

# **NSW STOMA LIMITED**

*(A Company limited by guarantee)*

**A.B.N. 51 610 218 338**

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

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## NSW STOMA LIMITED

ABN 51 610 218 338

### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report on the NSW Stoma Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

#### Directors

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

Dr Allen Nash – (Chairperson since 28/11/2020)

Allen brings to the position extensive skills in financial management and governance having worked with boards and CEOs advising on strategic planning as well as coaching CEOs. He has held twelve board positions including on a \$6 billion superannuation fund and a successful venture capital firm (>\$200 million invested). Most of the board positions Allen previously held are in the not-for-profit sector. Allen is a partner in EDAN Consulting providing a range of services predominately in the children's services and Community Services sectors.

Ian Niccol – (Treasurer appointed 26/5/2022)

Ian joined in August 2021 as a volunteer treasurer for the NSW Stoma board and officially joined the board in May 2022. Ian has a Bachelor of Business (Accounting) and is qualified Chartered Accountant. Ian is a co-founder of an accounting firm with more than 17 years of formal restructuring experience. Ian specialises in advising mid-market clients and stakeholders, previously working with Australia's leading restructuring and advisory firms. Ian has been an ostomate since May 2021 and joined the NSW Stoma board as an advocate for all ostomates and to provide support to the organisation that provides the necessary support to its members.

Renee Constantin – (Secretary appointed 19/8/21)

An ostomate since 2015, Renee is a passionate advocate for ostomates and has used social media, online blogs and articles to raise awareness and share her experience as a young ostomate. At the start of 2019 Renee founded Ostomingle, a support group for young Sydney ostomates. It aims to bring young men and women with stomas to share experiences, ask questions and learn from each other. Renee teaches English as a second language with a focus on communication skills and facilitating negotiations between groups. She holds a Master of Applied Linguistics.

Carol Quast

Carol Quast joined the NSW Stoma Limited's Board in 2016 and served as chair 2019-2020. An educator by profession, Carol has worked as teacher both in Australia and England; as a tertiary advisor to trainee teachers at UTS and as a lecturer and tertiary adviser at Goldsmiths & Southbank University UK. Carol held the board position of chairperson at a large comprehensive boy's high school in England for five years. Since 2016, Carol has been running creative writing workshops for Story Factory, Sydney. Carol plays a major role in our member information and education days.

Eugene Tomczyk

An Ostomate since 2002, Eugene served on the previous Colostomy Association NSW Management Committee since 2014, joining the NSW Stoma Limited's Board from 2016 to 2018. Eugene re-joined the board in 2019. He has run small businesses and been involved in various community organisations, serving on the Boards of RSLs and Community Clubs. Eugene currently volunteers regularly for several charitable organisations including NSW Stoma, assisting with our pick-up Service and other office duties.

Ian Murray

Ian joined the NSW Stoma Limited's Board in 2016. Currently working as a consultant with experience in Information Technology, Logistic and Knowledge Management, Ian has worked for Macquarie University, IBM, Canon and Brambles. Ian has held positions on the Board as Secretary, acting Chairman and Director and has been involved in updating IT infrastructure, phone systems and software upgrades to benefit members.

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### DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### Directors (cont'd)

Shona Gawel

Shona joined the NSW Stoma board in 2021. As a Communications Executive with over 20 years experience in strategic communications, content creation and media management in the private and public sectors, Shona is looking forward to contributing to NSW Stoma and supporting members. Shona also has a deep understanding of membership associations, having held senior management position in leading associations.

Kingsley Liu (resigned 19/11/2022)

Principal Solicitor of The Peoples Solicitors, a litigation operation of 15 part and full-time lawyers and paralegals, Kingsley is a hard-working team player with an everlasting learning capacity. He has a long history of volunteering and is also National President of the Asian Australian Lawyers Association and President of the Chinese Community Council of Australia. Kingsley has over 40 years' experience in engineering, investment banking and commercial law. Kingsley has been an ostomate since 2017.

Ken Batten (resigned 31/8/2022)

Ken has a Bachelor of Business (majoring in accounting), a Master of Business Administration (majoring in operations management) and a Diploma of Financial Services. He has extensive experience in both Information Technology and Finance, having worked in these areas for more than 40 years in Australia and Asia until his retirement in 2018. He spent the last 20 years working for himself in the finance industry and latterly for large financial planning and accounting companies. His impetus to seek a position on the board was due to a desire to give back to the members as he has been supported for the past six years as an ostomate.

