One Disease Limited

ABN 57 162 909 284

FINANCIAL REPORT
For the year ended 30 June 2018

Contents to Financial Report

Directors' Report

Your directors submit their financial report for One Disease Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2018.

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
Katrina Radojkovic

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 3 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 Level 1, 80 Wentwoth Avenue, Surry Hills, NSW 2010.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The mission of One Disease Limited is to eliminate Crusted Scabies 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, providing Crusted Scabies education and embedding Crusted Scabies elimination strategies within existing health services structures.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

One Disease Limited continued to implement it's Crusted Scabies elimination program in the Northern Territory.
Net surplus for the year ended 30 June 2018 was $428,860 (2017: deficit of $302,877).

SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

The short term objective of One Disease Limited is to eliminate Crusted Scabies from remote Indigenous communities in the Northern Territory by the end of 2019. The long term objective of One Disease Limited is to eliminate Crusted Scabies from remote Indigenous communities in Australia by the end of 2022. Strategies to do this include but are not limited to:

- Proactively identify Crusted Scabies clients
- Improve quality of diagnosis and minimise misdiagnosis of Crusted Scabies
- Provide a safe forum for Crusted Scabies clients to explore and destigmatise the disease
- Improve care coordination between hospitals and local health services to successfully control the disease
- Improve engagement of health sector with Crusted Scabies
- Develop and facilitate use of Care Plans for Crusted Scabies management in local health services’s clinical information systems
- Educate households of Crusted Scabies clients to understand the disease and how they can support consistent and successful 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.

Dr Sam Prince
Director

Sydney, 26 October 2018

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Sydney NSW 2000

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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 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the 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 2018

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	*2018* *$*	*2017* *$*
Donations received		903,585	841,861
Government grants		1,102,727	-
Total income		**2,006,312**	**841,861**
Finance income		857	1,927
Employee benefits expense	3(a)	(1,048,068)	(944,558)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3(b)	(8,462)	(10,453)
Other expenses	3(c)	(521,777)	(191,654)
Finance costs		(2)	-
Surplus / (Deficit) for the period		**428,860**	**(302,877)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period		**428,860**	**(302,877)**

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

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 $	2017 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	882,294	288,411
Trade and other receivables	5	815	105,069
Other assets	6	37,801	31,978
Total Current Assets		**920,910**	**425,458**
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	7,681	16,143
Total Non-current Assets		**7,681**	**16,143**
TOTAL ASSETS		**928,591**	**441,601**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	245,838	208,021
Employee benefits	9	39,158	23,963
Total Current Liabilities		**284,996**	**231,984**
Non-current Liabilities			
Employee benefits	9	9,547	4,429
Total Non-current Liabilities		**9,547**	**4,429**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**294,543**	**236,413**
NET ASSETS		**634,048**	**205,188**
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		634,048	205,188
TOTAL EQUITY		**634,048**	**205,188**

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 2018

	Retained surplus $	*TOTAL EQUITY $*
At 1 July 2016	**508,065**	**508,065**
Deficit for the year	(302,877)	(302,877)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(302,877)**	**(302,877)**
At 30 June 2017	**205,188**	**205,188**
At 1 July 2017	**205,188**	**205,188**
Surplus for the year	428,860	428,860
Total comprehensive income for the period	**428,860**	**428,860**
At 30 June 2018	**634,048**	**634,048**

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

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 $	2017 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Donations received		1,118,726	854,824
Receipt of Government Grants		1,102,727	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,488,962)	(1,126,092)
Interest received		857	1,927
Interest paid		(2)	-
Net cash (outflows) inflows from operating activities	4	**733,346**	**(269,341)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(12,189)
Net cash outflows used in investing activities		**-**	**(12,189)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings – related parties		317,044	325,300
Repayments of borrowings – related parties		(456,507)	(252,413)
Net cash inflows (outflows) from financing activities		**(139,463)**	**72,887**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		593,882	(208,643)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		288,412	497,054
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**882,294**	**288,412**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2018

1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial report of One Disease Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26 October 2018.

One Disease Limited is a company limited by guarentee, 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 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 report has been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

A number of new and revised standards became effective for the first time to annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2017. Information on the more significant standards are presented below.

AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

AASB 2016-1 amends AASB 112 Income Taxes to clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value, particularly where changes in the market interest rate decrease the fair value of a debt instrument below cost.

