

# **Launch Housing Limited**

**ABN:** 20 605 113 595

# **Financial report**

For the year ended 30 June 2022

### **Pitcher Partners**

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### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Launch Housing Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022 and auditor's report thereon.

#### **Directors names**

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

Neil Chatfield (Resigned 27 October 2022)

Megan Fletcher

Natasha French

Carolyn Gale

Jillian Riseley

Joel Simmonds

Ron Wakefield

Diane White

Pam White

Katharine Williams

Adam Zaccaria

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

### **Company Objectives and Strategy**

Launch Housing aims to engage the community in making Melbourne a world leading city in ending homelessness.

Through direct service delivery and with strong partner and community engagement, we work to scale up interventions that work to prevent homelessness, to build and deliver housing solutions others won't, and to apply the best global ideas for uniquely Melbourne solutions.

There is no one pathway into or out of homelessness. We know it is caused by combination of trauma, unaffordable housing and inadequate income support, but solutions do exist.

Stopping people becoming homeless by engaging with firsttoknow agencies to develop programs to prevent homelessness and then getting people housed by increasing the supply of safe affordable housing, owned or managed by Launch Housing, forms part of the solution. Keeping people housed by extending the range of programs that sustain tenancies and prevent eviction, as well as access to education, employment and community participation is also part of the solution. But none of this is enough.

Challenging stigma and changing attitudes that some level of homelessness is inevitable, must feature, because this stubbornly persistent view prevents evidencebased policy making from succeeding. A social

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## **Company Objectives and Strategy (Continued)**

movement for change that envisions a city and state without homelessness is also necessary. A hyperlocal zero homelessness initiative is complementary to and part of our direct service delivery outlook, to have Melbourne be a world leading city in ending homelessness.

We strive for a healthy performance culture where risk and financial health is managed, so that strategy attainment replaces business as usual as the key marker of success.

The values that drive all of our work are empowerment, fresh thinking, agility, leadership and courage.

### **Principal activities**

Launch Housing brings a long history of providing services to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

Launch Housing and its predecessor organisations have over 60 years' experience working to minimise harm and enliven rights for people without a safe place to live across multiple sites and local government areas from Whittlesea in the north to Greater Dandenong in the southeast of Melbourne.

We provide housing and support services to individuals, couples and families. Our services include streetbased outreach, crisis accommodation, shortterm and longterm supportive housing, and assistance to access or retain private rental accommodation.

We provide services to very young children and youth in education, to people who have experienced family violence, and facilitate client access to financial entitlements and a range of health services.

In 2021/22, Launch Housing continued to face the challenges of the COVID19 pandemic adapting our support services and operations throughout the year, to align to health risks and restrictions on movement, that intensified and eased on various occasions throughout the year.

COVID19 safe plans were adapted as vaccination rates increased and large numbers of people were once again moved into and out of emergency hotel accommodation, as health threats changed.

A COVID-19 Isolation and Recovery Facility (CIRF) was decommissioned then recommissioned before converting into a Better Health and Homelessness program (BHHP) offering respite for people who would otherwise make use of hospital facilities.

The Cornelia program was introduced offering pregnant women and their babies a safe place to live and pre and post birth support, in a philanthropically funded partnership between Launch Housing, the Royal Women's Hospital and Housing First, that was supported by the State Government.

Private rental assistance programs were also extended, alongside rent and eviction moratoriums imposed by government, to reduce the risk of people entering homelessness.

The From Homelessness to a Home (H2H) was operationalised in conjunction with multidisciplinary service partners. Housing and intensive wrap around supports were provided to 420 households who had been entrenched in homelessness in a mix of 210 privately owned and head leased properties and 210 Director of Housing owned properties.

A number of tenders were submitted to the Big Build for consideration of funding new social housing including to the Mental Health Supported Housing round, to which we await results.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## **Principal activities (Continued)**

The Bellfield project that will deliver 58 social housing units on City of Banyule owned land moved into construction and a 20 June 2020 inspection of the long awaited Families Supportive Housing project (now known as Viv's Place) resulted in a certificate of occupancy being granted on 8 July 2022 with 60 women and 130 children slated to move in before the end of the calendar year.

We continued to see incredible resilience from staff, clients and the community but we also saw the impacts of fatigue. Despite obvious fatigue in the community our engagement activities, fundraising results and social enterprise real estate business held steady.