Graham Lawson (appointed since 19/11/2022)

Graham has a Masters of Commerce (Professional Accounting) and a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours Economics/Law) and has 30 years' experience working within the public health system in Corporate Services Management and major project management. Graham was moved to nominate for the Board following his experience in the NSW Stoma Member Information and Education days. Graham is passionate about equity of access to services.

John Hickey (appointed since 19/11/2022)

John's background and passion is in education where he has been involved for 40 years, beginning as a secondary teacher in 1983. For the past 25 years he has held leadership positions in schools in Sydney and Melbourne as a Deputy Principal and Principal. He currently works in the area of teacher formation, development and leadership in a range of schools across Australia. John holds a post graduate master's degree in educational leadership and is strongly committed to the support and development of young teachers as future leaders. He became an ostomate in 1987 as a result of bowel cancer surgery and is very keen to assist Stoma NSW as a Board member as a way of supporting this organisation that has supported him for 35 years.

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

#### Review of Operations

The profit of the Company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$159,318 (2022: Profit \$109,446).

## NSW STOMA LIMITED

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### DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### New Accounting Standards Implemented

The Company has implemented one new accounting standard that is applicable for the current reporting period.

AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* has been applied in the current year, resulting in a change in disclosure form and content when compared to the financial statements presented for the year ended 30 June 2022.

#### Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant changes in the Company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

#### Principal Activities

NSW Stoma Limited is a not-for-profit Company Limited by Guarantee providing support to members who have undergone surgery resulting in a Colostomy, Ileostomy, Urostomy / Ileal Conduit, or other external pouch procedure by distribution of Ostomy appliances and associated medical supplies.

NSW Stoma Limited is a charitable organisation and is endorsed by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) to access the following tax concessions:

- Income tax exception
- GST concessions
- Deductible gift recipient.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

#### Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The Company's short-term objectives are to:

- To promote the general welfare of persons (ostomates) who have surgically constructed openings in their bodies to permit disposal of bodily wastes ("a stoma") or any illness that may result in the formation of a stoma, and persons who, having undergone surgical intervention to assist in the disposal of bodily wastes, require medical and/or pharmaceutical products for the effective management of their condition.
- To promote the general welfare of persons (ostomates) who have surgically constructed openings in their bodies to permit disposal of bodily wastes ("a stoma") or any illness that may result in the formation of a stoma, and persons who, having undergone surgical intervention to assist in the disposal of bodily wastes, require medical and/or pharmaceutical products for the effective management of their condition.
- To collaborate with the Federal or any State or Territory Government in the development, operation and improvement of any scheme as it affects ostomates, including the recommending of pharmaceutical preparations and stoma appliances for provision under any such scheme.
- To comply with the regulations, directions, and requirements of relevant Government Authorities in relation to the administration of any Scheme which affects ostomates.

The Company's long-term objectives are to:

- promote and assist with research concerning the management of existing stomas; of all conditions (whether medical, surgical, genetic or any other) which may lead to the formation of a stoma at a later stage; and of related prosthetic equipment.
- be sustainable and strive for continuous improvement to offer the best possible outcomes for the underprivileged people requiring our assistance.

## NSW STOMA LIMITED

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### DIRECTORS' REPORT

#### Strategy for Achieving Short and Long-Term Objectives:

To achieve its stated objectives, the Company has adopted the following strategies:

- the company strives to attract and retain quality staff and volunteers who are committed to working with people in need, and this is evidenced by low staff turnover. The company believes that attracting and retaining quality staff and volunteers will assist with the success of the company in both the short and long-term
- the company's staff and volunteers strive to meet consistent standards of best practice and provide clear expectations of professional accountabilities and responsibilities to all stakeholders.

#### Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 7 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Allen Nash	7	5
Carol Quast	7	6
Eugene Tomczyk	7	6
Ian Murray	7	6
Ken Batton	2	2
Kingsley Liu	3	3
Renee Constantin	7	7
Shona Gawel	7	6
Ian Niccol	7	5
Graham Lawson	4	4
John Hickey	4	3

#### Directors Benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of the contract made by the Company with a director, a firm of which a director is a member or a company in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

#### Members Liability

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 outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2023, the total amount that members of the Company are liable to contribute if the Company is wound up is \$72,740 (2022: \$69,010).

