FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30th JUNE 2022

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS' DECLARATION

The Directors being the responsible persons, declare that in their opinion:

(a) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
(b) the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and comply with Australia Accounting Standards applicable to the entity; and
(c) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered entity as at 30 June 2022 and its performance for the year ended on that date.

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

Keith Bryant - Chair

Peter Kingston - Treasurer

Dated 27th September 2022

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Revenues	2	1,119,180	384,638
Consultancy Expenses		(440,732)	(30,250)
Employment Service Expenses		(295,689)	(188,173)
Operating Expenses	3	(150,850)	(87,042)
CURRENT YEAR SURPLUS		231,909	79,173
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		231,909	79,173

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30th JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	1,256,611	495,469
Accounts Receivables and Other Debtors	5	115,016	78,909
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,371,627	574,378
Non Current Assets			
Furniture and Equipment	6	6,946	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		6,946	-
TOTAL ASSETS		1,378,573	574,378
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		61,771	2,152
Other Creditors	7	36,384	22,119
Contract Liability	8	812,735	318,932
Provisions	9	4,599	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		915,489	343,203
TOTAL LIABILITIES		915,489	343,203
NET ASSETS		463,084	231,175
Equity			
Retained Surplus		463,084	231,175
TOTAL EQUITY		463,084	231,175

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 2022

	Retained Surplus $	Total $
Balance 1st July 2020	152,002	152,002
Surplus attributable to Entity 2021	79,173	79,173
Balance 30th June 2021	231,175	231,175
Surplus attributable to Entity 2022	231,909	231,909
Balance 30th June 2022	463,084	463,084

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

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

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Donation, grants and conference income received		1,595,057	651,507
Accreditation, subscription and other receipts		29,998	53,347
Interest received		798	360
Payments to suppliers and employee service provider		(857,205)	(348,156)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	10	768,648	357,058
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for Plant and Equipment		(7,506)	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(7,506)	-
Net Increase in Cash		761,142	357,058
Cash at bank (start of year)		495,469	138,411
Cash at bank (end of year)	4	1,256,611	495,469

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements cover Foyer Foundation Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Foyer Foundation Limited is a company limited by guarantee. The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users who are dependent on its general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies disclosed below and disclosure requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors of the company at the time of signing the Responsible Persons' Declaration.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

a. Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Foyer Foundation Limited is to assist all young Australians experiencing disadvantage have a pathway to education training and employment that is founded on access to stable and secure housing.

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

b. Taxation

The Company is a tax exempt body under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 and therefore does not account for income tax.

c. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

d. Revenue recognition

When the entity received operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity: – identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant – recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement – recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations. Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

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

Revenue from the rendering of a service or provision of goods is recognised upon the delivery of the service or goods to the member or customer and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

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

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

e. 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 Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables 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 net 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.

f. Equipment and Furniture

Equipment and furniture are included in the accounts at cost, less accumulated Depreciation and any impairment losses, as specified. Any gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the proceeds of disposal, and is included in determining the financial results of the entity in the year of disposal.

Equipment and Furniture that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a reducing balance basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the improvements.
The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Furniture and Equipment	20-50%

The assets' carrying values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(k) for details of impairment.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

g. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid (including payroll on costs) when the liability is settled.

The company commences to accrue for Long Service Leave after an eligible employee has completed five years of continuous service and is not covered by the Long Service Benefits Portability Regulations. The entity's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of accounts payable and other payables in the statement of financial position. Contributions are made by the association for employee's superannuation and are charged as an expense when incurred.

h. Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(k) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

i. Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

j. 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 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 presented.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

k. Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Directors review the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indicator 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 of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

l. Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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 at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

m. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction 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 immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in paragraph 63 of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers.*

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense to profit or loss over the relevant period.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- The business model for managing financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Entity no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The Entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Entity uses the simplified approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*:

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to trade receivables.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

n. **Economic Dependence**

The company is dependent on donations and grants for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe that donors will not continue to support the company.

o. **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements 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 Company.

Key Judgements

Performance obligations under AASB15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. The Directors exercise judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/-type, cost/-value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

p. **New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity**

There were no new Accounting Standards or Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) which were mandatory for the current reporting period that were applicable to the entity.

