

Financial Statements

31 December 2024

End Dialysis by 2050



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Front page image: Kidney Health Australia Chief Executive Officer Chris Forbes, staff, stakeholders, Big Red Kidney Bus volunteers, donors, Board members, Parliamentarians and members of the Tripodi Family gather for the 10-year anniversary celebration of the Big Red Kidney Bus at Victorian Parliament.

General information

The financial statements cover The Australian Kidney Foundation trading as Kidney Health Australia as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is The Australian Kidney Foundation’s functional and presentation currency.

The Australian Kidney Foundation is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 2
99 Coventry Street
SOUTHBANK VIC 3006

A description of the nature of the company’s operations and its principal activities are included in the annual report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 30th April 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Financial Statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue	3	7,972,891	7,622,572
Investment income	4	804,680	651,876
Expenses			
Consulting fees		(583,511)	(903,626)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(339,354)	(408,149)
Employee expenses	5	(3,518,140)	(3,622,506)
Finance costs	5	(49,397)	(45,185)
Fundraising expenses		(112,155)	(222,106)
Meeting and travel expenses		(167,352)	(195,802)
Occupancy and lease expenses		(142,319)	(116,598)
Other expenses		(563,388)	(662,884)
Postage, freight and stationery expenses		(226,280)	(203,864)
Research grant expenses		(34,100)	(162,950)
Technology expenses		(418,555)	(400,234)
Telecommunication expenses		(36,413)	(34,690)
Total expenses		(6,190,964)	(6,978,594)
Surplus for the year attributable to the members of The Australian Kidney Foundation		2,586,607	1,295,854
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of financial assets		314,493	232,472
Net gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		6,304	16,311
Other comprehensive income for the year		320,797	248,783
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of The Australian Kidney Foundation		2,907,404	1,544,637

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



Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2024

		Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets				
Current assets				
	Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,635,982	1,782,758
	Trade and other receivables	7	65,712	60,285
	Term deposits		85,000	85,000
	Prepayments		65,059	61,501
Total current assets			3,851,753	1,989,544
Non-current assets				
	Property, plant and equipment	8	1,140,750	1,242,315
	Right-of-use assets	9	322,404	143,100
	Financial assets	10	8,852,143	7,680,258
Total non-current assets			10,315,297	9,065,673
Total assets			14,167,050	11,055,217
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
	Trade and other payables	11	568,707	481,132
	Lease liabilities	12	194,261	170,816
	Employee benefits	14	244,159	225,087
	Deferred revenue	3	215,000	181,000
	Provisions	15	25,000	74,502
Total current liabilities			1,247,127	1,132,537
Non-current liabilities				
	Lease liabilities	12	122,720	-
	Employee benefits	14	42,627	75,508
Total non-current liabilities			165,347	75,508
Total liabilities			1,412,474	1,208,045
Net assets			12,754,576	9,847,172
Equity				
	Reserves	16	4,798,509	4,484,016
	Retained surpluses		7,956,067	5,363,156
Total equity			12,754,576	9,847,172

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

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Financial Asset Revaluation Reserve \$	Operating Reserve \$	Retained Surplus \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2023	(48,456)	-	8,350,991	8,302,535
Surplus for the year	-	-	1,295,854	1,295,854
Other comprehensive income for the year	248,783	-	-	248,783
Total comprehensive income for the year	248,783	-	1,295,854	1,544,637
Transfer to/(from) reserves	-	4,300,000	(4,300,000)	-
Transfer of realised gain on financial assets at FVTOCI to retained surplus	(16,311)	-	16,311	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	184,016	4,300,000	5,363,156	9,847,172
Balance at 1 January 2024	184,016	4,300,000	5,363,156	9,847,172
Surplus for the year	-	-	2,586,607	2,586,607
Other comprehensive income for the year	320,797	-	-	320,797
Total comprehensive income for the year	320,797	-	2,586,607	2,907,404
Transfer of realised gain on financial assets at FVTOCI to retained surplus	(6,304)	-	6,304	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	498,509	4,300,000	7,956,067	12,754,576

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



Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		8,067,058	7,511,882
Cash payments in the course of operations		(5,890,248)	(6,527,923)
Dividends received		134,765	178,516
Interest received		85,442	59,118
Distributions received		240,808	79,613
Interest and other finance costs paid		(6,250)	(9,243)
Net cash from operating activities	25	2,631,575	1,291,963
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for financial assets		(1,667,968)	(755,537)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	8	(16,170)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets		1,160,545	327,955
Net cash used in investing activities		(523,593)	(427,582)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(254,758)	(264,410)
Net cash used in financing activities		(254,758)	(264,410)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,853,224	599,971
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,782,758	1,182,787
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	3,635,982	1,782,758

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1:

Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the company are set out either in the respective notes or below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 as appropriate for not for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

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

Income tax

As the company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.



