Caringa Australia Limited

ABN: 57 250 634 865

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Caringa Australia Limited

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Caringa Australia Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Sales revenue	5	**872,820**	857,627
Operating income	5	**616,949**	591,861
Commonwealth government revenue (including grants)	5	**16,536,645**	14,993,141
Other income	5	**761,704**	642,085
		18,788,118	17,084,714
Employment expenses		**(15,409,516)**	(13,783,781)
Operating expenses		**(1,049,310)**	(1,042,543)
Depreciation & amortisation expense		**(438,807)**	(490,944)
Property expenses		**(326,777)**	(392,458)
Cost of goods sold		**(224,717)**	(219,768)
Administration expenses		**(224,588)**	(145,196)
Motor vehicle expenses		**(206,447)**	(184,486)
Surplus for the year		**907,956**	825,538
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**907,956**	825,538

Statement of Financial Position
As At 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**2,338,492**	1,853,770
Trade and other receivables	8	**456,737**	209,323
Inventories	9	**70,854**	64,031
Other financial assets	10	**2,930,187**	2,926,785
Other assets	12	**468,698**	5,250
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**6,264,968**	5,059,159
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	**7,826,208**	8,271,934
Right-of-use-asset	11	**83,067**	130,534
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**7,909,275**	8,402,468
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,174,243**	13,461,627
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	**619,838**	573,188
Borrowings	15	**58,732**	56,656
Employee benefits	17	**1,565,680**	1,394,575
Other financial liabilities	13	**47,484**	47,419
Other liabilities	16	**-**	131,311
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**2,291,734**	2,203,149
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	15	**844,352**	901,388
Employee benefits	17	**213,059**	392,464
Lease liabilities	13	**35,660**	83,144
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,093,071**	1,376,996
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**3,384,805**	3,580,145
NET ASSETS		**10,789,438**	9,881,482
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		**10,789,438**	9,881,482
TOTAL EQUITY		**10,789,438**	9,881,482

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2022

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2021	**9,881,482**	**9,881,482**
Surplus attributable to members	**907,956**	**907,956**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**10,789,438**	**10,789,438**

2021

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2020	9,055,944	9,055,944
Surplus attributable to members	825,538	825,538
Balance at 30 June 2021	9,881,482	9,881,482

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from government sources		**16,042,236**	14,131,311
Cash receipts in course of operations		**1,926,082**	1,857,473
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(17,741,834)**	(15,412,894)
Interest received		**1,207**	3,241
Interest paid		**(26,819)**	(28,128)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	23	**200,872**	551,003
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment net		**400,555**	2,501
Purchase of buildings, property, plant and equipment		**(158,263)**	(1,131,711)
Proceeds from disposals of investment		**1,058,122**	1,411,997
Purchase of financial assets		**(914,186)**	(1,354,668)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**386,228**	(1,071,881)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of borrowings		**(54,958)**	(53,932)
Principal elements of lease payments		**(47,420)**	(46,761)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(102,378)**	(100,693)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**484,722**	(621,571)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,853,770**	2,475,341
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	**2,338,492**	1,853,770

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

1 Introductions

The financial report covers Caringa Australia Limited as an individual entity. Caringa Australia Limited is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Caringa Australia Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors as dated in the Directors Declaration.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures 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.

In the previous year, the Company prepared general purpose financial statements in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Regime. There were no significant effects of the transition.

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

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer

2. Identify the performance obligations

3. Determine the transaction price

4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations

5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Servicing NDIS participants

Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods or services to the client as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods. Payments are received in arrears after the care has already been provided, and there is no specific ongoing performance obligation connected to the revenue received. A receivable in relation to these services is recognised when a bill or claim has been invoiced or submitted, as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Grant revenue

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

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

Sales of manufactured goods

The manufacturing division of the Company generates revenue from building and selling timber products. Sales are on demand with no long term contracts.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control to the customer upon completion and collection. The sale is transferred to receivables when the entitlement to payment becomes unconditional.

Rental income

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over a period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

Gain on disposal of non-current assets

When a non-current asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

(b) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received. Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Classes of property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost as specified below.

