HOMELESS HEALTHCARE LTD

ABN: 64 129 336 803

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

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General Information

The financial statements cover Homeless Healthcare Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Homeless Healthcare Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Homeless Healthcare Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered Office	Principal place of business
UHY Haines Norton Perth Level 2 35-37 Havelock Street West Perth WA 6005	316 Lord Street Highgate WA 6003

A description of the nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors report, which is part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on November 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Your directors present this report on the entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Andrew Davies Diane Davies Elizabeth Mary Pattison Grant Charles Jefferis Priest Amanda Newland Stafford Christopher John Paull

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

Principal Activities

The Company's principal activities during the financial year are providing healthcare for homeless and marginalised people in metropolitan Perth, Western Australia. The organisation's main focus is improving physical and mental health, managing complex healthcare needs and supplying preventative medicine, including immunisation. The nature of that activity did not significantly change during the year.

Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors have received a guarantee of continued financial support in the form of government grants, and the Directors believe that such financial support will continue to be made available for established services. Several private donors have again indicated that they will provide significant ongoing financial support in the new year.

The Board remains concerned about achieving funding sources to ensure long-term sustainability for the Company and its services. The need to support many core services with multiple short-term contracts from various sources and reliance on donations for what should be a mainstream government-funded health service takes valuable time and energy away from providing desperately needed services.

Our achievements in service delivery continue through the tireless work of our staff, who provide a high level of care to our patients. Again this year, staff have contributed above and beyond reasonable expectations to keep the service operating efficiently to provide exceptional healthcare.

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

Perth Mobile GP Services Ltd commenced in early 2008 and operated under the trading name of Mobile GP. In June 2015, the trading name was changed to Homeless Healthcare to reflect better the Company's healthcare service. The service operates on a 'hub and spoke' model; with our model of respect for the individual and collaboration with the organisations within which we work, Homeless Healthcare has rapidly become the largest healthcare provider to homeless and marginalised people in the Perth metropolitan region.

The Company's short-term objectives are to continue to develop and strengthen the 'hub and spoke' model by:

• Maintaining the network of mobile medical clinics and The Hub (formerly known as the Transitions Clinic) run by dedicated clinicians with a special interest in working with the homeless and marginalised people.

· Maintaining and extending the Street Health service for homeless people who live on the street.

• Maintaining the in-reach service at Royal Perth Hospital for homeless people who are inpatients or in the hospital's Emergency Department.

· Continuing the visiting support service in conjunction with Ruah for the newly housed as part of the rebadged Zero Project.

• Successfully completing the Medical Recovery Centre pilot for homeless people recently discharged from hospital and negotiating ongoing funding as an additional service delivery model to reach a greater proportion of homeless and marginalised people and reduce hospital usage.

· Obtaining increased financial support from corporate entities and the general public.

• Continuing to develop close links with Universities and other educational institutions to advance our educational and research roles.

• Working with the Governments of Australia and Western Australia to encourage them to provide sustainable funding for health services for homeless people whose health status is a national embarrassment and assist us in helping those in our society who need it most.

• Collaborating with the University of Notre Dame to continue monitoring the outcomes of different care delivery programs provided by Homeless Healthcare.

The entity's long-term objectives are to:

• Develop an education unit to educate other healthcare providers on successful evidence-based health and social interventions for homeless and marginalised people.

• Develop a research unit to expand the growing international knowledge base on effective interventions to improve the health of homeless and marginalised people.

· Develop a simpler funding model for the Company to ensure long-term sustainability.

Strategles

The rising cost of living and reduced number of places to rent are driving the rapid increases in the number of homeless people, increasing the demand for our services and the range of services needed. The current COVID-19 pandemic has added to the demand and complexity of service provision. Our clinical work continues to be funded partly by Medicare, with continued limitations of income generation for the organisation imposed by the billing system, as referred to in previous reports. The healthcare needs of homeless people, the majority of whom have multiple complex health conditions, cannot be met by the current Medicare rebates.

Following on from the Board strategic planning session reported in 2020, a new executive structure for the organisation has been implemented to meet the needs of the recent rapid expansion of the organisation, with the potential for further substantial increases in services. While considerable progress has been made, delays have occurred due to the need to focus energies on services to meet the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the decreased demand for resources directed toward the COVID response, the organization has been able to concentrate on enhancing current services and the development of new initiatives.

