

InLife Independent Living Limited

ABN 92 606 740 836

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

InLife Independent Living Limited

ABN 92 606 740 836

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InLife Independent Living Limited

ABN 92 606 740 836

Directors' Report

30 June 2022

The directors present their report together with the financial report of InLife Independent Living Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Ms. Wendy Brooks	Chairperson	Appointed 29 June 2015
Mr. David Clarke	CEO	Appointed 29 June 2015
Mr. Anthony Vlavianos	Director	Appointed 9 February 2017
Dr. George Taleporos	Director	Appointed 28 July 2020
Ms. Michelle Dixon	Director	Appointed 1 September 2020
Dr. Sarah Leach	Director	Appointed 19 August 2021
Mr. Esan Tabrizi	Director	Appointed 16 June 2022

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

Principal activities

InLife Independent Living was founded on 29 June 2015 as a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee. The company's mission is to provide high quality, reliable and hassle-free personal care and support services to people with disability, and to help connect them to services, opportunities and communities that enhance their lives.

There were no significant changes in the nature of InLife Independent Living Limited 's principal activities during the financial year.

Financial position and operating results for the year

For the year ending 30 June 2022, the Company had revenue and other income of \$36,701,230 (2021: \$23,130,700) and a surplus of \$1,014,743 (2021: \$817,598). The financial position as of 30 June 2022 is net assets of \$3,727,360 (2021: \$2,712,617).

Key activities

Key activities in this financial year included:

- Continued growth in the number of clients we support and support worker team members we employ, with year-on-year revenue increasing by 58%
- Continued expansion of our core management team from 50 to 73 employees, with a focus on maintaining low caseloads in our client service team and developing our organisational transformation team to deliver operating system and process improvements to support ongoing growth
- Received 98% positive score in a regular NDIS quality audit across 138 performance indicators (3 minor non-conformances)
- Delivered key foundational projects, primarily a bespoke data lake and platform, which will be used to launch strategic objectives in communications and learning & development in FY23

InLife Independent Living Limited

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Directors' Report

30 June 2022

Key activities (continued)

- Opened our custom-built Geelong office to help drive continued growth in the local region and provide a place for our clients and assistants to meet face to face with our client service team

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Events after the reporting date

In the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, the Company has changed company secretary consultants to undertake all secretariat roles of the board, with Kaylene Dawson commencing on 22 July 2022, with the incumbent, Belinda Donaldson, stepping down from the duties of Company Secretary on 22 July 2022. The registered office was also changed to Level 22 120 Spencer Street Melbourne VIC 3000.

No other item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years, has arisen.

Likely developments

The Company will continue to focus on growing our client base for personal care and support services while maintaining industry quality standards.

Members' guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the liability of each member (during the time or within one year afterwards) is limited to \$10.00.

Proceedings on behalf of company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Indemnification

The Company has agreed to indemnify the directors of the Company against all liabilities to another person that may arise from their position in their Company to the extent permitted by the law.

Insurance premiums

During the financial year, the Company paid premiums to insure directors and officers of the Company against certain liabilities. The contract prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liabilities and the amount of premium paid.

InLife Independent Living Limited

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Directors' Report

30 June 2022

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 12 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		Finance, Audit and Risk Management		Nominations & Remuneration	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Ms. Wendy Brooks	7	6	-	-	2	2
Mr. David Clarke (a)	7	7	-	-	-	-
Mr. Anthony Vlavianos	7	7	3	3	-	-
Dr. George Taleporos (b)	7	6	3	1	-	-
Ms. Michelle Dixon	7	7	-	-	2	2
Dr. Sarah Leach	6	5	3	3	-	-
Mr. Esan Tabrizi (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-

- a) David Clarke in his role as CEO also attended 3 Finance, Audit and Risk Management committee meetings and 2 Nominations & Remuneration committee meetings.
- b) Dr George Taleporos resigned from the Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee on the 4th August 2022 and was replaced by incoming board member Esan Tabrizi.

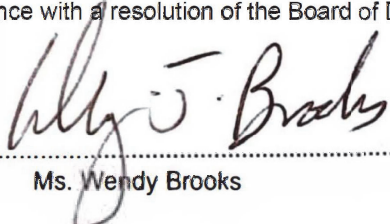
Lead auditor's independence declaration

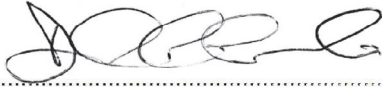
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section subdivision 60-C section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* is set out on page 4.

