Boroondara Aged Services Society (Trading as BASScare)

ACN: 004 574 547

Financial report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the financial report of BASScare for the year ended 30 June 2023 and auditor's report thereon.

Directors names

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the ye	ar are:
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Bernard Corser

Marie Curlis (resigned 26 July 2023)

Pam Davey

Trevor Gorman

Nicholas Jackson

Paul Lewis

Kate Metcalf

Jeff Oughton

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

Results

The deficit of the group for the year after providing for income tax amounted to \$2,584,431 (2022: \$8,215,927 loss).

The years deficit was significantly improved on the prior year, with increased revenues from the Federal Government under the new AN-ACC system, homecare packages and deferred management fees due to improving occupancy, together with investment performance. The increased revenue was applied to client care with significant increases in operating costs.

The prior year deficit was impacted by the unrealised losses on financial investments and impairment on properties.

Significant changes in state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the group's state of affairs that occurred during the financial year, other than those referred to elsewhere in this report.

BOROONDARA AGED SERVICES SOCIETY (TRADING AS BASScare)

ACN: 004 574 547

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Principal activities

The principal activities of the organisation during the financial year were the provision of residential aged care, independent living units, and community services; which include meals services, dementia day care, social support and transport for the socially isolated, and club facilities for senior citizens.

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

Objectives and strategies

The objectives are to:

To provide a range of support services appropriate to a broad spectrum of the elderly in Boroondara.

To achieve its objectives, BASScare has adopted the following strategy:

- The strategy for achieving these objectives is based on operating a financially strong and sustainable business. Developing a caring employment culture is equally critical to our strategy since it is our people who deliver our services and provide the care. We aim to obtain, train and retain staff and volunteers who relish coming to work thus making our clients and residents lives more enjoyable.
- To carry out the strategies and to achieve its objectives, BASScare engaged in the principal activities of residential aged care, independent living unit housing and community services, which include meals services, dementia day care, social support and transport for the socially isolated and club facilities for senior citizens.
- BASScare's residential aged care activity achieves their objectives by enhancing the final years of life. The community services enable clients to stay in their own homes for as long as possible and the independent living units provide housing to individuals in a mutually supportive environment.

After balance date events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which has significantly affected or which may significantly affect:

- a) The operations, in financial years subsequent to 30 June 2023,
- b) The results of those operations, or
- c) State of affairs, in financial years subsequent to 30 June 2023.

Information on directors

Bernard Corser Director 2002 - present

Experience Principal, Bernard Corser Property Consulting

Special responsibilities Member, Building Committee

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors (Continued)

Marie Curlis Director 2006 - present

Experience RN Div 1 (retired)

Distinguished member - Aust. Assoc of Gerontology Inc (Vic Div)

Special responsibilities Member, Building Committee, Risk Committee

Pam Davey Director 2005 - present (Chair November 2012 - present)

Experience Pathology Medical Scientist/Chief Medical Scientist

Senior State and National management roles in Pathology, Diagnostic Imaging and medical centres across Dorevitch Pathology, Mayne Health,

Healthscope and ARL CEO ARL Pathology

Consults nationally to private and public Pathology groups

Special responsibilities Board Chairperson, Member, Risk Committee

Trevor Gorman Director 2001 - present Experience Chartered Accountant

Chairman, MPG Funds Management Ltd, January 2020 - present

Special responsibilities Convenor / Member, Building Committee

Nicholas Jackson Director 2010 - present

Experience Self-employed management consultant former equity partner of Hay

Group Pty Ltd - a global management consultancy.

Director of Casterton Memorial Hospital that provides Acute Care, Primary

Care, Aged Care and Allied Health Services for the community of

Casterton.