Participation in our second 'Roughin it Challenge' was down but participant experiences were good and we will convert this event to an evergreen or 'always available' opportunity for families and workplaces to take the challenge and learn more about the experience of homelessness.

Spatial research undertaken by staff with Swinburne University and the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute described where and how many people are at risk of homelessness and our inaugural Impact Report was published, using a set of 10 measures aligned to Our Strategy 2020-24, to illustrate what is working in helping us achieve our mission.

Launch Housing Board membership held steady in 2021-22 but has subsequently been effected by the resignation of the inaugural Chair, Neil Chatfield, who has stepped down after 15 years service including seven as chair of Launch Housing and seven as Chair of one of its two predecessor organisations.

As at 30 June 2022, Launch Housing had 11 Directors; seven women and four men.

### Information on directors

Appointed

information on an ectors	
Neil Chatfield	Director
Qualifications	Master of Business in Finance and Accounting; Post Graduate Diplomas in Information Technology and Accounting, Fellow of the CPA Australia (FCPA), Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (FAICD).
Experience	Experienced Public Company executive and Non-Executive Director. Chairman of Costa Group Holdings since June 2015 and Non Executive Director since 2011; and Chairman of Aristocratic Leisure Ltd since February 2019 after serving as a Non-Executive Director since 2018 both ASX listed companies. Previous: Chairman of Seek Limited (2012 18) and Non-Executive Director (2005 2012); Non-Executive Director and Chairman of Virgin Australia Holdings Ltd (2007 2015); Non-Executive Director of NYSE Listed Iron Mountain Incorporated (2016 2017); Recall Holdings Ltd (2013 2016); Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of Toll Holdings Ltd for over 10 years; and Non-Executive Director of Transurban Group from 2009 to 21 October 2021. Non-Executive Director HomeGround Services from 2007 to 2015, appointed Chair 2008.
Special responsibilities	Chair, Board of Directors, Member of Governance & Engagement Committee.

1 July 2015 (Resigned 27 October 2022)

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### Information on directors (Continued)

Megan Fletcher Director

Qualifications Bachelor of Business (Communication), Grad Dip. Communication (part),

Diploma Management, Victoria University.

Experience Independent consultant.

Previous: Group Executive Corporate Affairs, Nufarm Limited, Non-Executive Director Hanover Welfare Services from 2012 to 2015.

Special responsibilities Member of Governance & Engagement Committee

Appointed 1 July 2015

Natasha French Director

Qualifications Diploma, Property Investment & Finance; Graduate Australian Institute of

Company Directors (GAICD); Bachelor of Property - The University of

Auckland

Experience Senior Property Development, Investment & Management Executive with

extensive experience over 18 years in the property industry. Currently Investment Director Development at Australian Super, and Industrial, Infrastructure, & Logistic Committee member for the Property Council of

Australia (Victorian Division).

Previous: senior roles at Deloitte Real Estate Advisory, CBRE, Microsoft, Lend Lease and APP Corporation. Non Executive Director Co operation Housing – 2014 – 2017, Committee Member for Property Council of

Australia (PCA) 2009 – 2012 & 2015 – 2017

Special responsibilities Member Property Committee

Appointed 1 January 2021

Carolyn Gale Director

Qualifications Master of Business Administration; Certificate of Public Sector

Management; Graduate Diploma in Urban Research and Policy; Bachelor of Arts (Honours Political Science); Graduate Australian Institute of

Company Directors (GAICD).

Experience CEO Coroners Court of Victoria; Deputy Secretary, Service Strategy

Reform, Department of Justice and Regulation; Executive Director Department of Justice and Regulation; Director Department of Human

Services.

Previous: Non-Executive Director HomeGround Services from 2013 to

2015.

Appointed 1 July 2015

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### Information on directors (Continued)

Jillian Riseley Director

Qualifications Masters of Studies in Sustainability Leadership (University of Cambridge);

Graduate Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD); Executive Business (AGSM); Bachelor of Arts, Public Relations, RMIT University.

Experience CEO of the Metropolitan Waste and Resource Recovery Group.

Previous: Board Director roles include Royal Botanic Gardens (Victoria); Australian Council of Social Service; Responsible Entity Partners; Thin Green Line Foundation and Streatsmart; as well as corporate leadership

roles in public affairs and sustainability.