#### Events Subsequent to 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 company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

#### Environmental Regulation

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**Dividends**

No dividends paid or declared in the Company for the financial year.

**Options**

No options over issued shares or interests in the Company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

**Indemnification of Officers**

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company.

**Proceedings on Behalf of Company**

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

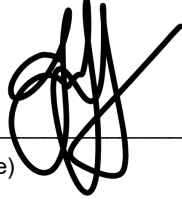
**Auditor's Independence Declaration**

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 6.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Ian Niccol

Director (Name & Signature)



Dated this 27th day of September 2023

## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As auditor for the audit of the financial report of NSW Stoma Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in relation to NSW Stoma Limited.

**Assura Group Pty Ltd**  
**Chartered Accountants**



**Hanoze Udachia**  
**Director**

Sydney, 27 September 2023



**NSW STOMA LIMITED****ABN 51 610 218 338****STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
Revenue		17,802,509	16,899,889
Other income		1,330,235	1,210,586
<b>TOTAL Revenue</b>	2	<b>19,132,744</b>	<b>18,110,475</b>
Cost of Sales		(17,726,919)	(16,845,578)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>1,405,825</b>	<b>1,264,897</b>
Audit and Accounting Fees		10,500	8,150
Other Expenses		257,802	240,968
Finance Costs	3	9,512	8,350
Insurance Expense		23,277	17,217
Marketing Expense		2,933	2,369
Depreciation	3	80,832	94,706
Employee benefits Expense	3	861,651	783,691
<b>Total Expense</b>		<b>(1,246,507)</b>	<b>(1,155,451)</b>
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>159,318</b>	<b>109,446</b>
Income tax (expense)	4	-	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>159,318</b>	<b>109,446</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>159,318</b>	<b>109,446</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023**

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<i>CURRENT ASSETS</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,084,330	2,949,815
Trade and other receivables	7	1,577,345	1,440,702
Inventories	8	370,135	308,861
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>5,031,810</b>	<b>4,699,378</b>
<i>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</i>			
Property, plant, and equipment	9	2,064,219	2,145,050
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>2,064,219</b>	<b>2,145,050</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>7,096,029</b>	<b>6,844,428</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<i>CURRENT LIABILITIES</i>			
Trade and other payables	10	1,984,843	1,901,822
Provision	11	112,264	101,606
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,097,107</b>	<b>2,003,428</b>
<i>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</i>			
Provision	11	11,490	12,886
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>11,490</b>	<b>12,886</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,108,597</b>	<b>2,016,314</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>4,987,432</b>	<b>4,828,114</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Reserves	12	1,000,622	1,000,622
Retained earnings	13	3,986,810	3,827,492
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>4,987,432</b>	<b>4,828,114</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED****ABN 51 610 218 338****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	<b>Revaluation Reserves</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>	1,000,622	3,718,046	4,718,668
Profit for the year	-	109,446	109,446
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	1,000,622	3,827,492	4,828,114
<b>Balance at 1 July 2022</b>	1,000,622	3,827,492	4,828,114
Profit for the year	-	159,318	159,318
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	1,000,622	3,986,810	4,987,432

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED****ABN 51 610 218 338****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
<i>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</i>			
Receipts from customers		19,083,458	18,148,256
Payments to suppliers and employees		(18,977,049)	(17,868,278)
Interest received		28,106	10,062
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	17	<b>134,515</b>	<b>290,040</b>
<i>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</i>			
Payment for plant and equipment		-	(5,175)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(5,175)</b>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		134,515	284,865
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		2,949,815	2,664,950
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	<b>3,084,330</b>	<b>2,949,815</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## NSW STOMA LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The financial statements and notes represent NSW Stoma Limited as an individual entity, a Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. NSW Stoma Limited is a not-for-profit company for the purpose of preparing financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards.

