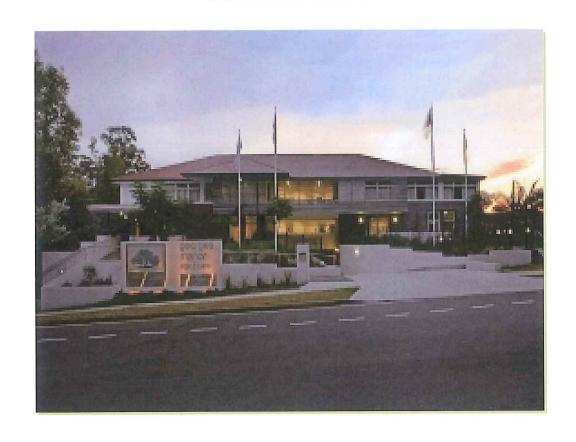


ABN: 18 689 604 061 NAPS ID: 2624



FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

ABN: 18 689 604 061 NAPS ID: 2624

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## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Total revenue	2	16,326,231	15,418,733
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses		9,652,412	8,998,350
Depreciation expenses		88,102	73,111
Amortisation expenses		487,500	
Finance costs		427,468	270,788
Rent		3,652,571	3,652,571
Other expenses		2,000,334	1,857,186
Total expenses		16,308,387	14,852,006
Profit before income tax expense		17,844	566,727
Income tax expense		_	·-
Total comprehensive income		17,844	566,727

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## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	222,765	112,817
Trade and other receivables	4	56,268,288	53,414,472
Prepayments	_	211,277	180,559
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	56,702,330	53,707,848
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	388,328	346,346
Intangible assets	6	975,000	1,462,500
Right to use asset	11 _	3,574,649	7,009,362
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	4,937,977	8,818,208
TOTAL ASSETS		61,640,307	62,526,056
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	2,781,147	2,092,424
Bonds and deposits	10	39,241,724	41,541,359
Borrowings	8	14,802,025	10,641,777
Employee entitlements	9	981,976	1,031,554
Lease liability	11 _	3,574,649	3,434,713
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		61,381,521	58,741,827
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee entitlements	9	258,776	209,570
Lease liability	11	X=.	3,574,649
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	258,776	3,784,219
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	61,640,297	62,526,046
NET ASSETS	2	10	10
EQUITY	-		
Settlement capital TOTAL EQUITY	-	10 10	10 10
TOTAL EQUIT	=		

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## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Settlement Capital \$	Distributable Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	10		10
Profit for the year	.=	566,727	566,727
Trust distribution	-	(566,727)	(566,727)
Balance at 30 June 2021	10		10
	40		40
Balance at 1 July 2021	10	-	10
Profit for the year	-	17,844	17,844
Trust distribution		(17,844)	(17,844)
Balance at 30 June 2022	10	0	10

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## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

ION THE TEAM ENDED 30 SOME 2022			
	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		12,939,411	12,851,936
Payments to suppliers & employees		(14,647,683)	(14,296,449)
Interest received		2,377,272	2,448,212
Finance costs		(427,468)	(270,788)
COVID-19 income	_	179,814	50,000
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	15 _	421,346	782,911
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	_	(130,084)	(80,675)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	_	(130,084)	(80,675)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans from related entities		2,118,321	1,431,928
(Payment) of accommodation bonds	_	(2,299,635)	(2,131,783)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	_	(181,314)	(699,855)
Net increase in cash held	-	109,948	2,381
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		112,817	110,436
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	3	222,765	112,817
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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements cover the economic entity of Advantaged Care Pty Limited as Trustee of the Georges Manor Trust (NAPS ID 2624) as an individual entity. Advantaged Care Pty Limited as Trustee of the Georges Manor Trust (NAPS ID 2624) is a discretionary trust, established and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements and notes represent those of Advantaged Care Pty Ltd as trustee for the Georges Manor Trust. Advantaged Care Pty Ltd as trustee for the Georges Manor Trust is the approved provider which operates Advantaged Care at Georges Manor (RACS 0822).

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements are the first general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures. In the prior year the financial statements were general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. The entity has adopted AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities on 1 July 2021 which resulted in a change in the level of disclosures. The change has no impact on the recognition and measurement of amounts recognised in the statements of financial position, profit and loss and other comprehensive income and cash flows of the entity. The financial report is prepared solely to satisfy the requirements of the Accountability Principles 2014.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

## (a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation.

## Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the directors of the trustee company to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal.