AASB 2016-1 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107

AASB 2016-2 amends AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to require entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

AASB 2016-2 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

AASB 2016-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities

This Standard amends AASB 136 Impairment of Assets to:

– remove references to depreciated replacement cost as a measure of value in use for not-for-profit entities; and
– clarify that the recoverable amount of primarily non-cash-generating assets of not-for-profit entities, which are typically specialised in nature and held for continuing use of their service capacity, is expected to be materially the same as fair value determined under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, with the consequence that AASB 136 does not apply to such assets that are regularly revalued to fair value under the revaluation model in AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 138 Intangible Assets. In addition, AASB 136 applies to such assets accounted for under the cost model in AASB 116 and AASB 138.

AASB 2016-4 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

The adoption of these standards has not had a material impact on One Disease.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

(c) 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:

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.

Provision for long service leave

Future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in current and prior periods take into account the probability of reaching entitlement and inflationary increases. These benefits are discounted to determine its present value.

(d) Revenue recogntion

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Donations

Donations are recognised as revenue when control or right to receive the contribution is obtained and can be measured reliably.

Grant Revenue

If conditions are attached to a grant which must be satisfied before the Company is eligible to receive the contribution, recognition of the grant as revenue is deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Where a grant is received on the condition that specified services are delivered to the grantor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction. Revenue is recognised as services are performed and at year end a liability is recognised until the service is delivered.

Revenue from a non-reciprocal grant that is not subject to conditions 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 2018

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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 diminishing value 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 : 20%
Office Equipment: 30%

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

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.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition: loans and receivables; financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale financial assets.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as HTM if the Company has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity (HTM) investments are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognised in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets.

All available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported within the AFS reserve within equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity reserve to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest method and dividends are recognised in profit or loss within 'revenue'.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings and trade and other payable.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges are included within finance costs or finance income.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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 2018

	2018 $	*2017* $
3 EXPENSES		
(a) Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	930,944	845,110
Workers' compensation costs	10,244	9,533
Superannuation	81,855	77,485
Employees leave provisions	25,025	12,430
Total employee benefits expense	1,048,068	944,558
(b) Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Motor Vehicles	2,645	2,810
Office equipment	5,817	7,643
Total depreciation of non-current assets	8,462	10,453
(c) Other expenses		
Bank fees	1,062	1,642
Consultants	33,810	23,922
External measurement and evaluation of the program	52,600	-
Insurance	5,980	9,380
Motor vehicle expenses	10,988	10,422
Occupancy	27,189	866
Subcontracted health services	187,500	-
Travel and accommodation	125,183	100,523
Other expenses	77,465	44,899
Total other expenses	521,777	191,654

4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank	882,294	288,411
	882,294	288,411

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CURRENT)

Trade receivables	-	100,428
Other receivables	200	200
GST	-	4,441
Related party receivables:		
Directors and director-related entities		
– director-related	615	-
	815	105,069

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.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables refer to Note 14.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	2018 $	2017 $
6 OTHER ASSETS		
Prepayments	17,801	11,978
Deposits	20,000	20,000
	37,801	31,978
7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Motor Vehicles		
At cost	14,091	14,091
Accumulated depreciation	(12,167)	(9,522)
Net carrying amount	1,924	4,569
Office equipment		
At cost	24,691	24,691
Accumulated depreciation	(18,934)	(13,117)
Net carrying amount	5,757	11,574
Total property, plant and equipment		
At cost	38,782	38,782
Accumulated depreciation	(31,101)	(22,639)
Net carrying amount	7,681	16,143
Movement in property, plant and equipment		
Motor Vehicles		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
At cost	14,091	14,091
Accumulated depreciation	(9,522)	(6,712)
Net carrying amount	4,569	7,379
Depreciation charge for the year	(2,645)	(2,810)
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount	1,924	4,569
Office equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
At cost	24,691	12,502
Accumulated depreciation	(13,117)	(5,474)
Net carrying amount	11,574	7,028
Additions	-	12,189
Depreciation charge for the year	(5,817)	(7,643)
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount	5,757	11,574
Total Property, plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the year	`	
At cost	38,782	26,593
Accumulated depreciation	(22,639)	(12,186)
Net carrying amount	16,143	14,407
Additions	-	12,189
Depreciation charge for the year	(8,462)	(10,453)
Balance at the end of the year - net carrying amount	7,681	16,143

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	2018 $	2017 $

8 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CURRENT)

	2018 $	2017 $
Trade creditors	83,406	17,416
Other creditors	70,545	51,757
GST	91,887	-
	245,838	69,173
Related party payables:		
Directors and director-related entities		
– director-related	-	138,848
	245,838	208,021

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.

For terms and conditions relating to related party payables refer to Note 14.