Registered Office

InLife Independent Living Limited
Level 22, 120 Spencer Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Chairperson: 
 Ms. Wendy Brooks

Director: 
 Mr. David Clarke

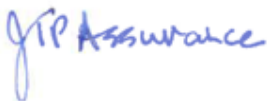
Dated this24th..... day ofOctober..... 2022

**INLIFE INDEPENDENT LIVING LIMITED
ABN 92 606 740 836**

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE
AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012
TO THE DIRECTORS OF INLIFE INDEPENDENT LIVING LIMITED**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the period ended 30 June 2022 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



JTP ASSURANCE
Chartered Accountants



WAYNE TARRANT
Partner

Signed at Melbourne this 24th day of October 2022

InLife Independent Living Limited

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Statement of Surplus and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	35,479,290	23,079,842
Other income	4	1,221,940	50,858
Total revenue and other income		<u>36,701,230</u>	23,130,700
Direct client support		(25,789,753)	(16,272,537)
Administration expenses		(4,477,896)	(2,746,780)
Service coordination		(3,932,636)	(2,528,707)
Depreciation expenses	5	(694,045)	(376,531)
Marketing and promotion		(646,733)	(321,875)
Occupancy costs		(129,720)	(53,712)
Finance costs		(15,704)	(12,960)
Surplus before income tax		1,014,743	817,598
Income tax expense	2(b)	-	-
Surplus for the year		<u>1,014,743</u>	817,598
Other comprehensive surplus for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		<u>1,014,743</u>	817,598
Total comprehensive surplus attributable to members of the Entity		<u>1,014,743</u>	817,598

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

InLife Independent Living Limited

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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,520,096	2,269,456
Trade and other receivables	7	2,865,612	1,817,764
Other assets	8	213,436	138,870
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5,599,144	4,226,090
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	540,857	378,437
Intangible assets	10	244,957	-
Right-of-use assets	12	402,500	910,208
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,188,314	1,288,645
TOTAL ASSETS		6,787,458	5,514,735
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	350,813	257,081
Lease liabilities	12	103,975	501,136
Provisions	13	607,002	368,680
Employee obligations	14	1,606,151	1,160,783
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,667,941	2,287,680
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	12	308,453	412,428
Provisions	13	83,704	102,010
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		392,157	514,438
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,060,098	2,802,118
NET ASSETS		3,727,360	2,712,617
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		3,727,360	2,712,617
TOTAL EQUITY		3,727,360	2,712,617

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

	Retained Surplus
	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	1,895,019
Surplus for the year	<u>817,598</u>
Balance at 30 June 2021	2,712,617
Surplus for the year	<u>1,014,743</u>
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u><u>3,727,360</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

InLife Independent Living Limited

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Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from customers	35,502,395	22,240,471
Receipt of grant	150,000	-
Receipt for COVID-19 stimulus	-	50,000
Payments to suppliers and employees	(34,133,752)	(21,128,680)
Interest received	-	785
Interest paid	(15,716)	(12,960)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16 <u>1,502,927</u>	<u>1,149,616</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	-	650
Payment for intangible assets	(273,395)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(477,756)	(294,322)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(751,151)</u>	<u>(293,672)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Payment of lease liabilities	(501,136)	(318,527)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(501,136)</u>	<u>(318,527)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held	250,640	537,417
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,269,456	1,732,039
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6 <u>2,520,096</u>	<u>2,269,456</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

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InLife Independent Living Limited

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on _____ by the directors of the Company.

1 Basis of Preparation

Special purpose financial report

In the Directors opinion the Company is not a reporting entity since there are unlikely to exist users of the financial statements who are not able to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to meet the reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefit of the transaction will flow to the Company and the specific criteria relating to the type of revenue, outlined below, has been met.

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

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

Services revenue

Revenue in relation to the delivery of services is recognised when the delivery of the services has been completed.

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

1. Identify the contract with the customer

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue and other income (continued)

2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability. None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Grant revenue

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

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

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Other income

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

(b) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. In addition, the Company is a rebateable employer for the purposes of section 65J of the Fringe Benefits Assessment Act 1986.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Goods and services tax (GST) (continued)

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

(d) 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 three months or less.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Other receivables are generally due for settlement within 14 days.

Collectability of receivables is revised on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is nothing excess of the recoverable amount of those assets. If impairment indicators exist, the recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of expected net cash flows which will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows are discounted to present values in determining the recovering amount.