Special responsibilities Convenor / Member, Risk Committee

Paul Lewis Director August 2017- present

Experience Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers and Registered Company Auditor

Special responsibilities Member and Chair of the Finance & Audit Committee

Kate Metcalf Director 2014 - present

Experience Member VCAT

Principal, K.A Metcalf Solicitors

Director, Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute

Trustee Baker Foundation

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on directors (Continued)

Jeff Oughton Director June 2017 - present

Experience Non-Executive Director, Giles Wade

Deputy Chair Investment Committee, Giles Wade Fellow, Macquarie University Applied Finance Centre

Special responsibilities Member of the Finance & Audit Committee

Meetings of directors

Directors	Directors' meetings		Risk committee meetings		Finance & audit meetings		comn	ding nittee tings
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended						
Bernard Corser	10	10	_	-	_	-	2	2
Marie Curlis	10	3	5	1	-	-	2	_
Pam Davey	10	9	5	5	-	-	-	_
Trevor Gorman	10	10	-	-	-	-	2	2
Nicholas Jackson	10	9	5	4	-	-	-	_
Paul Lewis	10	8	-	-	7	7	-	_
Kate Metcalf	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	_
Jeff Oughton	10	9	-	-	7	6	-	-

Members guarantee

The parent 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 to a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the company. At 30 June 2023 the number of members was 16. The combined total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$320 (2022: \$320).

Indemnification of officers

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

Indemnification of auditors

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration in relation to the audit for the financial year is provided with this report.

Likely developments

The group expects to maintain the present status and level of operations.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors.

Director: Pam Davey

Paul Lewis

Dated this 27th day of September 2023

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF BASSCARE

In relation to the independent audit for the year ended 30 June 2023, to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been no contraventions of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards).

M J Harrison

M. Ham'

PITCHER PARTNERS

Pitcher Partner

Partner Melbourne

Date: 28 September 2023

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
Revenue and other income			
Services revenue	3	21,585,176	17,375,264
Other revenue	4	10,670,019	9,926,523
Other income	4	700,752	5,373,367
		32,955,947	32,675,154
Less: expenses			
Administration expenses		(7,134,459)	(5,307,057)
Occupancy expenses		(2,703,189)	(2,191,454)
Borrowing costs	5	(3,509,230)	(2,318,815)
Direct care expenses		(15,021,224)	(12,036,930)
Catering, cleaning & laundry expenses		(4,834,062)	(4,276,388)
Bond settlement charges		(111,371)	(130,539)
Unrealised loss on investments		-	(2,003,430)
Unrealised loss on property carrying value		-	(10,242,366)
Other expenses		(2,226,843)	(2,384,102)
		(35,540,378)	(40,891,081)
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax expense		(2,584,431)	(8,215,927)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income/(deficit)		(2,584,431)	(8,215,927)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	10,176,153	4,212,474
Receivables	8	2,160,509	560,903
Other financial assets	9	770,806	1,597,318
Total current assets		13,107,468	6,370,695
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	9	34,713,804	37,460,192
Investment properties	10	163,233,866	159,223,046
Property, plant and equipment	11	25,451,969	25,595,342
Other assets	12	10,801,328	<u>8,596,823</u>
Total non-current assets		234,200,967	230,875,403
Total assets		247,308,435	237,246,098
Current liabilities			
Payables	13	2,749,073	1,957,946
Borrowings	14	1,437,000	14,966,308
Provisions	15	2,787,912	2,552,267
Other liabilities	16	129,229,321	104,132,529
Total current liabilities		136,203,306	123,609,050
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	15	788,863	736,351
Total non-current liabilities		788,863	736,351
Total liabilities		<u>136,992,169</u>	124,345,401
Net assets		110,316,266	112,900,697
Equity			
Reserves	17	549,564	662,620
Accumulated Surplus		109,766,702	112,238,077
Total equity		110,316,266	112,900,697

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		Accumulated	
	Reserves	Surplus	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2021	437,929	120,678,695	121,116,624
Deficit for the year		(8,215,927)	(8,215,927)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(8,215,927)	(8,215,927)
Transfers	224,691	(224,691)	<u>-</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2022	662,620	112,238,077	112,900,697
Balance as at 1 July 2022	662,620	112,238,077	112,900,697
Deficit for the year		(2,584,431)	(2,584,431)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,584,431)	(2,584,431)
Transfers	(113,056)	113,056	
Balance as at 30 June 2023	549,564	109,766,702	110,316,266