Our Medical Respite Centre (MRC) is approaching the conclusion of its two-year pilot phase, and there is a government commitment to extend funding for an additional 12 months, along with the development of a business case for future expanded funding. The MRC plays a pivotal role within the organization and represents an opportunity for future growth and development. Research and evaluation of the services provided have been at the core of Homeless Healthcare since its inception to ensure that Homeless Healthcare provides evidence-based health and social interventions to improve the outcomes for homeless people. Initially in collaboration with UWA, and now with the University of Notre Dame.

Key Performance Measures Extension of Services

Following a second EOI process undertaken by the East Metropolitan Health Service, the Western Australian Government awarded Homeless Healthcare a two-year trial contract funding the basic operational costs of a Medical Recovery Centre. Generous donors have funded the costs for the rented premises and some other otherwise unfunded operational aspects of the service. The Medical Respite Centre, as established, is the biggest in Australia and the only one in Perth. The Medical Respite Centre has rapidly established itself as a crucial healthcare provider for individuals experiencing homelessness, effectively filling a significant gap.

Despite a decreased demand for COVID-19 and influenza vaccinations, Homeless Healthcare secured federal funding to deliver vaccinations and vaccine education across all our services. Homeless Healthcare continues to be part of the Health Department's response to the syphilis outbreak and other sexually transmitted or blood-borne diseases. The organization is participating in an "opt-out" trial, conducting Syphilis and HIV testing for all patients unless they opt out.

The Fremantle Street Health team increased in capacity this year with the recent commencement of a mental health outreach service. This service is funded by the City of Fremantle and one of the first of its kind in Western Australia. The demand for mobile clinics in drop-in centres, transitional accommodation services (including a domestic violence shelter), and drug and alcohol rehabilitation services is steadily increasing, but it remains constrained by funding limitations. The home visiting service and after-hours support service continue to operate for the recently housed. A women's sexual health clinic now operates weekly for women experiencing homelessness and victims of family and domestic violence.

Education and training continue to be a focus with regular staff training and professional development. This year, retaining highquality General Practitioners has proven to be a challenge, partially mitigated by hiring experienced Nurse Practitioners.

Evaluation of the services provided

The one-year evaluation of the Medical Respite Centre undertaken by the University of Notre Dame has revealed impressive results, with a 45% decrease in Emergency Department presentations and a remarkable 64% reduction in hospital admissions.

Extract from report below:

As shown in the recent report of the WA Office of the Auditor General (OAG)74 on long-stay patients in public hospitals, a significant number of WA hospital beds are occupied by people who would not need to be in an acute hospital bed if a lower cost/day option was available, or if patients were able to be safely discharged to the community. The OAG report74 puts a cost value on this, noting that there is in effect a daily cost to the health system of a long stay patient remaining in hospital when they are medically ready for discharge. The OAG report also notes that there are bed blocking consequences and reduced availability of beds for other patients, where these un-necessary long stays occur.

Conversely, the MRC in its first year has demonstrated that is has contributed both to more rapid hospital discharges, and provided a lower cost setting for medical care. In Figure 34, we summarise visually the number of hospital inpatient days and ED presentations avoided among residents with MRC admissions >14 days.



Figure 34: Estimated Hospital Utilisation Prevented by the MRC in Year 1

Note: Costs based on average ED cost to a WA Public Hospital of \$922 per presentation and average cost of Inpatient admission of \$2,787 per day.²⁶ Please note, this Politikate is very conservative and is only based on 24% of year 1 admissions in which we had data available.

Note, this \$1.9 million is an extremely conservative estimate of avoided hospital utilisation relating to only 42 (of 177; 24%) MRC admissions in the first year of operation. If you consider that the total operational budget for the two-year MRC Pilot was approximately \$4.72 million, the potential of avoided hospital use is astronomical if **24% of admissions in year-one alone were equivalent to a minimum of \$1.9 million avoided** (i.e., in effect 78% of the Year 1 MRC budget).