Depreciation

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

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Useful life
Motor Vehicles	4 years
Office Equipment	2 - 15 years
Computer Equipment	2 - 5 years
Office Fit Out	5 years

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Intangible assets

Software and Website development

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software can include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

Research and development

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(h) Financial instruments

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

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

Classification

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

- amortised cost

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

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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

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

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

Trade receivables

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

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

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

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

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

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

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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

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

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

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

(j) Leases

InLife assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract.

InLife recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers).

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, as well variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, any amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, and any expected payments of penalties or dismantling costs on terminating the lease. The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value in similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

For all other leases (Short term and/or low value), InLife recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

(k) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 14 days of recognition.

(l) Employee benefits

Annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Employee benefits (continued)

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured, considering the probability of service, as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to 1 July 2019. Leave accrued for staff who fall under The Long Service Benefits Portability Act, along with staff who have reached the minimum 7 years of service requirement, have their leave recognised as current. The residual balance has been recognised as non-current to reflect the requirement of a minimum 7 years' service.

(m) Provisions

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 present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of surplus and other comprehensive income.

(n) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Company. The Board has elected not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AASBs requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. There are no critical accounting estimates and judgements as at 30 June 2022.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

4 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Personal care and support services	34,892,537	22,763,900
Client consumables recoveries	249,892	119,678
Transport cost recoveries	252,219	149,035
Financial plan management	84,642	47,229
	35,479,290	23,079,842

InLife Independent Living Limited

ABN 92 606 740 836

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

4 Revenue and Other Income (continued)

Other Income

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
NDIS Provider Support	1,070,953	-
Grants and donations	150,987	-
COVID-19 stimulus	-	50,000
Interest income	-	785
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	73
	<u>1,221,940</u>	<u>50,858</u>

5 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Employee benefit expenses	32,707,444	20,404,159
Depreciation expenses	694,045	376,531
Auditor's remuneration - audit	22,400	19,000
Auditor's remuneration - other services	3,000	3,000

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	2,520,096	2,269,456
	<u>2,520,096</u>	<u>2,269,456</u>

7 Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	1,529,893	1,540,460
Provision for doubtful debts	(135,094)	(25,247)
	<u>1,394,799</u>	<u>1,515,213</u>
GST receivable	68,953	61,026
Accrued revenue	1,401,860	241,525
	<u>2,865,612</u>	<u>1,817,764</u>

InLife Independent Living Limited

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

8 Other Assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Prepayments	100,555	24,020
Security deposit	112,881	114,850
	<u>213,436</u>	<u>138,870</u>

9 Property, plant and equipment

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Office Fit Out		
At cost	249,150	144,252
Accumulated depreciation	(52,453)	-
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	<u>196,697</u>	<u>144,252</u>
Motor vehicles		
At cost	35,000	-
Accumulated depreciation	(4,560)	-
Total motor vehicles	<u>30,440</u>	<u>-</u>
Office equipment		
At cost	122,291	74,550
Accumulated depreciation	(32,307)	(12,177)
Total office equipment	<u>89,984</u>	<u>62,373</u>
Computer equipment		
At cost	364,832	239,323
Accumulated depreciation	(141,096)	(67,511)
Total computer equipment	<u>223,736</u>	<u>171,812</u>
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>540,857</u>	<u>378,437</u>

InLife Independent Living Limited

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

10 Intangible Assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Computer software		
Cost	207,600	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(28,438)	-
Net carrying value	<u>179,162</u>	<u>-</u>
Website		
Cost	65,795	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	-
Net carrying value	<u>65,795</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Intangible assets	<u><u>244,957</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

11 Trade and Other Payables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Trade payables	215,323	145,398
Accrued expenses	123,647	110,447
Other payables	11,843	1,236
	<u>350,813</u>	<u>257,081</u>

12 Leases

Lease liabilities

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

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2022					
Lease liabilities	111,213	317,267	-	428,480	412,428
2021					
Lease liabilities	516,852	428,479	-	945,331	913,564

InLife Independent Living Limited

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

12 Leases (continued)

Statement of Surplus and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of surplus and other comprehensive income relating to leases where the Company is a lessee are shown below:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(15,716)	(12,939)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets:		
WeWork	(400,375)	(297,616)
Geelong	(107,333)	(26,833)
	<u>(523,424)</u>	<u>(337,388)</u>

Statement of Cash Flows

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Interest paid	(15,716)	(12,939)
Repayments of lease principal		
WeWork	(401,357)	(294,069)
Geelong	(99,779)	(24,459)
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>(516,852)</u>	<u>(331,467)</u>