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flow from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and government funding		24,923,747	19,902,559
Payments to suppliers and employees		(30,362,003)	(25,227,730)
Interest received		191,320	8,868
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		(5,246,936)	(5,316,303)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(980,997)	(2,735,701)
Payment for investment property		(4,010,820)	(5,889,088)
Net redemptions of held investments		3,447,140	6,127,620
Dividends received		1,187,808	2,096,243
Net cash used in investing activities		(356,869)	(400,926)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from accommodation bonds		18,431,000	12,230,541
Repayment of accommodation bonds		(15,040,833)	(15,382,979)
Net proceeds / (repayments) of ILU resident loans		21,706,625	18,462,179
(Repayment of) / proceeds from borrowings		(13,529,308)	<u>(14,574,253</u>)
Net cash provided by financing activities		11,567,484	735,488
Reconciliation of cash			
Cash at beginning of the financial year	7	4,212,474	9,194,215
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		5,963,679	<u>(4,981,741</u>)
Cash at end of financial year	19(a)	10,176,153	4,212,474

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, Interpretations and other applicable authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. This includes compliance with the recognition and measurement requirements of all Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the disclosure requirements of AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*.

The financial report covers BASScare and controlled entities. BASScare is a group limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. BASScare is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial report was approved by the directors at the date of the directors' report.

The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the group in the preparation and presentation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation of the financial report

Historical Cost Convention

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 estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial report requires the use of certain estimates and judgements in applying the group's accounting policies. Those estimates and judgements significant to the financial report are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are those of the consolidated entity ("the group"), comprising the financial statements of the parent entity and all of the entities the parent controls. The group controls an entity where it has the power, for which the parent has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and for which the parent has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of its returns.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent entity, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies which may exist.

All inter-company balances and transactions, including any unrealised profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group and are de-recognised from the date that control ceases.

(c) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the group and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

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

Grant revenue

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

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

Boroondara Aged Services Society receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Other income

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

Accommodation receipts

Upon admission, residents are required to pay to the group an accommodation deposit. This can be in the form of a Refundable Accommodation Deposit and/or Daily Accommodation Payment.

Refundable Accommodation Deposit: is a standard accommodation bond price determined on the quality, location and features of the accommodation and can vary from bed to bed. Proceeds received are recognised as a current liability in the statement of financial position.

Daily Accommodation Payment: is equivalent to the refundable accommodation deposit however is paid periodically. It is calculated by multiplying the determined refundable accommodation deposit by the current government interest rate and divided by the number of days in the year.

(d) Income tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the group is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Going concern

The group incurred a deficit from ordinary activities of \$2,584,431 during the year ended 30 June 2023 (2022: Deficit of \$6,285,987).

The Directors note that current liabilities exceed current assets by \$123,095,838 (2022: \$117,407,134) due to the requirements to classify all resident bonds and accommodation deposits as current liabilities, however the accommodation assets are classified as non current assets. The organisation retains cash and investments to manage the redemption of these liabilities while seeking new residents.

The Directors are of the opinion that the basis of accounting is appropriate given forecast trading performance and the net asset position of the group.

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

(f) Deferred Management Fees

Functional deferred management fees (DMF), is a fee retained by the Company on exit of the resident from the ILU (independent living unit). The DMF is calculated based on the terms included in the licence agreement. DMF receivables are recorded at present value based on the expected occupancy period until termination of the licence agreement.

(g) Financial instruments

Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the nature of the item and the purpose for which the instruments are held.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified as fair value through profit or loss, in which case transaction costs are immediately recognised as expenses in profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable fair value performance evaluation by key management personnel. Investments in listed securities are carried at fair value through profit or loss. They are measured at their fair value at each reporting date and any increment or decrement in fair value from the prior period is recognised in profit or loss of the current period. Fair value of listed investments are based on closing bid prices at the reporting date.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and the group intends to hold the investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans and receivables

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

Donated financial assets

Financial assets donated to the group are recognised at fair value at the date the group obtains the control of the assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The following financial assets are tested for impairment by applying the 'expected credit loss' impairment model:

- (a) debt instruments measured at amortised cost;
- (b) debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- (c) receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables.