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the cost model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Assets held under a finance lease and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the term of the lease and the asset's useful life.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5%
Plant and Equipment	10-20%
Motor Vehicles	20%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 90 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists.- i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(j) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 3, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

5 Revenue and Other Income

	2022	2021
	$	$
Sales Revenue		
- Garden produce	**8,355**	5,524
- Manufacture	**653,930**	609,097
- Lawn mowing	**210,535**	243,006
	872,820	857,627
- Operating income		
- Transport income	**7,000**	12,000
- Board income	**218,640**	207,840
- Rent income	**391,309**	372,021
	616,949	591,861
- Commonwealth Government Revenue (including grants)		
- NDIS income	**15,698,388**	14,612,754
- NDIS 2022 One Off Payment	**464,308**	-
- Department of Social Services - Grant	**32,588**	144,528
- Department of Health - Grant	**341,361**	235,859
	16,536,645	14,993,141
Total Revenue	**18,026,414**	16,442,629
Other Income		
- Gain on disposal of assets	**186,906**	2,307
- Gain on sale of financial assets	**143,716**	14,516
- Gain on reversal of impairment losses	**-**	256,000
	330,622	272,823
- Tea tree oil income	**43,516**	27,270
- Interest and dividends	**126,614**	97,195
- Salary subsidies	**62,216**	27,794
- Government Subsidy - Cash Flow Boost	**-**	50,000
- Donations	**17,154**	-
- Other income	**181,582**	167,003
	761,704	642,085
Total Revenue and Other Income	**18,788,118**	17,084,714

6 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2022	2021
Superannuation	**1,281,269**	1,083,483

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021
	$	$
Cash on hand	**643**	(7,042)
Bank balances	**1,834,376**	857,994
Short-term deposits	**503,473**	1,002,818
	2,338,492	1,853,770

8 Trade and Other Receivables

	2022	2021
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	**558,658**	201,781
Allowance for expected credit loss	**(123,680)**	(7,996)
	434,978	193,785
Other receivables	**21,759**	15,538
Total current trade and other receivables	**456,737**	209,323

Trade and other receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

9 Inventories

	2022	2021
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Stock on hand	**70,854**	64,031

Write downs of inventories to net realisable value during the year were $ NIL (2021: $ NIL).

10 Other Financial Assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	2021
CURRENT		
Other financial asset	**2,930,187**	2,926,785

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

11 Property, plant and equipment

	2022	2021
	$	$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Land		
At cost	**1,637,899**	1,697,899
Buildings		
At cost	**7,163,612**	7,255,910
Accumulated depreciation	**(1,563,373)**	(1,482,806)
	5,600,239	5,773,104
Total land and buildings	**7,238,138**	7,471,003
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	**654,143**	654,143
Accumulated depreciation	**(303,002)**	(220,709)
Total plant and equipment	**351,141**	433,434
Right-of-use - Premises Leases		
Opening balance	**142,401**	142,401
Accumulated depreciation	**(59,334)**	(11,867)
Total leased premises	**83,067**	130,534
Motor vehicles		
At cost	**1,152,324**	1,152,324
Accumulated depreciation	**(915,395)**	(784,827)
Total motor vehicles	**236,929**	367,497
Total property, plant and equipment	**7,909,275**	8,402,468

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

11 Property, plant and equipment

(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:

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Right-of-Use - Asset	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2022						
Balance at the beginning of year	1,697,899	5,773,104	433,434	367,497	130,534	8,402,468
Additions	-	159,263	-	-	-	159,263
Disposals	(60,000)	(153,649)	-	-	-	(213,649)
Depreciation expense	-	(178,479)	(82,293)	(130,568)	(47,467)	(438,807)
Balance at the end of the year	1,637,899	5,600,239	351,141	236,929	83,067	7,909,275

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

12 Other non-financial assets

	2022	2021
	$	$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	**640**	1,500
Accrued income	**464,308**	-
Deposits & securities	**3,750**	3,750
	468,698	5,250

13 Lease Liabilities

	2022	2021
CURRENT		
Lease liabilities	**47,484**	47,419
NON-CURRENT		
Lease liabilities	**35,660**	83,144

Company as a lessee. The Company has a lease over office space.