Special responsibilities Chair of Property Committee

Appointed 18 May 2016

Joel Simmonds Director

Qualifications Bachelor of Commerce, Accounting and Finance, Deakin University;

Member, Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia.

Experience Partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), with over 16 years'

experience, including two years working in the United States, specialising

in providing assurance and advisory services.

Special responsibilities Chair Audit, Finance & Risk Committee

Appointed 1 February 2021

Ron Wakefield Director

Qualifications BE(Hon 1) in Civil Engineering, University of New South Wales (UNSW);

Master of Science (MSE) in Civil Engineering and Operations Research, Princeton University; PhD in Civil Engineering, UNSW; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (MASCE); Member of the Institution of Engineers Australia (MIEAust), CPEng NER, Fellow of the Royal Institution

of Chartered Surveyors (FRICS).

Experience Professor of Construction and Dean, School of Property, Construction and

Project Management and Associate Deputy Vice Chancellor, College of Design and Social Context Portfolio RMIT University Melbourne, Australia.

Previous: Non-Executive Director Hanover Welfare Services from 2009 to 2015; Building Practitioners Board Victoria (Member 2007 2015, Co opted

member 2015 2017).

Current: Chair, Board of Directors Tract Consulting; Director, Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre; Director and Vice President,

International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and

Construction (CIB); Director JJR Consulting.

Special responsibilities Member of Property Committee

Appointed 1 July 2015

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### Information on directors (Continued)

**Diane White** Director

Qualifications Bachelor of Laws (LLB), Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand;

Bachelor of Arts (International Relations and English Literature), Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand, and Uppsala University, Sweden; Admitted as a Barrister and Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand

Experience Currently Director, Infrastructure Advisory, Strategy & Transactions at

Ernst & Young (EY).

Previous: Associate Director, Infrastructure Advisory, Strategy & Transactions and Oceania Gender Network Leader, at EY; Government secondments as Executive and Project Director at Department of Health & Human Services and Family Safety Victoria; Principal Advisor at Victorian Equal Opportunity & Human Rights Commission; Senior Policy & Executive Officer, and Project Manager Independent Mental Health Advocacy,

Victoria Legal Aid.

Special responsibilities Member Governance & Engagement Committee, Member Audit, Finance

& Risk Committee.

Appointed 1 July 2020

Pam White Director

Qualifications B.Arts (B.A Honours), Politics and History (Monash University) Graduate

AICD.

Experience Consultant - Theory Systems (Human Services & Public Sector

Governance). Non-Executive Director of CFA and Chair the Registration

and Qualifications Authority.

Previous: Non-Executive Director Hanover Welfare Services from 2014 to

2015.

Appointed 1 July 2015

The Hon. Katharine Williams Director

Qualifications LLB (Hons) LLM, University of Melbourne.

Experience Former Justice Supreme Court of Victoria, Judge County Court of Victoria,

President Victorian Forensic Leave Panel, Barrister at Victorian Bar, Member of Law Faculties of Melbourne and Monash Universities and Solicitor. Currently Director of St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research;

President of Court Network.

Previous: Non Executive Director of Over 50s Building Society Ltd and

Barristers Chambers Ltd.

Special responsibilities Chair Governance & Engagement Committee.

Appointed 2 August 2016

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### Information on directors (Continued)

Adam Zaccaria Director

Qualifications Bachelor of Applied Economics, University of South Australia; Graduate

Certificate of Chartered Accounting Foundations, Deakin University; Global Executive MBA (candidate), University of Sydney; Graduate,

Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

Experience Currently Regional Business Bank Executive – Melbourne, National

Australia Bank (NAB).

Previous: Managing Partner, Private Bank, Ultra High Net Worth & Family Office, NAB, and various Executive and Senior Management positions in Private Banking, Corporate and Institutional, Strategy and Structured

Finance at NAB and Bendigo & Adelaide Bank.

Special responsibilities Member Audit, Finance & Risk Committee

Appointed 1 January 2021

# **Company Secretary**

The position was held by Arianne Broadbent from 3 February 2020 to 24 May 2022. Arianne holds a Master of Social Work, and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

The position was held by Harriet Simpson from 25 May 2022. Harriet holds a Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws from Monash University.