The group applies the simplified approach under AASB 9 to measuring the allowance for credit losses for receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables. Under the AASB 9 simplified approach, the group determines the allowance for credit losses for receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and lease receivables on the basis of the lifetime expected credit losses of the financial asset. Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that are expected to result from default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Financial instruments (Continued)

For all other financial assets subject to impairment testing, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial asset, the allowance for credit losses is recognised on the basis of the lifetime expected credit losses. When there has not been an increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance for credit losses is recognised on the basis of 12-month expected credit losses. '12-month expected credit losses' is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The group considers a range of information when assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. This includes such factors as the identification of significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk, significant adverse changes in the financial performance or financial position of the counterparty, significant changes in the value of collateral, and past due information.

The group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition when the financial asset is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date. The group considers a financial asset to have a low credit risk when the counterparty has an external 'investment grade' credit rating (if available) of BBB or higher, or otherwise is assessed by the group to have a strong financial position and no history of past due amounts from previous transactions with the group.

The group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The group determines expected credit losses based on the group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the financial asset as well as current and future expected economic conditions relevant to the financial asset. When material, the time value of money is incorporated into the measurement of expected credit losses. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

The group has identified contractual payments more than 90 days past due as default events for the purpose of measuring expected credit losses. These default events have been selected based on the group's historical experience. Because contract assets are directly related to unbilled work in progress, contract assets have a similar credit risk profile to receivables from contracts with customers. Accordingly, the group applies the same approach to measuring expected credit losses of receivables from contracts with customers as it does to measuring impairment losses on contract assets.

The measurement of expected credit losses reflects the group's 'expected rate of loss', which is a product of the probability of default and the loss given default, and its 'exposure at default', which is typically the carrying amount of the relevant asset. Expected credit losses are measured as the difference between all contractual cash flows due and all contractual cash flows expected based on the group's exposure at default, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets are regarded as 'credit-impaired' when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. Indicators that a financial asset is 'credit-impaired' include observable data about the following:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) breach of contract;
- (c) the lender, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, has granted concessions to the borrower that the lender would not otherwise consider; or
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (i.e., reduced directly) when the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and the group has no realistic expectation of recovery of the financial asset. Financial assets written off remain subject to enforcement action by the group. Recoveries, if any, are recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

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

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

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.

Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. The depreciable amount of all other property, plant and equipment is depreciated over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held available for use, consistent with the estimated consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rates	Depreciation basis
Residential Care Buildings	4%	Straight line
Motor vehicles at cost	15%	Straight line

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Furniture, fixtures and fittings at cost

10% - 33%

Straight line

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.

When an asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and Is taken to profit or loss.

(i) Investment properties

Investment properties comprises land and buildings held for the purpose of earning rental income or for capital appreciation, or both.

Investment property is initially recorded at cost. Where investment property was acquired at no cost or for a nominal amount, cost is deemed to be the fair value as at the acquisition date.

After initial measurement, the group adopts the fair value model and investment properties are carried at fair value. Fair values of investment properties are determined bi-annually by independent valuers who hold recognised and relevant qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the investment properties being valued. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment properties are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(j) Intangible assets

Intangible assets

Except for indefinite useful life intangible assets, which are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment, intangible assets are recognised at cost and amortised over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is available for use. The amortisation method applied to an intangible asset is consistent with the estimated consumption of economic benefits of the asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill, intangible assets not yet ready for use and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortisation and are therefore tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are generally grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash flows ('cash generating units'). Accordingly, most assets are tested for impairment at the cash-generating unit level. Because it does not generate cash flows independently of other assets or groups of assets, goodwill is allocated to the cash generating unit or units that are expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination that gave rise to the goodwill.

Assets other than goodwill, intangible assets not yet ready for use and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed for impairment whenever events or circumstances arise that indicate the asset may be impaired.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is defined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use (where 'value in use' is determined as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit).

Impairment losses in respect of individual assets are recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for the same class of asset. Impairment losses in respect of cash generating units are allocated first against the carrying amount of any goodwill attributed to the cash generating unit with any remaining impairment loss allocated on a pro rata basis to the other assets comprising the relevant cash generating unit.

A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset measured at cost is recognised in profit or loss. A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset measured at a revalued amount is treated as a revaluation increase and is recognised in other comprehensive income, except to the extent that an impairment loss on the same class of asset was previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case a reversal of that impairment loss is also recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(I) Leases

The group as lessor

Contracts with customers contain provisions for accommodation and provision of care and other services. The group has determined that its contractual arrangements relating to the provision of residential aged care and retirement living accommodation are an operating lease pursuant to AASB 16.

