comprehensive income for the year			
Balance at 30 June 2012	100	193,772	193,872

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Donations and grants received		972,041	561,527
Payments to suppliers and employees		(859,811)	(328,486)
Interest received		-	5
Interest paid	_	(196)	(98)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	15 _	112,034	232,948
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment			(1,403)
Deposits paid	_	(3,911)	(3,683)
Net cash used by investing activities	_	(3,911)	(5,086)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	50,500
Repayment of borrowings			(50,500)
Net cash used by financing activities	E	-	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		108,123	227,862
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	274,425	46,563
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	2 =	382,548	274,425

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

The financial statements are for One Disease at a Time Trust as a not-for-profit individual entity.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The One Disease at a Time Trust has elected to early adopt the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements. As a consequence, the entity has also adopted AASB 2011-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and AASB 2011-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation - Reduced Disclosure Requirements. This is because the reduced disclosure requirements in AASB 2011-2 and AASB 2011-6 relate to Australian Accounting Standards that mandatorily apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

In accordance with the requirements of AASB 2012-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the entity has also adopted AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and AASB-2011-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The trust is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

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

(b) Comparative figures

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

(c) Property, plant and equipment

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the asset.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the trust 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. Land is not depreciated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(c) Property, plant and equipment continued

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

Class of Fixed Asset

Depreciation Rate

Computer Software

33%

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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.

(d) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the equivalent to the date that the trust commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. *Fair value* is 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. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period for held-to-maturity assets.

The trust does not designate any interest as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(d) Financial instruments continued

(ii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the trust has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Impairment

Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes default by a debtor, evidence that the debtor is likely to enter bankruptcy or adverse economic conditions in the stock exchange. At the end of each reporting period, the trust assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired through the occurrence of a loss event. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to indicate that an impairment has arisen.

Where a subsequent event causes the amount of the impairment loss to decrease (e.g. payment received), the reduction in the allowance account (provision for impairment of receivables) is taken through profit and loss.

However, any reversal in the value of an impaired available for sale asset is taken through other comprehensive income rather than profit and loss.

Impairment losses are recognised through an allowance account for loans and receivables in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) 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 which are convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(f) Trade and other payables

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(g) Income tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the trust is exempt from income tax.

(h) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(i) Revenue and other income

The trust recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the trust's activities as discussed below.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Grant revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Donations

Donations and non-reciprocal grants are recognised as other income when the trust has received, or has the right to receive, the donation or non-reciprocal grant.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(j) 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 Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(j) Goods and services tax (GST) continued

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(k) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The trustee evaluates estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the trust.

2	Cash	and	Cash	Equivalents
---	------	-----	------	--------------------

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	382,548	274,425

Reconciliation of cash

3

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

financial position as follows:		
	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	382,548	274,425
Balance as per statement of		
cash flows	382,548	274,425
Trade and Other Receivables	•	
	2013	2012
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	68,851	-
Deposits	7,594	3,683
GST receivable	-	1,310
Total current trade and other		
receivables	76,445	4,993

4 Other non-financial assets

	2013 \$	2012 \$
CURRENT Prepayments	7,271	-
1 10 2 11 11 11 11 11 11	1,271	

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Computer equipment		
At cost	-	1,403
Accumulated depreciation	<u></u>	(156)
Total computer equipment		1,247
Total property, plant and equipment		1,247

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Computer Equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 30 June 2012		
Balance at the beginning of		
year	1,247	1,247
Depreciation expense	(1,247)	(1,247)
Balance at 30 June 2013		

6 Trade and Other Payables

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade payables	20,973	72,990
GST payable	23,523	_
Accrued expenses	70,922	3,573
Employee entitlements	28,433	5,930
Other payables	600	4,300
	144,451	86,793

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

6 Trade and Other Payables continued

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

-	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
Trade and other payables			
- total current		144,451	86,793
Less:			
Annual leave entitlements		(28,433)	(5,930)
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	9	116,018	80,863

7 Other liabilities

2013	2012
\$	\$
52,179	-
	\$

8 Capital and Leasing Commitments

Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not ca	pitalised in the financial statements	
	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- no later than 1 year	11,732	3,683
	11,732	3,683

Operating leases have been taken out for premises in the Northern Territory. Lease payments are increased on an annual basis to reflect market rentals.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

9 Financial Risk Management

The main risks the One Disease at a Time Trust is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk.

The trust's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, and accounts receivable and payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	accounting policies to triese infancial statements, are as follows.		2013	2012
		Note	\$	\$
	Financial Assets Cash and cash equivalents Loans and receivables	2	382,548 76,445	274,425 4,993
	Total financial assets	_	458,993	279,418
	Financial Liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Trade and other payables	6	116,018	80,863
	Total financial liabilities		116,018	80,863
10	Revenue and Other Income			
	Revenue from continuing operations			
			2013 \$	2012 \$
	Operating revenue - Reciprocal grant revenue		113,752	
	Other revenue - interest received	_	-	5
			2013 \$	2012 \$
	Other income Donations and non-reciprocal grants		823,043	561,527

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

11 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses

, and the second of the second	2013 \$	2012 \$
Interest expense		
- external	196	98
Total finance costs	196	98
Other expenses: Rental expense on operating leases:		
- Minimum lease payments	80,381	43,027

12 Key Management Personnel Compensation

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the trust in the year ended 30 June 2013 is short-term employee benefits of \$56,774 (2012: \$46,973).

13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In the opinion of the trustee, the trust did not have any material contingencies at 30 June 2013 (30 June 2012: None).

14 Related Party Transactions

Related Parties

The trust's main related parties are as follows:

Related Parties

(a) Entities exercising control over the trust

The trustee of the trust is E-Magine Foundation Australia Ltd.

(b) Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, is considered key management personnel.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 12: Key Management Personnel Compensation.

(c) Other related parties

Other related parties include the directors of the trustee company and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by the directors of the trustee company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

14 Related Party Transactions continued

(d) Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the year ended 30 June 2013. During the year ended 30 June 2012 loans of \$50,500 were advanced to the trust by a director of the trustee company and entities controlled by a director of the trustee company. These loans were fully repaid during the year.

15 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	75,762	147,309
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation and impairment	1,247	156
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(68,852)	(1,310)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(7,271)	-
- (increase)/decrease in income in advance	52,179	~
 increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables 	58,969	86,793
Cashflow from operations	112,034	232,948

16 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 31 October 2013 by the trustee of the trust.

17 Trust Details

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

One Disease at a Time Trust 33/105A Vanessa Street KINGSGROVE NSW 2208

Directors' Declaration of the Trustee Company

The directors of the trustee company deciare that

- The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 14
 - a comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements, and
 - b present fairly the financial position as at 30 June 2013 and the performance for the year ended on that date of the trust
- 2 In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the trustee company

Director

Dated this 4 day of Nevernber 20

2013

KELLY+PARTNERS

ASSURANCE SERVICES

One Disease at a Time Trust

Independent Auditor's Report to the trustee of One Disease at a Time Trust

We have audited the accompanying financial report of One Disease at a Time Trust, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors of the trustee company's (the trustee's) declaration.

Trustee's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The trustee of the trust is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and for such internal control as the trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.





16

Independent Auditor's Report to the trustee of One Disease at a Time Trust

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the One Disease at a Time Trust as at 30 June 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Kelly Partners Amman Services
Kelly Partners Assurance Services

Peter Dawkins

Registered Auditor Number 4334

North Sydney

Dated this 4h day of Soventer 2013