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line or declining balance basis over the asset's useful life to the trust commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of Fixed Asset Depreciation Rate Basis

Plant and Equipment 20%- 40% per annum Declining balance

Computer Equipment 40%- 50% per annum Prime cost

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to it recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is

greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

## (b) Intangibles

In response to the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety's final report, the Australian Government announced in the 2021-22 Federal Budget that it would be investing \$17.7 billion into an aged care reform package. As part of this package, there will be no further Aged Care Approval Rounds (ACAR). From 1 July 2024, residential aged care places (operational places or bed licences) will be assigned directly to senior Australians, giving consumers more control to choose an approved provider that best suits their residential aged care needs. The Australian Government has announced its decision to discontinue operational places from 1 July 2024. In accordance with Accounting Standards and the guidelines issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"), as well as the Facility's current understanding of the relevant legislation and transitional arrangements relating to the removal of operational places, the facility has reassessed the useful life of its operational places. Consequently, the facility has commenced amortising the value of operational places from 1 July 2021 on a straight-line basis over their remaining economic life to 1 July 2024. This has resulted in an amortisation expense in the profit and loss for the year ended 30 June 2022 of \$487,500 with no impact to cash flow.

#### (c) Leases

The trust adopted AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) using the modified retrospective approach from 1 July 2019. Under this approach, comparative information is not restated.

AASB 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-ofuse asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The trust will recognise assets and liabilities for its operating leases of its office premises,

#### Right-of-Use Assets

The trust recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the trust is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment.

## Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the trust recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the trust uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

Previously, the trust recognised an operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and recognised assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between actual lease payments and the expense recognised.

#### (d) Financial Instruments

#### Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (d) Financial Instruments (Continued)

#### Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either, fair value, amortized cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted. *Amortized Cost* is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortization of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

#### (i) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss. The trust did not hold financial assets at fair value though profit or loss either in the current or comparative financial year.

#### (ii) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as non-current assets.

## (iii) Held-To-Maturity Investments

Held-To-Maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the trust's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Held-to-maturity investments are in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as current assets.

If during the period the trust sold or reclassified more than insignificant amount of the held-to-maturity investments before maturity, the entire category of held-to-maturity investments would be tainted and would be reclassified as available-for-sale.

The trust did not hold any held-to-maturity investments in the current or comparative financial year.

## (iv) Available-For-Sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (d) Financial Instruments (Continued)

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any measurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

## (v) Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

#### Fair Value

Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair value is determined based on current bid price for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value of all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models unless the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant and the probabilities of various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed, in which case such instruments are measured at cost.

#### Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the trust assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged or significant decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

## **Financial Guarantees**

Where material, financial guarantees issued, that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due, are recognized as a financial liability at fair value on initial recognition. The guarantee is subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization in accordance with AASB 118: Revenue.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right of receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

## (e) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the trust assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognized immediately in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. In accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that standard.

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

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (f) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the trust's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy any vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

## (g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the trust has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### (h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### (i) Trade Receivables

With respect to resident fees, trade receivables are recognised when residents are billed for accommodation fees in advance. For all other sources of recurrent income, trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less a provision for impairment.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the income statement.

## (j) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognized and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Interest revenue is recognized using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services to residents including residents' fees and government subsidies is determined with reference to services performed and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

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

Included in other income was COVID-19 outbreak Government grants of \$179,814 (30 June 2021: \$50,000) relating to the first half of the financial year. Further claims for COVID-19 outbreak Government grants have been submitted for the second half of the financial year ended 30 June 2022. The facility has been advised by the Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) that due to the significant impact of the COVID-19 Omicron variant, large volumes of COVID-19 outbreak grant reimbursements/agreements are being processed and this is causing significant delays in approving submitted claims. As a result, the facility expects to receive approval from the DHAC for claims submitted during the 30 June 2023 financial year. The claims that have yet to be approved have not been included in income in the 30 June 2022 year.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (k) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at reporting date for goods and services received by the trust during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognized as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

## (I) Accommodation Bonds and Refundable Accommodation Deposits (RADs)

On admission to a residential aged care some residents pay an accommodation bond/RAD. The facility is entitled to retain part of the bond depending on how long the resident remains in the facility. The bond/RAD is payable when the resident leaves the facility. In accordance with accounting standards these liabilities are considered to be current as the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. The obligation to settle could occur anytime. Based on prior experience the nursing home does not expect all bonds/RADs to be repaid in the next year. The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Trust will be able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The Trust's current liabilities exceed current assets by \$4,679,191 as at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$5,033,979) resulting in a net deficiency of current assets. This mainly arises because of the requirement to classify Refundable Accommodation Deposits ("RAD") as current liabilities. However, in practice, RADs that are repaid are generally replaced by RADs from new incoming residents in a short time frame.