Note 1 (continued): Material accounting policy information

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2024. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2: Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in the employee provision note, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.



Note 3: Revenue

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Bequests	3,228,090	3,786,923
Donations and fundraising income	1,009,435	1,119,355
Grants	-	108,267
Other charitable income	3,678,040	2,498,493
Other income	57,326	109,534

Revenue	7,972,891	7,622,572
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Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers - AASB 15

Grants	-	108,267
Other income	57,326	109,534
Other charitable income	489,984	-
	547,310	217,801

Revenue recognised under AASB 1058 Income of NFP entities

Bequests	3,228,090	3,786,923
Donations and fundraising income	1,009,435	1,119,355
Other charitable income	3,188,056	2,498,493
	7,425,581	7,404,771
	7,972,891	7,622,572

Deferred revenue

The following table provides information about the contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Deferred income - less than 12 months	215,000	181,000
Deferred income - greater than 12 months	-	-
	215,000	181,000

Accounting policy for revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue at the fair value of the consideration received net of goods and services tax (GST) and as follows:

Bequests

Revenue from bequests is brought to account at the fair value of the benefit received when the company has control of the contribution. When assets, such as investments or properties, are received from a bequest, an asset is recognised at fair value. Fair value is determined when the company gains control of the asset and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Donations and fundraising income

Revenue is received from appeals, donations and fundraising events and is brought to account on a cash received basis. When assets, such as investments or properties, are received from a donation, both in-kind revenue and an asset is recognised, at fair value. They are recognised when the company gains control of the asset and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Grants

Grants are as a result of a contract with a customer with enforceable rights and obligations that are 'sufficiently specific'. Revenue is recognised when these performance obligations are met. Any additional income is treated as deferred.

Other charitable income

Where there is a contract with a customer, other charitable income is recognised in accordance with AASB 15 when performance obligations are met. Otherwise, other charitable income is brought to account on a cash received basis.

Other income

Other income comprises of revenue received from publications, sale of merchandise, as well as other general income.

Note 4: Investment income

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Distribution income	240,808	79,613
Dividend income	134,765	178,516
Fair value gain on financial assets at FVTPL	343,665	334,629
Interest	85,442	59,118
Investment income	804,680	651,876

Investment income

Investment income comprises interest income on funds invested, dividend income, distribution income and gain or loss on financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss. Dividend income and distribution income is recognised in profit or loss as the date the company's right to receive payment is established.



Note 5: Expenses

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Surplus includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Buildings	24,564	24,564
Leasehold improvements	3,329	12,672
Motor vehicles	89,340	92,196
Buildings right-of-use assets	221,619	245,315
Office furniture and equipment	502	33,402
Total depreciation	339,354	408,149
Finance costs		
Interest paid - bank	498	723
Interest paid - lease liabilities	5,752	8,520
Investment management fees	43,147	35,942
Finance costs expensed	49,397	45,185
Employee expenses		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	329,220	334,732
Employee benefits expense excluding superannuation	3,188,920	3,287,774
Total employee expenses	3,518,140	3,622,506

Note 6:

Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,635,982	1,782,758

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Includes **\$162,453** (2023: **\$128,780**) of funds held for the Australian Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance (ACDPA).

Note 7:

Trade and other receivables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current assets		
Trade receivables	22,047	4,580
Other receivables	43,665	55,705
	65,712	60,285

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.