### **Meetings of directors**

Directors	Board m	neetings	Engag	ance & ement nittee	& F	Finance Risk nittee	Prop Comn	-
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Neil Chatfield	8	8	4	3	_	_	_	_
Megan Fletcher	8	8	4	4	_	-	-	_
Natasha French	8	7	-	_	_	-	6	5
Carolyn Gale	8	6	-	_	-	-	-	_
Jillian Riseley	8	7	-	-	-	-	6	6
Joel Simmonds	8	6	-	_	9	9	-	_
Ron Wakefield	8	4	-	-	-	-	6	5
Diane White	8	8	4	4	9	8	-	-
Pam White	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	_
Katherine Williams	8	7	4	4	-	-	-	-
Adam Zaccaria	8	7	-	-	9	9	-	-

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### **Financial Result**

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, Launch Housing delivered an Operating Surplus (excluding capital grants and unrealised loss on investment) of \$0.7 million (2021: \$1.4 million) and a Total comprehensive income for the year, of \$24.2 million (2021: \$7.0 million).

During the year ended 30 June 2022, significant additional activity as been undertaken as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Funding in relation to this activity has been recognised as revenue per below:

COVID-19 Related Revenue Impact	<b>202</b> 2	2021	2020
	\$	\$	\$
Homelessness to Homes Program	14,335,251	2,460,542	-
Emergency Accommodation	13,134,806	19,719,643	6,413,156
Hotels Health Emergency Response	-	2,571,123	-
Sumner House COVID Facility	1,799,606	1,886,333	350,043
Working for Victoria - workforce provision	95,345	1,076,082	-
COVID Operating Fund	-	1,153,961	_
	29,365,008	28,867,684	6,763,199

Launch Housing is dependent on grant funding which comes from the State and Federal Governments and local sources, for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. Changes to Government policy at any level can have a direct impact on service delivery. Based on funding agreements in place at the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe the funding will not be continued to support Launch Housing.

### Limit of liability

The entity is a Company limited by guarantee incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and does not have share capital. If the Company is wound up, the Constitution states that current members, and any persons whom were members within the last 12 months immediately prior, are required to contribute an amount determined by the Company, but not exceeding \$10 each, to meet the outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2022 the number of members was 11.

#### Significant changes in state of affairs

Since the declaration by the World Health Organisation on 11 March 2020, of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic, there has been a significant impact on local and global economies. The pandemic has had an impact on the scale and operations of the Company and will continue to have an impact on the financial performance of the Company into the future.

Other than those matters discussed above, there were no significant changes in the company's state of affairs that occurred during the financial year, other than those referred to elsewhere in this report.

#### After balance date events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

# **Auditor's independence declaration**

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

Signed on behalf of the board of directors.

Director: \_\_

Adam Zaccaria

Director: \_

Joel Simmonds

Dated this 9th day of December 2022



# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF LAUNCH HOUSING LIMITED

In relation to the independent audit for the year ended 30 June 2022, to the best of my knowledge and belief there have been no contraventions of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards).

K L BYRNE

PITCHER PARTNERS

Petcher Parties

Partner

Melbourne

Date: 9 December 2022

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

	Note	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Revenue and other income			
Operational revenue	3	89,435,085	81,983,273
Other income	3	1,242,865	7,771,793
	J	90,677,950	89,755,066
Less: expenses			
Client costs		(20,405,461)	(24,321,862)
Consultancy and other professional fees		(1,813,830)	(2,001,361)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(7,770,069)	(4,257,854)
Employee benefits expense	5	(40,441,435)	(38,322,141)
Finance costs	5	(421,457)	(451,925)
Impairment loss on revaluation		-	(3,997,589)
Marketing and fundraising expenses		(527,755)	(610,729)
Motor vehicle and travel expenses		(329,639)	(306,161)
Office and property costs		(7,619,245)	(6,316,441)
Operating lease expenses		(1,436,891)	(75,298)
Other staff costs		(1,129,462)	(654,286)
Payments to other agencies		(6,420,568)	(4,652,779)
Other expenses		(1,679,780)	(2,380,869)
		(89,995,592)	(88,349,295)
Government and philanthropic capital grant income	4	24,367,687	4,963,191
Net gain / (loss) from investments at fair value through profit and			
loss	17(a)	(819,060)	975,363
Net Surplus		24,230,985	7,344,325
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Change in fair value of assets - asset revaluation reserve			(316,368)
Other comprehensive income for the year			(316,368)
Total comprehensive income		24,230,985	7,027,957