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board 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 the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual 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. The amounts presented in the financial statements are in Australian Dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

##### Accounting Policies

###### a. Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax as it is an income tax exempt charity under section 50-5 of the Income Tax assessment Act 1997

###### b. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable accounting standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the company at the end of the reporting period.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**b. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (cont'd)**

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the company's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

**c. Inventories**

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

**d. 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.

**Property**

Land and buildings are shown at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in other comprehensive income; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

**Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less depreciation and impairment losses. The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line/diminishing balance basis over their useful lives to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present. (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment)

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**d. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)**

**Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on either straight-line basis or declining value over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss.

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

<b>Class of Fixed Asset</b>	<b>Depreciation Rate</b>
Building	2.5%
Plant and equipment	10%
Fixture and fittings	10%
Computer software	33.33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period date. 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 or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

**e. Financial Instruments**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention. For financial assets, this is the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

*Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**e. Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

**Classification and subsequent measurement (cont'd)**

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

*Financial assets*

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.



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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**e. Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

**Classification and subsequent measurement (cont'd)**

The Company initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

**Derecognition**

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

*Derecognition of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. 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.

*Derecognition of financial assets*

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the company no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Company no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

**Impairment**

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**e. Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

**Impairment (cont'd)**

The Company uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*:

- the general approach;

*General approach*

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Company assessed whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

*Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements*

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

**f. Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit and loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

**g. Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to reporting date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.

**h. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash on hand and in banks and short-term deposits are stated at nominal value. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash consists of cash at bank and investments which can readily be converted into cash.

**i. Revenue Recognition**

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is recognized either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the company satisfies the performance obligations by transferring the promised services to the customers.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**i. Revenue Recognition (cont'd)**

*i) Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) Reimbursement; Stoma Appliance Scheme (SAS) Handling Fee, and Non-PBS Appliance Sales*

Revenue is recognised upon provision of relevant products to members or non-members who availed the stoma-related products.

*ii) Membership Fees*

Members were eligible to obtain services according to the Australian Stoma Appliance Scheme, Constitution of the Australian Council of the Stoma Association and NSW Stoma Limited's constitution. Membership fees received are recognised on straight-line basis over the period to which the revenue attached. One-time fees received from new members are recognised as revenue upon receipt.

*iii) Freight In and Service Fees*

Freight in and service fees are recognised when goods are dispatched from system

*iv) Donation*

Donation is recognised when the entity obtains control over the funds, which is generally at the time of the receipt.

*v) Interest Revenue*

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST)

**j. Trade and Other Receivables**

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the nominal amount due where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and, where necessary, an impairment provision is recorded. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

**k. Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Company that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Trade accounts payable are unsecured and are generally settled within their due date.

**l. 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).

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. 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.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**m. Comparative Figures**

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

**n. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements 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 Company.

**Key estimates**

(i) *Impairment – general*

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating the conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

(ii) *Provisions*

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made considering a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

**Key judgements**

(i) *Performance obligations under AASB 15*

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/type, cost value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

**o. New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company**

The Company has implemented one new accounting standard that is applicable for the current reporting period.

- AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* has been applied in the current year, resulting in a change in disclosure form and content when compared to the financial statements presented for the year ended 30 June 2022.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME**

The Company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the statement of profit or loss.

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Ordinary activities:</b>			
Products and services transferred to customers	2a	17,802,509	16,899,889
Other Income	2b	1,330,235	1,210,586
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>19,132,744</b>	<b>18,110,475</b>

**a. Revenue Disaggregation**

The revenue is disaggregated along product and service lines:

– PBS Reimbursements	17,226,255	16,356,242
– SAS Handling Fee	473,722	449,797
– Service Fees	11,118	6,581
– Non-PBS Appliance Sales	91,414	87,269
	<b>17,802,509</b>	<b>16,899,889</b>

**Timing of revenue recognition**

Products and services transferred to customers:

– at a point in time	<b>17,802,509</b>	<b>16,899,889</b>
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**b. Other Income**

- Interest from bank deposits	63,637	11,353
- Freight income	663,305	642,580
- Donation and fund raising	122,548	93,817
- Membership Fee income	469,349	449,172
- Advertisement income	9,800	8,850
- Miscellaneous income	1,596	4,814
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>1,330,235</b>	<b>1,210,586</b>

**NOTE 3: PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax has been determined after:		
<b>Expenses</b>		
<i>Finance Costs:</i>		
Bank Merchant Fees	9,512	8,350

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 3: PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX (CONT'D)**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$	\$
<i>Depreciation of non-current assets:</i>		
Building Depreciation	37,726	40,827
Computer & Software Depreciation	26,638	35,614
Furniture & Fixtures Depreciation	5,206	8,046
Plant & Equipment Depreciation	11,262	10,219
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,832</b>	<b>94,706</b>
Employee benefits expense	861,651	783,691

**NOTE 4: INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

The Company is exempt from income tax as it is an income tax exempt charity under Section 50-5 of the Income Tax assessment Act. Tax effect accounting has not been adopted.