Note 8:
Property, plant and equipment

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Non-current assets		
Buildings	981,547	981,547
Less: Buildings accumulated depreciation	(213,236)	(188,672)
	768,311	792,875
Leasehold property	-	95,027
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(91,698)
	-	3,329
Office furniture and equipment	16,170	300,174
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(502)	(300,174)
	15,668	-
Motor vehicles	692,048	785,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(335,277)	(338,889)
	356,771	446,111
	1,140,750	1,242,315

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Buildings \$	Leasehold property \$	Office furniture and equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2023	817,439	16,001	33,402	538,307	1,405,149
Depreciation expense	(24,564)	(12,672)	(33,402)	(92,196)	(162,834)
Balance at 31 December 2023	792,875	3,329	-	446,111	1,242,315
Additions	-	-	16,170	-	16,170
Depreciation expense	(24,564)	(3,329)	(502)	(89,340)	(117,735)
Balance at 31 December 2024	768,311	-	15,668	356,771	1,140,750

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Leasehold property	9 - 15 years
Office furniture and equipment	3 - 15 years
Motor vehicles	10 years

Kidney Health owns transplant houses the Kidney Transplant Houses in Adelaide and Melbourne. The transplant houses are designed to help people in rural areas who live far away from treating hospitals.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.



Note 9: Right-of-use assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Non-current assets		
Land and buildings - right-of-use	400,923	735,946
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(78,519)	(592,846)
	322,404	143,100

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were **\$400,923** (31 December 2023: **nil**) for a new head office under a 2 year lease.

The company leases land and buildings for its offices, under agreements of between 2 to 3 years with, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	\$
Balance at 1 January 2023	388,416
Depreciation expense	(245,316)
Balance at 31 December 2023	143,100
Additions	400,923
Depreciation expense	(221,619)
Balance at 31 December 2024	322,404

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Note 10: Financial assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Non-current assets		
Managed funds - FVTPL	4,968,639	4,174,999
Equity securities - FVTOCI	3,883,504	3,505,259
	8,852,143	7,680,258

Accounting policy for financial assets

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

Note 11: Trade and other payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	254,712	190,167
Accrued expenses	54,077	44,116
ACDPA	162,453	128,780
Other payables	97,465	118,069
	568,707	481,132

Refer to Note 17 for further information on financial instruments.

The company's exposure to credit and liquidity risks related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 17. Its carrying value is equal to fair value.

Accounting policy for trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.



Note 12: Lease liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities		
Lease liability	194,261	170,816
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability	122,720	-
	316,981	170,816

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Note 13: Financial guarantee contracts

Name Financial Guarantee - ANZ

Nature Financial Guarantee

Balance 67,772

CCY AUD

Limit (AUD) 85,000

Terms of Liability P/R

Note 14: Employee benefits

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	152,053	192,101
Long service leave	92,106	32,986
	244,159	225,087
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	42,627	75,508
	286,786	300,595

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at 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 corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 15: Provisions

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities		
Lease make good	25,000	74,502

Lease make good

The provision represents the present value of the estimated costs to make good the premises leased by the company at the end of the respective lease terms.

Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the current financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

	Lease make good 2024 \$
Carrying amount at the start of the year	74,502
Additional provisions recognised	10,000
Payments	(59,502)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	25,000

Accounting policy for provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Note 16: Reserves

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial asset revaluation reserve	498,509	184,016
Operating reserve	4,300,000	4,300,000
	4,798,509	4,484,016

Financial asset revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments - fair value through other comprehensive income.

Operating reserve

The Operating reserve relates to a designated fund set aside by action of the Board of Directors. It is to ensure the stability of the programs, employment, and ongoing operations of the organization. It is intended to provide an internal source of funds for situations such as a sudden increase in expenses, one-time unbudgeted expenses, unanticipated loss in funding, or uninsured losses. The target minimum Operating Reserve Fund is equal to six months of average operating costs.



Note 17: Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, other price risks, ageing analysis for credit risk and beta analysis in respect of investment portfolios to determine market risk.

Risk management is carried out by senior finance executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the company and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks within the company's operating units. Finance reports to the Board on a monthly basis.

The entity holds the following financial instruments:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,635,982	1,782,758
Trade and other receivables	65,712	60,285
Managed funds	4,968,639	4,174,999
Equity securities	3,883,504	3,505,259
	12,553,837	9,523,301

Other market risk

Sensitivity analysis - equity and unit price risk

All the company's equity investments are listed shares on the Australian Stock Exchange and managed funds. These investments represent **\$8,852,143** (2023: **\$7,680,258**) as part of the total securities.

For such investments classified as fair value, a 10% increase in the ASX 500 at the reporting date would have increased the equity or surplus and deficit by **\$885,214** (2023: an increase of **\$768,026**). An equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased equity or surplus and deficit by **\$885,214** (2023: a decrease of **\$768,026**). The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2023.