Information on Directors	Qualifications, experience and special responsibilities
Andrew Davies	A director since incorporation of the Company on 22 January 2008. Dr Davies has a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery from The University of Western Australia and a Fellowship to the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. He has been working as a medical practitioner for the past 24 years. During this time, he has developed interests in Aboriginal Health, Homeless Medicine, Child and Adolescent Health and Mental Health. For the last 16 years, he has been working with homeless and marginalised people to try and overcome some of the healthcare barriers that they experience. Andrew has received the following awards for his work with homeless people: 2017 Pride of Australia Medal; 2018 Paul Harris Fellow; 2018 Health Consumers Council Award for Compassionate Care; 2018 Health Consumers Council Award for Health Professional; 2018 Finalist for Western Australia Australian of the Year – Local Hero Award.
Diane Davies	A director of the company since 24 October 2010. Dr Davies has a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery from The University of Western Australia, is a Fellow of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and has a Masters of Public Health and Tropical Medicine from James Cook University. In addition to her clinical role, she has been Director of Medical Services at King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women, Alice Springs Hospital and Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital. She has extensive experience working with Aboriginal women in their communities in Central Australia. Dr Davies has provided management advice and support to Mobile GP since September 2009 and been Chairman of the Board since 2011. Dr Davies was inducted into the Western Australian Women's Hall of Fame in 2014 for her work with Homeless Healthcare.
Elizabeth Mary Pattison	A director of the company since 3 November 2020. Dr Pattison has a PhD in Business & Industrial Studies from Warwick University and more than 30 years' experience in strategic planning for the not-for-profit, government and education sectors. Dr Pattison was awarded an Order of Australia in 2018 for her pro bono community service, providing strategic planning and project leadership to a wide range of Western Australian organisations, including Homeless Healthcare and Kimberley Dental Team.
Grant Charles Jefferis Priest	A director of the Company since 3 November 2020. Mr Priest has extensive experience in funds management, audit, Australian and International taxation, digital and online business development strategies, family estate planning, risk mitigation strategy development and corporate advisory. Grant has chaired several boards, including the Board of National Sothertons Group, Carpathian Resources Ltd and the charity Life Plan Inc. He has also spent time as a non- executive Director of the National Sothertons Group, Paladin Ltd, the Paramor Group of companies, Ensurance Ltd and Knights Capital Management Pty Ltd. Grant was Company Secretary for Knights Capital Group Ltd and the lay member of the Perth Childrens Hospital and Princess Margaret Hospital Human Research Ethics Committee. Grant has a Bachelor of Business and Diploma in Financial Services and is a Exclusive of Contactor Acceptants Australia and New Zogland (CAANIZ)

Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ), Chartered Tax Advisor of the Tax Institute of Australia, and a Registered

Tax Agent. He has taken on the role of secretary.

A director of the company since 3 November 2020. Amanda Newland Stafford Dr Amanda Stafford is an Emergency Medicine specialist from Roval Perth Hospital (RPH) in Western Australia and the Clinical Lead for the RPH Homeless Team. She also has clinical and research interests in alcohol and drug addiction. Dr Stafford is involved in homelessness policy and strategy initiatives at local and state government levels and multiple collaborations with Perth's homeless community. She is committed to reducing health inequalities among this marginalised and vulnerable cohort. A director of the company since 6 August 2021. **Christopher John Paull** Mr Paull is an experienced director within PwC's Financial Advisory team, with more than 15 years of professional services experience in Perth and Sydney. Chris' role at PwC involves advising corporate groups, trusts, notfor-profit organisations and government from a tax consulting, compliance and structuring perspective. In particular, Chris focuses on projects that align with PwC's purpose, which is to "build trust in society and solve important problems". Chris' qualifications include membership with the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand (Graduate Diploma), Bachelor of Commerce at Curtin University of Technology Western Australia, member and presenter for the Tax Institute of Australia, and member of the Property Council of WA tax sub-

Company secretary

Grant Charles Jefferies Priest (Bachelor of Business and Diploma in Financial Services and is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ), Chartered Tax Advisor of the Tax Institute of Australia, and a Registered Tax Agent) has held the role of Company Seretary since 3 November 2020. He has extensive experience in funds management, audit, Australian and International taxation, digital and online business development strategies, family estate planning, risk mitigation strategy development and corporate advisory. Grant has chaired several boards, including the Board of National Sothertons Group, Carpathian Resources Ltd and the charity Life Plan Inc. Grant was Company Secretary for Knights Capital Group Ltd and the lay member of the Perth Childrens Hospital and Princess Margaret Hospital Human Research Ethics Committee.