**NOTE 5: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION**

No remuneration was paid by the Company to key management personnel (KMP) of the Company during the year.

**NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		\$	\$
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Cash at bank		3,084,190	2,946,793
Cash on hand		140	3,022
<b>Total cash and cash equivalent</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,084,330</b>	<b>2,949,815</b>

**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents**

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

Cash and cash equivalents	<b>3,084,330</b>	<b>2,949,815</b>
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**NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		\$	\$
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Trade receivable		1,539,242	1,438,132
Interest receivable		38,103	2,570
<b>Total current trade and other receivables</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,577,345</b>	<b>1,440,702</b>

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 8: INVENTORIES**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
CURRENT		
Inventories	380,604	319,330
Less: Provision for impairment	(10,469)	(10,469)
<b>Total current inventories</b>	<b>370,135</b>	<b>308,861</b>

**NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Land and Buildings</b>		
Land	403,040	403,040
Total land	403,040	403,040
Buildings, at cost	1,765,155	1,765,155
Accumulated depreciation	(293,870)	(256,144)
Total buildings	1,471,285	1,509,011
Total land and buildings	1,874,325	1,912,051
<b>Plant and Equipment</b>		
Plant and equipment, at cost	740,696	740,696
Accumulated depreciation	(550,802)	(507,696)
Total plant and equipment	189,894	233,000
<b>Total property, plant, and equipment</b>	<b>2,064,219</b>	<b>2,145,051</b>

**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:

	<b>Plant and Equipment</b>					<b>Total</b>
	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Computer &amp; Software</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; Fixture</b>	<b>Plant &amp; Equipment</b>	
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
Balance 01 July 2022	403,040	1,509,011	68,312	52,067	112,621	2,145,051
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(37,726)	(26,638)	(5,206)	(11,262)	(80,832)
Balance 30 June 2023	<b>403,040</b>	<b>1,471,285</b>	<b>41,674</b>	<b>46,861</b>	<b>101,359</b>	<b>2,064,219</b>

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)**

**b. Asset revaluations**

**Land & Building**

Company's land and buildings were revalued at 25 August 2023 by independent valuers. Valuations were made on the basis of open market value.

The valuation was prepared by Atlas Valuations Pty Ltd, Ray White (Valuations). At 30 June 2023, the directors are satisfied the property valuation represents fair value. The directors have agreed that the revaluation of the relevant properties is to be effected in the financial year 2023-2024.

**NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CURRENT			
Trade payables and accruals	17	1,462,721	1,425,333
Membership paid in advance		261,010	235,850
Postage paid in Advance		228,332	211,696
Advertising Received in Advance		1,000	1,400
Superannuation payable	17	8,164	7,255
GST payable		11,869	9,593
PAYG payable		11,747	10,695
<b>Total current trade and other payable</b>		<b>1,984,843</b>	<b>1,901,822</b>

**NOTE 11: PROVISIONS**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
CURRENT		
Provision for Annual Leave	67,698	60,325
Provision for Long Service Leave	44,566	41,282
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>112,264</b>	<b>101,607</b>
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for Long Service Leave	11,490	12,886
<b>Total non-current provisions</b>	<b>11,490</b>	<b>12,886</b>

**a. Analysis of provisions**

	Employee Benefits \$	Total \$
Opening balance at 1 July 2022	114,493	114,493
Movement of provision	9,261	9,261
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>123,754</b>	<b>123,754</b>



**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 11: PROVISIONS (CONT'D)**

**Provision for employee benefits**

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(g).

**NOTE 12: RESERVES**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Revaluation Reserves</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Opening Balance	1,000,622	1,000,622
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>1,000,622</u>	<u>1,000,622</u>

The asset revaluation reserve records revaluations of non-current assets.