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022	2021 \$
		\$	<b>&gt;</b>
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	43,209,635	45,170,370
Receivables	7	1,750,212	1,203,937
Other assets	8	2,831,301	2,545,050
Total current assets		47,791,148	48,919,357
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	9	7,061,228	7,491,623
Intangible assets	10	1,110,816	1,503,101
Property, plant and equipment	11	79,578,669	61,541,247
Lease assets	12	2,863,704	7,202,629
Total non-current assets		90,614,417	77,738,600
Total assets		138,405,565	126,657,957
Current liabilities			
Payables	13	9,447,316	7,681,449
Lease liabilities	12	848,113	3,296,961
Borrowings	14	4,340,433	4,191,796
Provisions	15	4,179,917	4,210,600
Other liabilities	16	29,229,911	38,922,624
Total current liabilities		48,045,690	58,303,430
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	569,062	2,210,967
Borrowings	14	-	556,677
Provisions	15	512,603	539,657
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,081,665</u>	3,307,301
Total liabilities		49,127,355	61,610,731
Net assets		89,278,210	65,047,226
Equity			
Reserves	17	67,665,765	44,582,185
Accumulated surplus	18	21,612,445	20,465,041
Total equity		89,278,210	65,047,226

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

	Reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance as at 1 July 2020	43,692,833	14,326,436	58,019,269
Surplus for the year Change in fair value of financial assets - Asset revaluation	-	7,344,325	7,344,325
reserve	(316,368)		(316,368)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(316,368)	7,344,325	7,027,957
Transfers in / (out)	1,940,966	(1,205,720)	735,246
Transfers out - depreciation released on properties	<u>(735,246</u> )	<del>_</del>	<u>(735,246</u> )
Balance as at 30 June 2021	44,582,185	20,465,041	65,047,226
Balance as at 1 July 2021	44,582,185	20,465,041	65,047,226
Surplus for the year	<u> </u>	24,230,985	24,230,985
Total comprehensive income for the year		24,230,985	24,230,985
Transfers in / (out)	23,802,440	(23,083,581)	718,859
Transfers out - depreciation released on properties	<u>(718,860</u> )		<u>(718,860</u> )
Balance as at 30 June 2022	67,665,765	21,612,445	89,278,210

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

Note	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Receipts from operations	115,763,514	130,739,835
Payments to suppliers and employees	(91,883,393)	(88,622,362)
Interest received	129,616	88,715
Finance costs	(380,396)	(451,925)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,629,341	41,754,263
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	25,993
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(20,237,661)	(9,473,161)
Payment for intangibles	(32,103)	(360,590)
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,269,764)	(9,807,758)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Principal portion of lease payments	(5,320,312)	(4,283,222)
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,320,312)	(4,283,222)
Description of each		
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at beginning of the financial year	45,170,370	17,507,087
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	(1,960,735)	<u>27,663,283</u>
Cash at end of financial year	43,209,635	45,170,370

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

#### **NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

This financial report is the first financial report of the company prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures. The prior year financial report was prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. The transition from the previous financial reporting framework to Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures has not affected the company's reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The financial report covers Launch Housing Limited as an individual entity. Launch Housing Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Launch Housing Limited is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

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

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

### (a) Basis of preparation of the financial report

Historical Cost Convention

The financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluations to fair value for certain classes of assets and liabilities as described in the accounting policies.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Since the declaration by the World Health Organisation on 11 March 2020, of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic, there has been a significant impact on local and global economies. The pandemic has had an impact on the scale and operations of the Company and will continue to have an impact on the financial performance of the Company into the future.

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (b) Revenue and other income

The company derives revenue from delivery of homeless support programs and provision of rental accommodation. Revenue is recognised as, or when, goods or services are transferred to the customer, and is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services.

### Revenue from provision of services

Revenue from the provision of services comprises revenue derived from delivery of homeless support programs. These services are provided under contractual arrangements that contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised over time, as performance obligations are satisfied, based on either costs incurred or service hours performed, consistent with the manner in which services are provided.

#### Client contributions

Fees charged for care or services provided to clients are recognised when the service is provided.

### Interest income

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

#### Rental and other revenue

Rental and other revenue is measured as, or when, goods or services are transferred, and is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration in which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services.