committee. Mr Paull has taken on the role of treasurer.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 6 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings			
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended		
Andrew Davies	6	6		
Diane Davies	6	6		
Elizabeth Mary Pattison	6	6		
Grant Charles Jefferis Priest	6	6		
Amanda Newland Stafford	6	5		
Christopher John Paull	6	6		

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 any surplus assets remaining after payment of the Company's liabilities shall be transferred to another organisation in Australia, which is a public benevolent institution for the purposes of any Commonwealth taxation Act. Each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2023, the number of members is two.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2023 has been received and can be found on page 7 of the financial report.

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

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Dated this Twendy Scouthday of November

2023

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DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR



+61 8 9426 8999 perth@pkfperth.com.au pkf.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

TO THE DIRECTORS OF HOMELESS HEALTHCARE LIMITED

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Homeless Healthcare Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.

PKF Perth

PKF Perth

SIMON FERMANIS SENIOR PARTNER

27 NOVEMBER 2023 West Perth, Western Australia

HOMELESS HEALTHCARE LTD ABN: 64 129 336 803 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
2	5,238,161	5,459,422
2	172,578	417,952
	(3,823,982)	(3,626,522)
3	(177,276)	(175,987)
	(1,607,934)	(1,513,826)
	-	-
	(198,453)	561,039
	(198,453)	561,039
	-	-
	_	-
	(198,453)	561,039
	_	
	2 2	\$ 2 5,238,161 2 172,578 (3,823,982) 3 (177,276) (1,607,934) - (198,453) (198,453)

HOMELESS HEALTHCARE LTD ABN: 64 129 336 803 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 Restated \$	
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable and other debtors TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4 5	1,224,208 166,316 1,390,524	1,981,724 628,911 2,610,635	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS TOTAL ASSETS	6 7	111,738 669,789 781,527 2,172,051	125,992 738,196 864,189 3,474,824	
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts payable and other payables Lease liabilities Employee provisions TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	8 7 9	274,513 140,092 268,036 682,641	1,306,630 115,685 280,802 1,703,117	
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Lease liabilities TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES TOTAL LIABILITIES NET ASSETS	7	560,825 560,825 1,243,467 928,584	644,670 644,670 2,347,787 1,127,037	
EQUITY Current Year Surplus Retained Surplus TOTAL EQUITY		(198,453) 1,127,037 928,584	561,039 565,998 1,127,037	

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HOMELESS HEALTHCARE LTD ABN: 64 129 336 803 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	Retained Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021		565,998	565,998
Comprehensive Income			
Surplus for the year attributable to owners of the entity		561,039	561,039
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
owners of the entity	2	561,039	561,039
Balance at 30 June 2022	12	1,127,037	1,127,037
Balance at 1 July 2022		1,127,037	1,127,037
Comprehensive Income			
Surplus for the year attributable to owners of the			
entity		(198,453)	(198,453)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(198,453)	(198,453)
Balance at 30 June 2023		928,584	928,584

HOMELESS HEALTHCARE LTD ABN: 64 129 336 803 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Commonwealth, state and local government grants		5,914,485	6,207,911
Payments to suppliers and employees		(6,492,230)	(4,863,548)
Interest received		9,792	76
Net cash generated from operating activities	13	(567,953)	1,344,439
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(12,478)	(86,001)
Net cash used in investing activities		(12,478)	(86,001)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(14,063)	(14,520)
Increase in finance lease commitments		(163,022)	(161,724)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(177,085)	(176,244)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(757,516)	1,082,194
Cash on hand at beginning of the financial year		1,981,724	899,530
Cash on hand at end of the financial year	4	1,224,208	1,981,724

Homeless Healthcare Ltd is a public company limited by guarantee incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Company changed its name from Perth Mobile GP Services on 14 March 2023 to Homeless Healthcare Ltd.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on Whovember 2023 by the directors of the company.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The company is a not-forprofit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Historical cost convention

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate

inherent in the instrument.

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and 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.