## (m) Borrowing Costs

Borrowings costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

## (n) Good and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized 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 flow arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in the receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

## (o) Comparative Figures.

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

Where the trust has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassified items in its financial statements an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

#### (p) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The trustees evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the trust.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (q) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Certain Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations have been issued or amended which are applicable to the entity, but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the entity. In the opinion of the trustees, these changes will have no material effect on the accounting policies applied by the entity, and thus no material impact is expected in the period of initial application of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

During the current year the entity adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 2 REVENUE	2022 \$	2021 \$
Interest income	2,377,272	φ 2,448,212
Patient care revenue	13,001,598	12,920,521
COVID 19 income	179,814	50,000
Trust distribution	767,547	***
	16,326,231	15,418,733
NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	2,000	2,000
Cash at bank	220,765	110,817
	222,765	112,817
NOTE 4 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	207,805	102,134
Provision for impairment of receivables	(2)	(5,322)
Other receivables	5.	48,807
	207,805	145,619
LOANS-UNSECURED	***************************************	
Interest-free loans		
-Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Barden Lodge Trust	1,484	1,484
-Sabata Developments Pty Ltd ATF The Land Ventures Trust	875,401	875,401
-Deedon Holdings Pty Ltd	3,270,000	1,995,000
-Sugargum Holdings Pty Ltd ATF Sugargum Trust - non permitted use	5,737,664	3,388,763
-Melaleuca Ventures Pty Ltd ATF Blacktown Lands Trust -non permitted use	1,768,183	1,612,427
-Melaleuca Venture Pty Ltd ATF Melaleuca Trust - non permitted use	1,351,446	1,138,498
Interest-bearing loans		
-Sugargum Holdings Pty Ltd ATF Sugargum Trust - permitted use	23,600,836	25,949,987
-Melaleuca Ventures Pty Ltd ATF Blacktown Lands Trust -permitted use	2,766,796	2,766,796
-Melaleuca Venture Pty Ltd ATF Melaleuca Trust -permitted use	7,556,561	7,463,560
-Melaleuca Ventures Pty Ltd ATF Edensor Lands Trust -permitted use	8,364,565	8,076,937
Trust Distribution Receivable		
-Trust Distribution Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Barden Lodge Trust	767,547	
	56,060,483	53,268,853
Total Trade and Other Receivables	56,268,288	53,414,472

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2022 \$	2021 \$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	694,510	660,725
Less: accumulated depreciation	(537,069)	(503,238)
	157,441	157,487
Computer equipment:	π	
At cost	290,495	227,153
Less: accumulated depreciation	(231,822)	(216,035)
	58,673	11,118
Furniture and fittings:		
At cost	1,041,406	1,033,706
Less: accumulated depreciation	(953,794)	(940,546)
	87,612	93,160
Low value pool:		
At cost	264,318	239,061
Less: accumulated depreciation	(214,133)	(194,811)
	50,185	44,250
Lease improvements:		
At cost	128,162	128,162
Less: accumulated depreciation	(93,745)	(87,831)
	34,417	40,331
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	388,328	346,346

## **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Plant and Equipment \$	Computer Equipment \$	Furniture and Fittings \$	Low Value Pool \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	157,487	11,118	93,160	44,250	40,331	346,346
Additions	33,785	63,342	7,700	25,257	<b>4</b> 8	130,084
Depreciation expense	(33,831)	(15,787)	(13,248)	(19,322)	(5,914)	(88,102)
Balance at 30 June 2022	157,441	58,673	87,612	50,185	34,417	388,328

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2022 \$	2021 \$
Bed licences	er.	*
at cost	1,462,500	1,462,500
less: accumulated amortisation	(487,500)	0
less. accumulated amortisation	975,000	1,462,500
NOTE 7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
CURRENT		
	2,413,290	1,660,150
Trade payables Other payables	2,110,200	220,030
	367,857	212,244
Accrued expenses	2,781,147	2,092,424
NOTE 8 BORROWINGS		
Interest free		
-Loan – Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Bondi Waters Trust	379,924	222,464
-Loan - Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Head Office Trust	4,170,622	1,977,755
-Loan - Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Prestons Lodge Trust	614,331	434,331
-Loan - Advantaged Care 4 Pty Ltd ATF Edensor Gardens Trust	390,037	10,038
Unpaid Present Entitlements	2	
-UPE Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Bondi Waters Trust	2,931,860	2,931,860
-UPE Advantaged Care Pty ATF Edensor Lands Trust	=	127,952
-UPE LJMMMD Investments Pty Ltd	3,630,651	2,398,572
-UPE Advantaged Care 2 Pty Ltd ATF Prestons Lodge Trust	1,972,078	1,972,078
-UPE Advantaged Care 4 Pty Ltd ATF Edensor Gardens Trust	694,679	566,727
-UPE Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Head Office Trust	17,844	-
2	14,802,025	10,641,777
		-
NOTE 9 EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS		
Current		
-Annual leave	701,635	756,075
-Long service leave	280,341	275,479
	981,976	1,031,554
Non-current		
-Long service leave	258,776	209,570
20.00 00.000 000.0	1,240,752	1,241,124