#### Dividends

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### (c) Income arising from the transfer of assets

The company derives income from the transfer of assets when the company provides no consideration in exchange for the asset received, or the consideration provided by the company is significantly less than the fair value of the asset received, principally to enable the company to further its objectives, and the arrangement does not satisfy the criteria to be accounted for as a 'contract with a customer'.

#### **Donations**

Cash donations and goods donated for resale are recognised as income when the company obtains control of the asset. Cash is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received. Goods donated for resale are recognised at current replacement cost.

### Operating grants

A transfer of an asset, including cash, under arrangements that do not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations is referred to in the financial statements as an 'operating grant'. Assets arising from operating grants are recognised at fair value when the company obtains control of the asset. Any related amounts, such as contributions from owners, financial liabilities, contract liabilities, lease liabilities and provisions are recognised in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard. The excess of the initial carrying amount of assets received over the aggregate of the consideration provided by the company and any related amounts is recognised as income.

## Government and philanthropic capital grants

A transfer of a financial asset, including cash, to enable the company to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to identified specifications to be controlled by the company, such as an item of property, plant and equipment, is referred to in the financial statements as a 'government and philanthropic capital grant'. Government and philanthropic capital grants are initially recognised as a liability (unspent government and philanthropic capital grants liability), and subsequently recognised as income as, or when, the company satisfies its obligation to acquire or construct the specified asset to which the government and philanthropic grant relates. For the acquisition of specified assets, income is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the company. For the construction of specified assets, income is recognised as the construction progresses on the basis of costs incurred relative to expected costs.

### Unspent government and philanthropic capital grants liability

Capital grants are initially recognised as a liability (unspent capital grants liability), and subsequently recognised as income as, or when, the company satisfies its obligation to acquire or construct the specified asset to which the capital grant relates.

Capital grants are recognised as income when the specified asset is acquired and controlled by the company, or as the construction of the specified asset progresses on the basis of costs incurred relative to expected costs.

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### (d) Government grants and support

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant will be received and all grant conditions are met.

Government support include amounts received or reeivable under the Federal Government's JobKeeper Payment Scheme, which provide temporary subsidies to eligible businesses significantly affected by Coronavirus (COVID-19).

### (e) Income tax

Launch Housing is a Public Benevolent Institution and therefore is exempt from income tax.

### (f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at banks, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less held at call with financial institutions, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

### (g) Financial instruments

### *Initial recognition and measurement*

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

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

### Classification of financial assets

Financial assets recognised by the company are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, subject to their classification and whether the company irrevocably designates the financial asset on initial recognition at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI) in accordance with the relevant criteria in AASB 9.

Financial assets not irrevocably designated on initial recognition at FVtOCI are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, FVtOCI or fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL) on the basis of both:

- (a) the company's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### (g) Financial instruments (Continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables arise from the company's transactions with its customers and are normally settled within 30 days.

Consistent with both the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the assets, trade and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

## (h) Property, plant and equipment

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

#### **Property**

Freehold land and buildings are initially recorded at cost. Where freehold land and buildings were acquired at no cost or for a nominal amount, cost is deemed to be the fair value as at the acquisition date.

Property is subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

### Interest in Haig St property

The financial interest in the Haig St property is carried at fair value. The fair value of the asset is calculated as a fixed proportion of the fair market value of the Haig Street property. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to equity. An external valuation report is obtained every 3 years.

### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis.

#### Depreciation

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

Class of fixed asset	<b>Depreciation rates</b>	Depreciation basis
Buildings at cost	2-10%	Straight line
Plant and equipment at cost	10-20%	Straight line
Leasehold improvements at cost	Lease term	Straight line
Motor vehicles at cost	33-40%	Straight line
Furniture, fixtures and fittings at cost	10-20%	Straight line
Computer equipment at cost	20%	Straight line

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### (i) Intangible assets

### Separately acquired intangible assets

Except for indefinite useful life intangible assets, which are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment, separately acquired intangible assets are recognised at cost and amortised over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is available for use. The amortisation method applied to an intangible asset is consistent with the estimated consumption of economic benefits of the asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, separately acquired intangible assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation (where applicable) and any accumulated impairment losses. The estimated useful life for intangibles is 3-5 years.

### IT software development costs

Costs incurred in developing IT software are initially recognised as an asset, and are subsequently amortised over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is available for use. The amortisation method applied to an intangible asset is consistent with the estimated consumption of economic benefits of the asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, IT software development costs recognised as an intangible asset are measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### (j) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is defined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Significant property holding impairment reviews are supported by external valuations every three years, with alternative years supported based on Directors' valuations.