For residential aged care accommodation arrangemeents where the resident has elected to pay a Refundable Accommodation Deposit (RAD), the group receives a financing benefit, being non-cash consideration in the form of an interest free loan. On adoption of AASB 16, the fair value of this non-cash consideration is required to be recognised as income (reflecting the interest free loan financing benefit received from the RAD), and a corresponding interest expense (recording the financial liability associated with the RAD at fair value), with no net impact on profit or loss.

The application of AASB 16 for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been calculated based on:

Operating leases

Underlying assets subject to operating leases are presented in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the underlying asset.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis (if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished).

Finance leases

At the commencement date of a finance lease, the group recognises a receivable (for assets held under the finance lease) at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in finance leases is the sum of the lease payments receivable by the group under the finance lease and the estimated unguaranteed residual value of the underlying asset at the end of the lease term, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in finance leases.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefit obligations

Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and other employee benefits (other than termination benefits) expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts based on remuneration rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled. The expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences such as annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Employee benefits (Continued)

(ii) Long-term employee benefit obligations

The provision for other long-term employee benefits, including obligations for long service leave and annual leave, which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period, are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflow to be made in respect of the services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee turnover, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the change occurs.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur. All other long-term employee benefit obligations are presented as non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(n) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and purchased assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

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.

(o) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the process of applying the group's accounting policies, management makes various judgements that can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. In addition, the determination of carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities require estimation of the effects of uncertain future events. Outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumptions made could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of those assets and liabilities affected by the assumption.

The following outlines the major judgements made by management in applying the group's accounting policies and/or the major sources of estimation uncertainty, that have the most significant effect on the

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

amounts recognised in the financial statements and/or have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(a) Valuation of Land and Buildings

Independent valuations were obtained for all properties owned as at 30 June 2023 and were performed by m3property Pty Ltd. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current strong demand for the land and buildings in the area and recent sales data for similar properties.

(b) Deferred Management Fee

As described in the accounting policies, DMF receivable is measured at management's best estimate of the revenue expected to receive from the resident upon exiting from the ILU (Independent Living Unit). The estimate made takes into account the expected occupancy period until termination of the licence agreement and will *vary* as further information is obtained.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
NOTE 3: REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Service income		
Operating grants	13,593,983	10,882,278
Service revenue	6,542,728	4,991,394
Sale of goods	-	462,745
Accommodation charges	<u>1,448,465</u>	1,038,847
	21,585,176	17,375,264

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
NOTE 4: OTHER REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
Other revenue Dividend income		1,587,808	2,096,243
Interest income Lease income on refundable RAD/bonds Other interest income		3,163,900 191,320 3,355,220	2,079,922 8,868 2,088,790
Donations Rental income Hire of centre Other grant income Deferred management fees Other trading revenue		52,675 271,320 44,676 - 4,777,233 581,087 5,726,991 10,670,019	28,882 180,970 23,711 1,105,951 3,726,926 675,050 5,741,490 9,926,523
Other Income Realised gain on investment properties Realised gain on investments Unrealised gain on investment properties		700,752 	185,100 - 5,188,267 5,188,267 5,373,367

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
NOTE 5: OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)			
Surplus/(deficit) has been determined after:			
Finance costs - Other interest expenses - RAD/bond settlement interest expense		344,524 3,164,706 3,509,230	238,893 2,079,922 2,318,815
Depreciation - buildings - motor vehicles - office furniture and equipment		5,735 42,565 1,076,070 1,124,370	476,341 34,951 <u>847,188</u> 1,358,480
Bad and doubtful debts Employee benefits		9,162 21,224,386	7,857 18,255,687
Loss on fair value adjustments - Property, plant and equipment Unrealised loss on financial investments		- - -	10,242,366 2,003,430 12,245,796
NOTE 6: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION			
Total compensation paid or payable to key management personnel		1,199,851	1,294,827
NOTE 7: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash on hand		3,790	3,790
Cash as days sit		10,150,247	4,208,684
Cash on deposit		22,116 10,176,153	4,212,474
		10,1,0,100	1,212,717