9 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2018 $	2017 $
Current		
Employee leave entitlements	39,158	23,963
	39,158	23,963
Non Current		
Employee leave entitlements	9,547	4,429
	9,547	4,429

The provision for employee entitlements relates to annual and long service leave for employees. Annual leave is usually taken within 12-18 months of the employee accruing the entitlement. In calculating the present value and future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of the long service being taken has been based on historical data. The cash outflow associated with long service leave entitlements is uncertain as it is at the mutual agreement of the employee and the employer after the employee achieves 10 years service.

10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating and finance lease commitments
One Disease Limited has no operating or finance lease commitments (2017: nil).

Contingent assets and liabilities
One Disease Limited has no contingent assets or contingent liabilities (2017: nil).

11 ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

One Disease Limited is dependent on the ongoing receipt of grants and donations for the continuance of its programs. At the date of this report, the Directors have no reason to believe that this financial support will not continue.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	2018	2017
	$	$

12 EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

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

13 MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The Company 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 2018 the number of members was 1 (2017: 1).

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with director related entities

Zambrero Pty Ltd

Amounts receivable from Zambrero Pty Ltd, a director related entity, are non-interest bearing and are on 14 day terms.

Amounts payable to Zambrero Pty Ltd are unsecured and interest-free with no set repayment period. During the year ended 30 June 2018, Zambrero Pty Ltd provided One Disease with an interest-free loan of $317,044 (2017: $325,300) which One Disease subsequently repaid in full.

The following transactions occurred with Zambrero Pty Ltd:

	2018 $	2017 $
– Donations received	-	60,000
– Administration services provided to Zambrero Pty Ltd	45,540	13,615
– Administration services received from Zambrero Pty Ltd and occupancy	(96,631)	(60,566)

Zambrero Marketing Fund Pty Ltd

The following transactions occurred with Zambrero Marketing Fund Pty Ltd, a director related entity:

	2018 $	2017 $
– Administration services provided to Zambrero Marketing Fund Pty Ltd	5,798	-
– Administration services received from Zambrero Marketing Fund Pty Ltd	(1,250)	-

Life ABC Pty Ltd

The following transactions occurred with Life ABC Pty Ltd, a director related entity:

	2018 $	2017 $
– Administration services provided to Life ABC Pty Ltd	5,798	-
– Administration services received from Life ABC Pty Ltd	(12,926)	(121)

Care Technology Clinics Pty Ltd

The following transactions occurred with Care Technology Clinics Pty Ltd, a director related entity:

	2018 $	2017 $
– Administration services provided to Care Technology Clinics Pty Ltd	401	35,101

Transactions with key management personnel

In 2018, the key management personnel of One Disease Limited were the Chief Executive Officer, Program Director and Development Director (for part of the year). In 2017, the key management personnel were the Chief Executive Officer, Program Director and Development Director.

Total remuneration paid to key management personnel in 2018 was $359,046 (2017: $409,949).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2018

15 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE - FUNDRAISING APPEALS

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

	2018	2017
Details of aggregate gross income and direct expenses of fundraising appeals	**$**	**$**
Gross income from donations and fundraising appeals	903,585	841,861
Less: total direct cost of fundraising appeals	(30,037)	(3,230)
Net surplus obtained from donations and fundraising appeals	873,548	838,631
Statement showing how funds received were applied to charitable purpose		
Funds brought forward from previous year	205,188	508,065
Net surplus obtained from donations and fundraising appeals	873,548	838,631
Government grants	1,102,727	-
Other income	857	1,927
Funds available for application to charitable purpose	2,182,320	1,348,623
Expenses	(1,548,272)	(1,143,435)
Funds carried forward	634,048	205,188

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 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements (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

Dr Sam Prince
Director

Sydney, 26 October 2018

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 2018;

(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 2018;

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 2017 to 30 June 2018; and

(a) 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 2018

Grant Thornton

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of One Disease Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of One Disease Limited (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, and the statement of 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 the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of One Disease Limited

1. has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* ("ACNC Act"), including:
    a. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended;
    b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.
2. is in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 ("the Act") and the Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2015 (the "Regulation"), including showing a true and fair view of the Company's financial result of fundraising appeals for the year ended 30 June 2018.

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

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report for the year ended 30 June 2018, 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 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 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.

Those charged with governance 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf . This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the requirements of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2015

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 2018.

Our Opinion

In our opinion:

a One Disease Limited has properly kept the accounts and associated records during the year ended 30 June 2018 in accordance with the Act and the Regulation (section 24(2)(b) of the Act);

b 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 2018 in accordance with section 24(2)(c) of the Act; and

c 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's 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

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Angela Spowart

A L Spowart
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Sydney, 26 October 2018