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

The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets' use and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to present values in determining recoverable amounts.

### (k) 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (I) Leases

### Lessee accounting

At the commencement date of a lease (other than leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets), the company recognises a lease asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

#### Lease assets

Lease assets are initially recognised at cost, comprising the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the company, and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease assets are measured at cost (adjusted for any remeasurement of the associated lease liability), less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss.

Lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, consistent with the estimated consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the underlying asset.

### Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially recognised at the present value of the future lease payments (i.e., the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date of the lease). These lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, or otherwise using the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments (i.e. the lease payments that are unpaid at the reporting date). Interest expense on lease liabilities is recognised in profit or loss (presented as a component of finance costs). Lease liabilities are remeasured to reflect changes to lease terms, changes to lease payments and any lease modifications not accounted for as separate leases.

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognised as an expense when incurred.

## Leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets

Lease payments made in relation to leases of 12-months or less and leases of low value assets (for which a lease asset and a lease liability has not been recognised) are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

#### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

# (I) Leases (Continued)

### Lessor accounting

Each lease is classified as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

### Operating leases

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

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

#### Finance leases

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

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

### (m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest expense calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of lease arrangements, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred, except for borrowing costs incurred as part of the cost of the construction of a qualifying asset, in which case the costs are capitalised until the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (n) Employee benefits

### (i) Short-term employee benefit obligations

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

## (ii) Long-term employee benefit obligations

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

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

### (o) Deferred income

The liability for deferred income is the unutilised amounts of grants received on the condition that specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually provided or the conditions usually fulfilled within twelve months of receipt of the grant. Where the amount received is in respect of services to be provided over a period that exceeds twelve months after the reporting date or the conditions will only be satisfied more than twelve months after the reporting date, the liability is discounted and presented as non-current.

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

### NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (p) Going concern

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

At 30 June 2022 the company's current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$254,542. The borrowings of \$3,790,869 referred to at Note 14(b) is disclosed as a current liability as it is subject to an annual review. This facility expires 31 May 2025. The Company holds liquid investments of \$7,061,228 which have been treated as non-current other financial assets refer Note 9.

Note 12 relates to the lease liabilities of the Company, \$848,113 of which are due within 12 months of 30 June 2022. The corresponding assets of these leases are captured in Note 12 as non-current lease assets. Therefore, \$848,113 contributes toward the current net asset deficiency as at 30 June 2022.

This has created a mismatch in the balance sheet for leases which are classified as current liabilities and the non-current asset for which those amounts relate to, totaling \$848,113.

On this basis no adjustments have been made to the financial report relating to the recoverability and classification of the carrying amount of assets or the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis.

### (q) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and purchased assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the 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 in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

### (r) Comparatives

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

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

#### **NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**

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

The following outlines the major judgements made by management in applying the company's accounting policies and/or the major sources of estimation uncertainty, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and/or have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses.

## (a) Classification and fair value estimation

Portfolio of investments - The managed portfolio of investments has been classified as 'fair value through profit or loss' and movements in fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the year ended. The fair value of the portfolio has been based on the valuation provided by JBWere which is based on the closing price on the ASX listed securities and information provided by third parties in respect of unlisted securities.

Property Plant and Equipment - The interest in the Haig Street property has been classified as 'Property, Plant And Equipment'. Interest in Haig Street and movements in fair value are recognised directly in other comprehensive income until the Interest in the property is derecognised or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. The fair value of the property has been based on value per square meter of recent property sales in close proximity to the premises.

Land and buildings - Significant property holding impairment reviews are supported by external valuations every three years, with alternative years supported based on Directors' valuations. Impairment losses in respect of individual assets are recognised immediately in profit or loss for these assets. The fair value of the land and buildings have been based on value of market evidence relating to the properties.

If any of the assumptions underlying the comparison are found not to be correct, this could have a material impact on the carrying amount in the financial statements.