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
NOTE 8: RECEIVABLES			
CURRENT Receivables from contracts with customers Allowance for credit losses		1,651,633 1,651,633	215,923 (10,000) 205,923
Other receivables Deposits Other Receivables Prepayments GST Receivable Home Care Packages Funding		30,081 67,919 209,585 - 201,291 508,876 2,160,509	3,060 36,989 187,233 70,888 56,810 354,980 560,903
NOTE 9: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Financial assets Distribution receivable from investments Total financial assets		743,306 743,306	1,569,818 1,569,818
Financial assets measured at amortised cost Financial instruments		27,500 770,806	27,500 1,597,318
NON CURRENT			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value though profit or loss		34,713,804	37,460,192

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note 2023	2023	2022
		\$	\$
NOTE 10: INVESTMENT PROPERTIES			
Investment property at fair value			
Opening carrying amount		159,223,046	148,145,693
Purchases		4,010,820	5,889,086
Revaluation increment on investment properties			5,188,267
Closing carrying amount		163,233,866	159,223,046

(a) Investment property measured at fair value

BASScare obtain property valuation advice on a regular basis to ensure investment properties are appropriately valued. These valuations are an estimate provided by an expert, and should be considered in line with other available information.

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Land		
At fair value	20,940,000	20,940,000
Buildings		
At fair value	148,672	140,000
Accumulated depreciation	(5,735)	
	142,937	140,000
Total land and buildings	21,082,937	21,080,000
Plant and equipment		
Motor vehicles at cost	602,624	545,227
Accumulated depreciation	(444,068)	(401,503)
	158,556	143,724
Furniture, fixtures and fittings at cost	8,038,568	7,123,640
Accumulated depreciation	(3,828,092)	(2,752,022)
	4,210,476	4,371,618
Total plant and equipment	4,369,032	4,515,342
Total property, plant and equipment	25,451,969	25,595,342

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)			
(a) Reconciliations			
Land and buildings			
Opening carrying amount		20,940,000	20,200,000
Net revaluation increments			740,000
Closing carrying amount		20,940,000	20,940,000
Buildings			
Opening carrying amount		140,000	11,534,444
Additions		8,672	64,262
Net revaluation decrements		-	(10,982,365)
Depreciation expense		<u>(5,735</u>)	(476,341)
Closing carrying amount		142,937	140,000
Motor vehicles			
Opening carrying amount		143,724	56,785
Additions		57,397	121,890
Depreciation expense		<u>(42,565</u>)	(34,951)
Closing carrying amount		158,556	143,724
Furniture, fixtures and fittings			
Opening carrying amount		4,371,618	2,669,256
Additions		914,928	2,549,550
Depreciation expense		(1,076,070)	(847,188)
Closing carrying amount		4,210,476	4,371,618
Total property, plant and equipment			
Carrying amount at 1 July		25,595,342	34,460,485
Additions		980,997	2,735,702
Net revaluation increments / decrements		-	(10,242,365)
Depreciation expense		(1,124,370)	(1,358,479)
Carrying amount at 30 June		25,451,969	25,595,343
NOTE 12: OTHER ASSETS			
NON CURRENT			
Deferred Management Fee Receivable		10,801,328	8,596,823

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
NOTE 13: PAYABLES			
CURRENT Unsecured liabilities Trade creditors Sundry creditors and accruals		582,259 2,166,814 2,749,073	885,622 1,072,324 1,957,946
NOTE 14: BORROWINGS			
CURRENT			
Secured liabilities Bank loans		1,437,000	14,966,308
NOTE 15: PROVISIONS			
CURRENT			
Annual leave		1,835,864	1,730,695
Long service leave		952,048 2,787,912	821,572 2,552,267
NON CURRENT		2),70,7322	2)332)237
NON CURRENT Long service leave		788,863	736,351
NOTE 16: OTHER LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
ILU resident loans		76,321,494	54,614,869
RADs / accommodation bond liabilities		52,907,827 129,229,321	49,517,660 104,132,529
IIII resident loans		123,223,321	107,132,323

ILU resident loans

ILU (independent living unit) resident loans are non-interest bearing loans made by ILU residents to the group upon entering into a loan/licence agreement to occupy an independent living unit or apartment operated by the group.