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

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised on the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

During the year, the entity received a grant from EMHS to fund the Medical Respite Centre Pilot program. The grant monies are

paid quarterly in advance and cover the running costs of the program.

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cas receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Volunteer services

The company has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources is also not recognised.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

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

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Computer Equipment	40-66.67%
Temporary full expensing	100%
Office fit-out	10%
Leased plant & equipment	2.5-13.33%

(c) Lease liabilities

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

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

(d) Right-of-use assets

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

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

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

(e) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee provisions

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yeilds at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the

The entity's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current employee provisions.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

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

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(g) Trade and other receivables

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

(h) Trade and other payables

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

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(j) Income Tax

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

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

(I) Comparative Figures

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

When the entity retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period, in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements, must be disclosed.

(m) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

incremental borrowing rate

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

(n) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2023. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Revenue and Other Income Note 2

	2023	2022 \$
Revenue	\$	Φ
Revenue from delivery of services	264,307	216,041
Donations received	124,302	389,513
Department of Health Grant	1,073,521	1,036,918
Metro Health Board Grant	2,691,713	1,566,561
— Medical Respite Centre Grant	2,091,715	660,000
— Street Health		225,000
- Lotteries Fund	345,211	475,651
— Grants Received - Other	739,105	889,737
— Patients Income Total revenue	5,238,161	5,459,422
	, 	
Other Income Other income	18,551	49,485
Interest received	9,792	76
- Reimbursements	144,235	368,391
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	172,578	417,952
Total other income		
Total revenue and other income	5,410,739	5,877,374
Note 3 Expenses		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
a. Expenses		
Audit fees	13,005	10,555
 Capital works - Office fitout 	14,244	14,244
 Computer Expenses 	98,456	126,374
 Depreciation - plant 	10	21
 Depreciation - Right of use assets 	163,022	161,722
 Motor vehicle expenses 	5,434	5,520
 Rent on land & buildings 	14,398	24,131
 Medical Respite Centre Costs 	1,098,956	682,468
 Small Office Equipment Writeoff 	12,478	86,001
- Superannuation	349,621	304,111
— Wages	3,487,127	3,306,156
 UWA & Street Health Evaluation 	58,267	167,274
 Other expenses 	294,174	427,758
Total expenses	5,609,192	5,316,335
Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents	0000	2022
	2023	\$
	\$	φ
CURRENT	1,224,208	1,981,724
Cash at bank	1,224,208	1,981,724
	1,224,208	1,981,724
Note 5 Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade debtors	105,964	619,377
Less: Provision for doubful debts	(63,302)	(63,177)
Rental Bond	34,289	34,289
Prepayments	89,366	38,423
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	166,316	628,911

(a) Credit risk

The entity has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counter party or group of counter parties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 5. The class of assets described as Trade and Other Receivables is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the entity.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The entity writes off a trade receivable when there is available information that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic likelihood of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off are subject to enforcement activities.

Note 6 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Leasehold improvements	24,040	24,040
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(24,040)	(24,040)
Computer Equipment & Software	35,822	35,822
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(35,813)	(35,803)
Office Fitout (Cost)	142,431	142,431
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(30,701)	(16,457)
Total property, plant and equipment	111,738	125,992
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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:

	Office Fit- Out	Leasehold Improvement S	Computer Software	Total \$
2022 Balance at the beginning of the year Depreciation expense	140,218 (14,244) 125,974	-	40 (22) 18	140,258 (14,266) 125,992
Carrying amount at the end of the year 2023 Balance at the beginning of the year Depreciation expense Carrying amount at the end of the year	125,974 125,974 (14,244) 111,730		18 (10) 8	125,992 (14,254) 111,738
Note 7 Operating Lease		2023		2022
Property Plant & Equipment: Operating Lease Right-of-Use Asset		\$ 669,789		\$ 738,196
Current Liabilities Operating Lease Liability		140,092		115,685
Non-Current Liabilities Operating Lease Liability		560,825		644,670

Note 8 Accounts Payable and Other Payables

	2023	2022 ¢
CURRENT	\$	\$
Accounts payable	125,127	44,601
BAS Payable	24,212	78,816
Other Payables	125,173	94,056
Unearned Income	-	982,765
Wages Payable		106,393
	274,513	1,306,631