**NOTE 13: RETAINED EARNINGS**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Opening balance	3,827,492	3,718,046
Transfer of current year profit	159,318	109,446
Closing Balance	<u>3,986,810</u>	<u>3,827,492</u>

**NOTE 14: EVENTS AFTER 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 Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

**NOTE 15: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

There were no reportable transactions with related parties during the financial year.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

***Financial risk management objectives***

NSW Stoma Limited's principal financial instruments comprise cash, term deposits, receivable and payables. The company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with its risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to facilitate the effective management of potential opportunities and adverse effects.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company adopts different methods to measure and manage the different types of risks to which it is exposed. These included monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate risk and assessment of market forecasts for interest rates. Ageing analysis and monitoring of specific credit allowances are undertaken to manage credit risk, and liquidity risk is monitored through the development of budgets.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
– cash and cash equivalents	6	3,084,330	2,949,815
– trade and other receivables	8	1,577,344	1,440,703
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>4,661,675</b>	<b>4,390,518</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
– trade and other payables	10	1,470,885	1,432,587
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>1,470,885</b>	<b>1,432,587</b>

***Credit risk***

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and receivables. The company's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment). The company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested. The company has not securitised its trade and other receivables and has not granted any financial guarantees.

***Liquidity risk***

The company exposure to liquidity risk is considered to be low. Liquidity risk is the risk that NSW Stoma Limited will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The company continuously manages liquidity risk through monitoring future cash flows and maturities planning to ensure adequate holding of high-quality liquid assets when required. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of available liquid resources. During the current and prior years, there were no defaults or breaches on any amounts payable. No assets have been pledged as collateral.

Liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with normal trade terms. The table below summarises the expected maturity profile of the company's financial assets and liabilities, together with the interest rate exposure. All obligations are shown at undiscounted cash flow amounts. Expected maturity dates have been estimated based on past experience.

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)**

	Amount due	Maturity date		
		<1year	1-5 years	>5 years
<b>30 June 2023</b>				
<u>Financial Assets:</u>				
Cash and cash equivalent	3,084,330	3,084,330	-	-
Trade and other receivable	1,577,345	1,577,345	-	-
<u>Financial Liabilities:</u>				
Trade and other payables	1,470,885	1,470,885	-	-
	<b>Amount due</b>	<b>Maturity date</b>		
<b>30 June 2022</b>		<1year	1-5 years	>5 years
<u>Financial Assets:</u>				
Cash & cash equivalent	2,949,815	2,949,815	-	-
Trade and other receivable	1,440,702	1,440,702	-	-
<u>Financial Liabilities:</u>				
Trade and other payables	1,432,588	1,432,588	-	-

**Fair value of financial instruments**

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value

**NOTE 17: CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit after Income Tax</b>		
Profit after income tax	159,318	109,446
Adjusted for:		
– depreciation and amortisation	80,832	94,706
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
– (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(136,643)	(62,955)
– (Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(61,274)	(60,103)
– Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payable	83,020	216,593
– Increase / (decrease) in provisions	9,262	(7,647)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>134,515</b>	<b>290,040</b>

**NOTE 18: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor:		
– Auditing the Financial Report	10,500	8,000
- Other Services	1,500	-
<b>Total auditor's remuneration</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**NOTE 19: COMPANY DETAILS**

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in Australia.

The registered office of the Company is:

NSW Stoma Limited  
Unit 5, 7-29 Bridge Road  
Stanmore NSW 2048

**NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**ABN 51 610 218 338**

**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of NSW Stoma Limited, the directors of the Company declare that, in the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on preceding pages, are in accordance with the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
  - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures; and
  - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that NSW Stoma Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

Ian Niccol

Director (Name & Signature)



Dated this 27th day of September 2023

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NSW STOMA LIMITED

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of NSW Stoma Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of NSW Stoma Limited has been prepared in accordance with the Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures the Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described as in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements and ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NSW STOMA LIMITED**

### **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 Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate NSW Stoma Limited or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
NSW STOMA LIMITED**

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont'd)**

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's 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 Entity'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, 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 Entity 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 management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

**Assura Group Pty Ltd  
Chartered Accountants**



**Hanoze Udachia  
Director**

Sydney, 27 September 2023