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to annual leave. A provision has also been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave, for those employees with a length of service of at least 5 years. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

NOTE 10 BONDS AND DEPOSITS	2022 \$	2021 \$
Accommodation bonds and refundable accommodation deposits	39,241,724 39,241,724	41,541,359
NOTE 11 RIGHT TO USE ASSET AND INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES		
Non-current Right to use asset	3,574,649	7,009,362
Current -Lease liabilities	3,574,649	3,434,713
Non-current -Lease liabilities	<del></del>	3,574,649

The trust has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and related Interpretations.

The building lease is for the aged care facility, has 1 year remaining and has a 5 year option extension at the discretion of the trust.

#### NOTE 12 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The approved provider delivers only residential aged care services and these general purpose financial statements therefore relate only to such operations.

## **NOTE 13 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

Estimates of the potential financial effect of contingent liabilities that may become payable:

#### Guarantees

Sugargum Holdings Pty Limited ATF Sugargum Trust has a Bank Loan Facility in place to finance the construction of The Georges Manor aged care facility situated at 111 Bellevue Avenue, Georges Hall NSW 2198. The Bank Loan Facility is secured, among others, by a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of The Georges Manor Trust. The trust has also executed an interlocking guarantee between Sugargum Holdings Pty Limited and The Georges Manor Trust. According to the terms of the Bank Loan Facility, all accommodation bonds received by the Trust are to be applied to repayment of the loan facility.

The above facilities are subject to periodic review by the bank. Interest rates are variable.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### NOTE 14 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

A major issue facing aged care providers is that the spread of the COVID-19 Omicron variant has placed additional strain on a workforce that had already been experiencing significant pressure. The ongoing presence of the COVID-19 virus has led to additional staffing disruption and financial pressures. The facility has in place in-house specialist infection control expertise, robust operational controls and detailed business continuity plans. The facility continues to review the progress of the COVID-19 pandemic and take necessary steps to protect the health, well-being and safety of residents, clients and employees.

The facility anticipates ongoing additional COVID-19 costs associated with staff expenses and infection prevention and control including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and rapid antigen test kits. Depending on the on-going spread of the virus, it also has the potential to continue to significantly disrupt the financial position of the facility including a decline in occupancy levels and significantly increased costs to continue to protect residents, clients and staff. The facility continues to work closely with health and regulatory authorities.

NOTE 15 CASH FLOW INFORMATION	2022 \$	2021 \$
Reconciliation of cash flows from operations with operating profit		
Profit after income tax	17,844	566,727
Depreciation	88,102	73,111
Amortisation	487,500	
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase in trust receivables	(767,547)	1 <del></del>
Increase in trade receivables	(110,993)	(68,584)
Decrease in other receivables	48,807	66,577
Increase in trade and other payables	688,723	90,214
Decrease in employee benefits	(372)	85,817
Increase in prepayments	(30,718)	(30,951)
Net cash provided by operating activities	421,346	782,911

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## NOTE 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