Note 9 Employee Provisions

	2023 \$	2022 \$
CURRENT		
Provisions for annual leave	123,763	160,405
Provisions for long service leave	144,273	120,397
	268,036	280,802
Analysis of total provisions:	Employee Benefits	Total
Opening balance at 1 July 2022	280,802	280,802
Additional provisions raised during the year	(12,766)	(12,766)
Balance at 30 June 2023	268,036	268,036

Provision for employee benefits

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

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

Note 10 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 11 Events After the Reporting Period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of the operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 12 Related Party Transactions

a. Key Management Personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out below.

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) is considered a key management personnel. The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the entity during the year are as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
KMP compensation: — short-term employee benefits	449,258	425,441
 accounting fees 	10,000	15,141
	459,258	440,582
	459,250	

b. Other Related Parties

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

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Receivables from and payables to related parties

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

d.

Loans to/from related parties

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

Cash Flow Information Note 13

		2023 \$	2022 \$
a.	Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities with Net		
	Current Year Surplus Net current year surplus	(198,453)	561,039
	Adjustment for: Depreciation and amortisation expense (Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	189,754 513,538 (1,060,026)	261,988 (619,304) 117,109
Increase/(decrease) in account in	Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(12,766) (567,953)	16,257 337,089

Note 14 **Financial Risk Management**

The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and lease liabilities.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows: 2022 2023

	Note	\$	\$
Financial assets	4	1,224,208	1.981,724
 cash and cash equivalents 	4	166.316	628,911
 accounts receivable and other debtors Total financial assets 	5	1,390,524	2,610,635
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost: — accounts payable and other payables — lease liabilities Total financial liabilities	8a 	274,513 700,918 975,431	1,306,631 760,355 2,066,986

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the entity is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk.

There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the entity is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

The company does not have any material credit risk exposures as its major source of revenue is the receipt of grants. Credit risk is further mitigated as over 92% of the grants being received from Commonwealth, State and Local governments are in accordance with funding agreements which ensure regular funding for a period of 6 years.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Entity might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations in relation to financial liabilities. The Entity manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The company does not hold any derivative financial liabilities directly.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1	Year	1 to 5	years	Non-interes	t bearing	Tot	al
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Financial liabilities due for payment and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave and deferred income) Total expected outflows	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 274,513 274,513	\$ <u>1,306,631</u> 1,306,631	\$ 274,513 274,513	\$ 1,306,631 1,306,631
- Financial Assets - cash flows realisable								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,224,208	1,981,724					1,224,208	1,981,724
Accounts receivable and other debtors	166,316	628,911					166,316	628,911
Total anticipated inflows	1,390,525	2,610,636	-		. <u>-</u>		1,390,525	2,610,636
Net (outflow) / inflow on financial instruments	-	-			(274,513)	(1,306,631)	1,116,012	1,304,005

(c) Market Risk

i. Interest rate risk

The amounts held in the company's cash at bank operating accounts are non-interest bearing.

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Note 15 Commitments

The company had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.

Note 16 Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payables for services provided by the auditors of the company:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Audit Services - PKF Perth		
Audit of the financial statements	13,005	10,555

Note 17 Entity Details

The registered office of the entity is: UHY Haines Norton Perth Level 2 35 Havelock Street West Perth WA 6005

The principal place of business is: 316 Lord Street Highgate WA 6003

Note 18 Members' Guarantee

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2023 the number of members was two.

In the directors' opinion:

- The attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting 1. Standards, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- 2. the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 3. 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company and Group will be able to pay its debts as and 4. when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Director Dated this Twenty would day of November

Diane Davles

November

2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HOMELESS HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Homeless Healthcare Limited and its controlled subsidiary (the "Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' Declaration of the Group.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Homeless Healthcare Limited is in accordance with Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 (the "ACNC Act"), including:

- i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of 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 Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other Information

Those charged with governance 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.

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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 Directors' for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Group are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the ACNC Act and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that 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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors of the Group are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue and 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individual or in 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 Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.



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- 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.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

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

PKF Perth

PKF PERTH

SIMON FERMANIS SENIOR PARTNER

27 NOVEMBER 2023 West Perth, Western Australia