ILU resident loans are liabilities which fall due and payable when a resident leaves the unit. As there is no unconditional right to defer payment for 12 months, these liabilities are recorded as current. Australian Accounting Standards regard this type of a financial liability as having a demand feature and consequently are required to be disclosed as a current liability irrespective of the historical trend of the liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note	2023	2022	
	\$	\$	

NOTE 16: OTHER LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Despite the classification of the ILU resident loans as required by Australian Accounting Standards as a current liability, the group has determined that in the ordinary course of business, it requires approximately 10% (2021: 10%) of the ILU resident loans to be held as a current liability to meet its ongoing obligations. The determination of 10% was based on the ageing profile of the residents.

RAD's / accommodation bonds

Pursuant to the provisions of the Retirement Villages Act 1986 payments made to the group as contributions or interest free loans by or on behalf of residents in the group's hostel or housing units are secured by way of statutory first charge on the land used for those purposes.

RADs / accommodation bonds are non-interest bearing deposits made by aged care facility residents to the group upon their admission to a residential aged care facility.

The group has provided each resident that has entered into a RAD / accommodation bond agreement with the group and/or paid a RAD / accommodation bond to the group with a written guarantee of future refund of the RAD / accommodation bond balance in accordance with the RAD / accommodation bond agreement and in compliance with the prudential requirements set out under the Aged Care Act 1997.

RAD / accommodation bond liabilities are classified as a current liability as the entity does not have the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability in the event that a resident decides to vacate the facility. Australian Accounting Standards regard this type of financial liability as having a demand feature and consequently are required to be disclosed as a current liability irrespective of the historical trend of the liability.

Despite the classification of the RAD / accommodation bond liability as required by Australian Accounting Standards as a current liability, the group has determined that in the ordinary course of business, it requires approximately 15% of the liability to be held as a current liability to meet its ongoing obligations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
NOTE 17: RESERVES			
General reserve	17(a)	549,564 549,564	662,620 662,620
(a) General reserve			
The general reserve is used to record the long term maintenance furaised from the Hester resident loans.	nds		
Movements in reserve			
Opening balance		662,620	437,929
Transfers		(113,056)	224,691
Closing balance		549,564	662,620
NOTE 18: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS			
(a) Transactions with entities with joint control or significant influence	ence over	the entity	
Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable			

than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties: Corser Property - Bernard Corser (Director) - Property advice 9,500

(b) Interests in subsidiaries

BASScare controls Airdrie House Society Incorporated which has been dormant during the financial year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note	2023	2022	
	\$	\$	

NOTE 19: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Reconciliation of cash

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

Cash on hand	3,790	3,790
Cash at bank	10,150,247	4,208,684
At call deposits with financial institutions	22,116	
	10,176,153	4,212,474

NOTE 20: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

There has been no matter or circumstance, which has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (a) the operations, in financial years subsequent to 30 June 2023, of the group, or
- (b) the results of those operations, or
- (c) the state of affairs, in financial years subsequent to 30 June 2023, of the group.

NOTE 21: MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The parent 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 to a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the company. At 30 June 2023 the number of members was 16. The combined total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$320.

NOTE 22: GROUP DETAILS

The registered office of the group is:

Boroondara Aged Services Society 27 Shierlaw Avenue Canterbury Vic 3126

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
NOTE 23: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS			
Remuneration of auditors for:			
Pitcher Partners (Melbourne)			
Audit and assurance services			
- Audit of the financial report		52,000	42,000
Total remuneration of auditors		52,000	42,000

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the group declare that:

- 1. In the directors' opinion, the financial statements and notes thereto, as set out on pages 7 32, satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:
 - (a) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022; and
 - (b) giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and performance for the year ended on that date of the group.
- 2. In the directors opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the group is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013.

Director: Pam Davey

Director: Paul Lewis

Dated this 27th day of September 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BASSCARE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

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

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures 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 group in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* "ACNC Act" 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BASSCARE

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the ACNC Act and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the group's financial reporting process.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BASSCARE

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 group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 group'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 or, 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 group to cease to continue as a going concern.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BASSCARE

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (Continued)

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 directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

M J Harrison

M. Ham'

PITCHER PARTNERS

Pitcher Partner

Partner

Melbourne

Date 28 September 2023