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

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

	2022 $	2021 $
2 Revenue		
Operating Activities		
Donation and grants income	1,087,684	330,931
Accreditation	21,398	28,000
Service Subscriptions	8,600	6,827
Interest	798	360
Government Assistance (a)	-	18,520
Other Income	700	-
	1,119,180	384,638
(a) Significant revenue item:		
Government assistance:		
During the prior year the entity received Federal Government assistance in the form of Jobkeeper to navigate the Challenges of COVID19.	-	18,520
3 SURPLUS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
a) Surplus from Ordinary Activities has been Determined after:		
Expenses:		
Auditors Remuneration – Audit	8,000	5,000
The auditors do not receive any other benefit.		
Accreditation Expense	12,556	24,076
4 CASH		
Bendigo Debit Account	251	2,495
Bendigo Savings Account	332,999	406,762
Bendigo Statement Account	81,464	86,212
Gamechanger SIB Account	121,089	-
Strategic Growth Account	720,808	-
	1,256,611	495,469

FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED

ABN: 88 131 102 219

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

		2022 $	2021 $
5.	**ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS**		
	Accounts Receivable	-	12,870
	Sundry Receivables	-	36,434
	Prepayments	115,016	29,605
		115,016	78,909
6.	**FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT**		
	Office furniture and equipment	7,506	-
	Accumulated depreciation	(560)	-
		6,946	-
7.	**OTHER CREDITORS**		
	GST Liability	(10,473)	16,443
	Accruals	46,857	5,676
		36,384	22,119
8.	**CONTRACT LIABILITY**		
	Unexpired Grants and Donation Income	732,464	281,137
	Prepaid conference income	80,271	37,795
		812,735	318,932

If grants, donations or other income items are enforceable and have sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15 the amount received at that point in time, is recognised as a contract liability until the performance obligations have been satisfied.

9.	**PROVISIONS**		
	Current		
	Annual Leave	4,599	-
		4,599	-

10. OPERATING SURPLUS IS RECONCILED TO CASH FROM OPERATIONS AS FOLLOWS:

	2022 $	2021 $
Operating Surplus	231,909	79,173
Depreciation	560	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Receivables	12,870	(32,290)
(increase) / Decrease in Prepayments	(48,977)	(29,605)
Increase / (Decrease) in Creditors and other Accruals	73,884	23,348
Increase / (Decrease) in Income in Advance	493,803	316,432
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	4,599	-
Cash Flow inflow from Operating Activities	768,648	357,058

11. CONTINGENCIES

There are no known contingent assets or liabilities as at 30th June 2022.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant events that require to be disclosed as at 30th June 2022.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A philanthropic services company of which the Chair of the Board of the Foyer Foundation, Mr Keith Bryant, is an employee, charged consultancy fees in the year to June 2022 of $70,829 (excluding GST). These fees were for a particular consultancy role relating to a Project funded by the Paul Ramsay Foundation. The work to be conducted by the philanthropic services company is for a defined period. The arrangement began in September 2021 and will end on November 30, 2022. This work and the fees attached to it do not relate to the role Mr Bryant has had as an office bearer, Director and Chair of the Board of the Foyer Foundation. The fees paid were subject to a separate contract and the amount paid was determined by a specially convened sub-committee of the Board of which Mr Bryant took no part. The fees paid were benchmarked against other comparable services. The roles of Director and Office Bearer at the Foyer Foundation have always been and are expected to remain unpaid roles. Mr Bryant has been a Director of the Foyer Foundation since February 2013 and Chair of the Board since July 2017

14. MEMBER'S 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 $100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligation of the entity. As at 30 June 2022, the number of members was 15.

15. COMPANY DETAIL

The registered office of the company is;
68 Oxford Street,
Collingwood, Victoria 3066

McBain
McCartin & Co

Chartered Accountants
Audit & Assurance Services

PO Box 82 Balwyn
Victoria, Australia 3103
ABN 26 028 714 960

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
FOYER FOUNDATION LIMITED
ABN: 88 131 102 219

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report
Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Foyer Foundation Limited (the registered entity), which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information and the responsible persons' declaration.

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial positions as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission 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 registered entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of ACNC Act and 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.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The responsible persons are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the registered entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the registered entity's financial reporting responsibilities under the *ACNC Act*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Responsible Persons for the Financial Report

The responsible persons of the registered entity 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 responsible persons 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 responsible persons are responsible for assessing the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible persons either intend to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible persons.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible persons' 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 registered 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 registered entity 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 audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity or business activities within the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the responsible persons 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.

McBain McCartin & Co.

McBain McCartin & Co
Chartered Accountants

Simon Aukstin (CA)
Partner

123 Whitehorse Road,
Balwyn VIC 3103

Dated this 27th day of September 2022