Right-of-use asset

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Beginning balance	910,208	376,234
Additions	-	858,423
Depreciation	(507,708)	(324,449)
	<u>402,500</u>	<u>910,208</u>

13 Provisions

Current provisions

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Provision for annual leave	459,955	283,028
Provision for long service leave - current	147,047	85,652
	<u>607,002</u>	<u>368,680</u>

InLife Independent Living Limited

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

13 Provisions (continued)

Non-current provision

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Provision for long service leave - non current	83,704	102,010
	<u>83,704</u>	<u>102,010</u>

14 Employee Obligations

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Superannuation accrual	789,837	524,022
PAYG accrual	475,383	431,627
Salaries and wages accrual	340,931	205,134
	<u>1,606,151</u>	<u>1,160,783</u>

15 Commitments

Inlife is contracted to spend a further \$Nil (2021: \$96,168) on the fit out of commercial offices at 400 Pakington Street Newton. Total committed costs for the project are \$Nil as at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$240,420).

16 Cash Flow Information

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Surplus for the year	1,014,743	817,598
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation – right of use assets	507,708	324,449
- depreciation – property, plant and equipment	157,899	52,082
- amortisation – intangible assets	28,438	-
- net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(73)
- other non-cash items	157,437	(7,115)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- increase in trade and other receivables	(1,047,848)	(770,148)
- increase in other assets	(74,566)	(69,223)
- decrease in trade and other payables	93,732	(9,698)
- increase in provisions	220,016	222,738
- increase in employee benefits	445,368	589,006
Cashflows from operations	<u>1,502,927</u>	<u>1,149,616</u>

17 Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the liability of each member (during the time or within one year afterwards) is limited to \$10.00.

InLife Independent Living Limited

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

18 Related Party Transactions

Under clause 8.3 of the Company's Constitution, the Company may pay a member or officer for services they have provided at fair and reasonable rates, or rates more favourable to the Company, where the arrangement has the prior written approval of the Board, and the amount payable is not more than an amount that would be payable on reasonable commercial terms.

During the year Joanna Phipps, partner of David Clarke (CEO), continued to be employed into the role of Quality, Research and Policy Manager for which she was paid a total of \$133,872 (2021: \$124,578) and reimbursed \$823 (2021: \$1,542) for travel and general expenses. The employee was recruited in 2020 at arm's length, in line with InLife employment guidelines and constitution.

During the year Wendy Brooks, Chairperson, donated \$987 to the charity. The transaction was at arms length.

Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Compensation paid or payable to directors of the Company is as follows.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CEO compensation	300,951	251,053
Company Secretary compensation	37,867	19,360
Company Chairperson	22,000	18,766
Other Director Fees	46,791	25,397
Total employee benefits	<u>407,609</u>	<u>314,576</u>

CEO compensation includes all salaries and superannuation along with expense reimbursements.

There were no other related party transactions during the year to 30 June 2022.

19 Statutory Information

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

InLife Independent Living Limited
Level 22, 120 Spencer Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000

InLife Independent Living Limited

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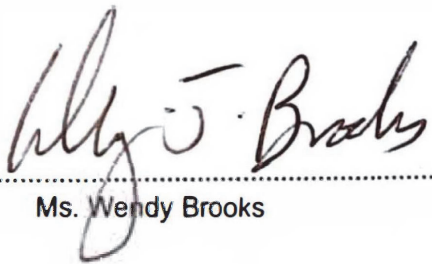
Directors' Declaration


The directors have determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that these special purpose financial statements should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 of the financial statements.

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 23, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* as stated in Note 1; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the year ended on that date and are in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 of the financial statements.
2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Chairperson: 
Ms. Wendy Brooks

Director 
Mr. David Clarke

Dated this 24th day of October 2022

INLIFE INDEPENDENT LIVING LIMITED
ABN 92 606 740 836**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INLIFE INDEPENDENT LIVING LIMITED****Report on the audit of the financial report****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, InLife Independent Living Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of surplus and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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.

In our opinion, the financial report of InLife Independent Living Limited is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act), including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in note 1, 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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 to assist the Company to meet the requirements of division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is intended solely for the Company and its members and should not be used by parties other than the Company and its members. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company'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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the needs of the members. The Directors' responsibility also includes 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, directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

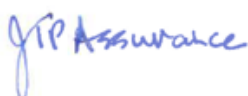
The directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users taken on the basis of the 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. Further information about our responsibilities can be found at <http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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



JTP Assurance
Chartered Accountants



WAYNE TARRANT
Partner

Signed at Melbourne this 29th day of October 2022

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