Price risk

The company is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Credit risk

The company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the company to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
2024						
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	254,712	-	-	-	254,712
Other payables	-	97,465	-	-	-	97,465
Interest-bearing - fixed rate						
Lease liability	4.66%	203,327	124,115	-	-	327,442
Total non-derivatives		555,504	124,115	-	-	679,619
2023						
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	190,167	-	-	-	190,167
Other payables	-	118,069	-	-	-	118,069
Interest-bearing - fixed rate						
Lease liability	-	170,816	-	-	-	170,816
Total non-derivatives		479,052	-	-	-	479,052

Details about the financial guarantee contracts are provided in Note 13. The amounts disclosed in the above tables are the maximum amounts allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called upon. The company does not expect these payments to eventuate.

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.



Note 18: Fair value measurement

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables detail the company's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
2024				
Assets				
Financial assets	3,883,504	4,968,639	-	8,852,143
Total assets	3,883,504	4,968,639	-	8,852,143
2023				
Assets				
Financial assets	3,505,259	4,174,999	-	7,680,258
Total assets	3,505,259	4,174,999	-	7,680,258

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

Accounting policy for fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Note 19: Key management personnel disclosures

Directors

The following persons were directors of The Australian Kidney Foundation during the financial year:

Director	Appointed
Prof. Carol Pollock AO	December 2014 (Appointed Chair December 2017)
Dr Steve Francis	July 2020
Mr Lachlan Haynes	July 2020
Prof. Brendan Murphy AC	August 2023
Ms Rhonda Renwick OAM	June 2017
Mr Peter Haddad AO	June 2017 (Appointed Deputy Chair July 2020)
Prof. Vlado Perkovic	June 2023

Non-executive Directors are not paid compensation. Reasonable out of pocket expenses are reimbursed for Board-related activities.

Other key management personnel

The following persons also had the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the company, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Executive	Role and appointed
Mr Christopher Forbes	Chief Executive Officer, appointed October 2018
Mrs Maria O'Sullivan	GM Community, appointed March 2019
Mrs Breonny Robson	GM Clinical Programs & Partnerships, appointed May 2010
Mrs Claire Baxter	GM Fundraising, appointed April 2018
Mr Rohit Chand	Chief Operating Officer, appointed August 2021, contract ended August 2024
Mr Alan Jordan	Chief Financial Officer, appointed acting Chief Financial Officer 1 September 2024 and made permanent 16 December 2024
Mr Arvind Suryanarayana	IT & CRM Manager, appointed January 2023, terminated October 2024

Non-executive

The terms and conditions of transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Short-term employee benefits	1,282,516	1,352,267
Other long term benefits	51,000	34,035
	1,333,516	1,386,302



Note 20: Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company, and its related entities:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Audit services - BDO Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit of the financial statements	47,000	44,500
Other services - BDO Services Pty Ltd		
Accounts preparation	6,500	6,500
	53,500	51,000

Note 21: Contingent assets

The company had no contingent assets as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Note 22: Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Note 23: Commitments

The company had no commitments for expenditure as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Note 24: Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 19.

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 25:

Reconciliation of surplus to net cash from operating activities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Surplus for the year	2,586,607	1,295,854
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	339,354	408,149
Net fair value gain on financial assets	(343,665)	(334,629)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(5,427)	(12,665)
Increase in prepayments	(3,558)	(20,591)
Increase in trade and other payables	87,575	41,612
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(49,502)	724
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income	34,000	(98,025)
(Decrease)/increase in employee benefits	(13,809)	11,534
Net cash from operating activities	2,631,575	1,291,963

Note 26:

Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Victorian legislation the Fundraising Act 1998 and associated regulations, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in Note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- 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 directors



Professor Carol Pollock AO
Chair

30th April 2025





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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY ELIZABETH BLUNT TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN KIDNEY FOUNDATION

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of The Australian Kidney Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'EB' followed by a stylized flourish.

Elizabeth Blunt
Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Melbourne, 30 April 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of The Australian Kidney Foundation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of The Australian Kidney Foundation (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, 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 then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of The Australian Kidney Foundation, is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the registered entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

Responsibilities of responsible entities for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of the registered entity 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 responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, responsible entities are responsible for assessing the registered entity'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 responsible entities either intends to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for overseeing the registered entity'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 (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elizabeth Blunt', is written over a faint, stylized 'BDO' logo.

Elizabeth Blunt
Director

Melbourne, 30 April 2025

Connect with us:

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kidney.org.au



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