Terms and conditions of leases: The office lease has 22 months remaining.

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	$	$	$	$
2022				
Lease liabilities	**47,484**	**35,660**	**90,889**	**83,144**
2021				
Lease liabilities	47,419	83,144	**141,158**	130,562

14 Trade and Other Payables

	2022	2021
CURRENT		
Trade payables	**31,330**	54,582
Other sundry payables	**64,550**	60,698
GST	**(5,034)**	(11,639)
Payroll liabilities	**101,132**	90,049
Accrued expenses	**427,860**	379,498
	619,838	573,188

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

15 Borrowings

		2022	2021
		$	$
CURRENT			
Bank loans		**58,732**	56,656
NON-CURRENT			
Bank loans		**844,352**	901,388
Total borrowings		**903,084**	958,044

Summary of borrowings

The bank loans (including line of credit) are secured by first mortgages over some of the entity's land and buildings.There are no bank covenants attached to loans.

Defaults and breaches

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

(a) The carrying amounts of non-current assets pledged as collateral for liabilities are:

		2022	2021
First Mortgage:			
- freehold land and buildings	11	**7,238,138**	7,471,003

The bank debt is secured by a registered first mortgage over certain freehold properties owned by the Company, as well as a general security deed over all present and after acquired property.

16 Other Liabilities

		2022	2021
CURRENT			
Commonwealth government unexpended funds		**-**	131,311

17 Employee Benefits

		2022	2021
Current liabilities			
Employee benefits		**1,565,680**	1,394,575
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits		**213,059**	392,464

18 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is $ 791,418 (2021: $ 642,772).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

19 Auditors' Remuneration

	2022	2021
	$	$
Remuneration of the auditor Moore Australia, for:		
- auditing the financial statements	**20,760**	19,780
- other services	**900**	-
Total	**21,660**	19,780

20 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021:None).

21 Related Parties

The Company's main related parties are as follows:

Related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Transaction with related parties:

Rachel Choy's (CEO) partner was employed by Caringa Australia Limited, and also was used for photographic services by the entity. Transactions were in accordance with the company's policies, and were no more favourable than other participants. Given the personal nature of transactions they have not been disclosed here. If required, members can obtain full details of transactions made during any financial year from management of Caringa Australia Limited. In the previous financial year ended 30 June 2021 the same arrangement existed on the same terms.

22 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each financial member is required to contribute a maximum of $ 10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2022 the number of members was 24 (2021: 30).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

23 Cash Flow Information

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

	2022	2021
	$	$
Profit for the year	**907,956**	825,538
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- amortisation	**47,467**	16,003
- depreciation	**390,340**	444,941
- net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(186,906)**	(2,307)
- net (gain)/loss on disposal of investments	**(143,716)**	(270,516)
- interest capitalised to investments and loans	**(3,623)**	(8,191)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(356,876)**	97,065
- (increase)/decrease in other debtors	**(6,221)**	149,503
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	**(463,448)**	5,730
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	**(6,823)**	33,405
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	**(131,311)**	(1,108,398)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**46,649**	53,808
- increase/(decrease) in allowance for ECL	**115,684**	(53,395)
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	**(8,300)**	367,817
Cashflows from operations	**200,872**	551,003

24 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

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

25 Statutory Information

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

Caringa Australia Limited
144 Fitzroy St
Grafton NSW 2460

Caringa Australia Limited

ABN: 57 250 634 865

Directors' Declaration

In the Directors' opninion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 - 20, are in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* including:

    a. complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Standard and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*; and

    b. giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.

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

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

Director

Grafton
Dated 31 August 2022

Independent Audit Report to the members of Caringa Australia Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Caringa Australia Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, 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 statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company 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 Company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Standard and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*

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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and 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 Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Standard and the *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 that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Independent Audit Report to the members of Caringa Australia Limited

accordance with 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 the financial report.

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

	Moore Australia
....	....
Murray McDonald	Moore Australia Audit (QLD/NNSW)
Director, Audit & Assurance	Chartered Accountants

Grafton
31 August 2022