## Transactions with Related Parties

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Transactions with related parties:	<b>y</b>	Ψ
(a) Interest income on loans to Sugargum Pty Ltd ATF Sugargum Trust	1,008,348	1,008,348
(b) Interest income on loans to Melaleuca Ventures PTY Ltd ATF Blacktown Lands Trust	155,756	171,432
(c) Interest income on loans to Melaleuca Ventures PTY Ltd ATF Edensor Lands Trust	287,628	316,576
(d) Interest income on loans to Melaleuca Ventures Pty Ltd ATF Melaleuca Trust	305,949	336,742
(e) Interest income on loans paid to Advanatged Care Pty Ltd ATF H.O. Trust	\$ <b></b>	19,030
(f) Interest paid to LJMMMD Pty Ltd	164,105	164,105
(g) Management fees to Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF H.O. Trust	596,000	690,000
(h) Rent to Sugargum Trust for the financial year in respect of the property at 111 Bellevue Avenue Georges Hall NSW 2198 in which the trust operates the Georges Manor residential aged care facility	3,652,571	3,652,571
(i) Distribution receivable		
- Distribution receivable from Advantaged Care Ltd ATF Barden Lodge Trust	767,547	=
(j) Unsecured interest-free loans receivable from related entities		
-Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Barden Lodge Trust	1,484	1,484
-Sabata Developments Pty Ltd ATF The Land Ventures Trust	875,401	875,401
-Deedon Holdings Pty Ltd	3,270,000	1,995,000
-Melaleuca Ventures Pty Ltd ATF Blacktown Lands Trust - non permitted use	1,768,183	1,612,427
-Melaleuca Venture Pty Ltd ATF Melaleuca Trust - non permitted use	1,351,446	1,138,498
-Sugargum Holdings Pty Ltd ATF Sugargum Trust - non permitted use	5,737,664	3,388,763
(k) Unsecured interest-bearing loans receivable from related entities		
-Melaleuca Ventures Pty Ltd ATF Blacktown Lands Trust - permitted use	2,766,796	2,766,796
-Melaleuca Ventures Pty Ltd ATF Melaleuca Trust - permitted use	7,556,561	7,463,560
-Melaleuca Ventures Pty Ltd ATF Edensor Lands Trust - permitted use	8,364,565	8,076,937
-Sugargum Pty Ltd ATF Sugargum Trust - permitted use	23,600,836	25,949,987
(I) Unpaid present entitlements		
-UPE Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Bondi Waters Trust	2,931,860	2,931,860
-UPE Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Edensor Lands Trust	-	127,952
-UPE LJMMMD Investments Pty Ltd	3,630,651	2,398,572
-UPE Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Prestons Lodge Trust	1,972,078	1,972,078
-UPE Advantaged Care 4 Pty Ltd ATF Edensor Gardens Trust	694,679	566,727
-UPE Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Head Office Trust	17,844	-
(m) Interest free loan payable to related entities		
-Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Bondi Waters Trust	379,924	222,464
-Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Head Office Trust	4,170,622	1,877,755
-Advantaged Care Pty Ltd ATF Prestons Lodge Trust	614,331	434,331
-Advantaged Care 4 Pty Ltd ATF Edensor Gardens Trust	390,037	10,037

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### NOTE 17 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Trust's financial instruments consist mainly of accounts receivable and payable and resident bonds.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	222,765	112,817
Loan and other receivables	4	56,268,288	53,414,472
Total Financial Assets	_	56,491,053	53,527,289
	( <del></del>		
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	2,781,147	2,092,424
Borrowings	8	14,802,025	10,641,777
Total Financial Liabilities		17,583,172	12,734,201

#### **NOTE 18 TRUST DETAILS**

The registered office of the trust is:

Advantaged Care Pty Limited
As Trustee of the Georges Manor Trust (RACS ID 0822)
1/167 Edgecliff Road
Woollahra NSW 2025.

The principal place of business of the trust is:

Advantaged Care Pty Limited
As Trustee of the Georges Manor Trust (RACS ID 0822)
111 Bellevue Avenue
Georges Hall, NSW 2198.

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## **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

The directors of the trustee company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the Accountability Principles 2014 and
- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, including other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance of the trust for the year ended on that date.
- 2. In the director's opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director

Mr Laurence John Kresner

Dated this 31st

31st day of October 2022

Director

Mr Michael Kresner

Dated this 31st day of October 2022



# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO ADVANTAGED CARE PTY LIMITED AS TRUSTEE FOR THE GEORGES MANOR TRUST

# Report on the Audit of the Financial Report Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Advantaged Care Pty Limited as Trustee for the Georges Manor Trust which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the director's declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Advantaged Care Pty Limited as Trustee for the Georges Manor Trust as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

## **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 Statement section of our report. We are independent of the Entity 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, and we have 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 audit opinion.

## 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 Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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



# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO ADVANTAGED CARE PTY LIMITED AS TRUSTEE FOR THE GEORGES MANOR TRUST

## 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report 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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, and related disclosures made by management.
- 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 those charged with governance 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.



# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO ADVANTAGED CARE PTY LIMITED AS TRUSTEE FOR THE GEORGES MANOR TRUST

Name of Firm:

Goodwin Chivas + Co

Goodwin Chivas & Co Chartered Accountants

Name of Partner:

Wayne Pobje (Registered Company Auditor 319517)

Address:

Suite 401, 29-31 Solent Circuit, Norwest NSW 2153

Dated this 31st day of October 2022