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

### **NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### (b) Revenue and other income

The Company derives revenue and other income from a range of activities and sources, including revenue from the provision of services, and income from donations, operating grants and capital grants. In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Company is required to determine whether it is appropriate to recognise revenue and other income in the financial year in which cash or non-cash assets are received or to defer the recognition of revenue and other income until associated obligations and/or conditions (if any) are satisfied. In making this judgement, the Company considers the guidance outlined in AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities and, in particular, whether the arrangement contains enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations. Where the Company identifies the existence of enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations, or the arrangement requires the Company to use the funds received to acquire or construct items of property, plant and equipment to identified specifications, the recognition of revenue and other income is deferred until the identified obligations are satisfied.

NOTE 3: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME	<b>2022</b> \$	<b>2021</b> \$
Other revenue Dividend income Interest income	186,445 129,616	276,096 88,715
Operational revenue Fundraising and philanthropy Government and other grants Service fee income Rental income	3,540,221 80,847,750 - 4,731,053 89,119,024 89,435,085	3,980,290 74,343,218 428,136 2,866,818 81,618,462 81,983,273
Other Income Profit on sale of non current assets Other income - government grants and support Other income	26,696 - <u>1,216,169</u> <u>1,242,865</u>	5,815,200 1,956,593 7,771,793

### Income arising from transfers of financial assets

The company recognised income of \$21,647,187 (2021: \$4,063,190) arising from the reduction of liabilities associated with transfers of financial assets to enable the company to acquire or construct non-financial assets, such as items of property, plant and equipment.

	2022 \$	<b>2021</b> \$
NOTE 4: GOVERNMENT AND PHILANTHROPIC CAPITAL GRANT INCOME		
Government capital grant income Philanthropic capital grant income	13,312,500 11,055,187 24,367,687	2,100,000 2,863,191 4,963,191
NOTE 5: OPERATING SURPLUS		
Surplus has been determined after:		
Finance costs - Other - Leases - finance charges	245,925 <u>175,532</u> 421,457	254,386 <u>197,539</u> 451,925
Depreciation Amortisation Bad and doubtful debts	2,147,016 5,623,053 122,089	1,464,714 2,793,140 60,415
Impairment - Impairment losses	-	3,997,589
Employee benefits: - Short term benefits	40,441,435	38,322,141
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets - Loss on sale of other non current assets	-	2,000
NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand Cash at bank Cash on deposit	14,496 15,981,295 27,213,844 43,209,635	18,675 9,177,182 35,974,513 45,170,370
NOTE 7: RECEIVABLES		
CURRENT Trade debtors and other receivables, gross Provision for impairment Capital grant receivable	1,618,256 (168,044) 300,000 1,750,212	1,342,288 (138,351) 

FOR THE TEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
NOTE 8: OTHER ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	799,356	673,670
Accrued income	774,142	757,686
Right of reimbursement (portable long service leave) asset	788,357	680,617
Bank guarantee	38,122	38,122
Bonds and deposits	431,324	<u>394,955</u>
	2,831,301	2,545,050
NOTE 9: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
NON CURRENT		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Shares in managed funds	7,061,228	7,491,623
Basis of determing fair value		
Listed and unlisted funds managed by JB Were are recorded at fair value as at determined by reference to closing bid prices on the Australian Securities Exc distributions received during the year were reinvested in the portfolio.		
NOTE 10: INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Trademarks at cost	14,824	14,824
Computer software	2,546,751	2,546,751
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,522,647)	(1,098,259)
	1,024,104	1,448,492
Work in progress	71,888	39,785
Total intangible assets	1,110,816	1,503,101
(a) Reconciliations		
Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of intangible assets at the beginning and end of the current financial year		
Trademarks at cost		
Opening balance	14,824	14,824
Closing balance	14,824	14,824

	2022 \$	2021 \$
NOTE 10: INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)		
(a) Reconciliations (Continued)		
Computer software		
Opening balance	1,448,492	1,466,098
Amortisation expense	(424,388)	(403,688)
Transfers in		386,082
Closing balance	1,024,104	1,448,492
Work in progress		
Opening balance	39,785	65,277
Additions	32,103	360,590
Transfers out		(386,082)
Closing balance	71,888	39,785
Total Intangible assets reconciliation		
Opening balance	1,503,101	1,546,199
Additions	32,103	360,590
Amortisation expense	(424,388)	(403,688)
Closing balance	1,110,816	1,503,101
NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land and buildings		
Land at cost	15,302,630	15,302,630
Buildings at cost	39,171,586	39,148,235
Accumulated depreciation	(5,291,156)	(4,391,162)
	33,880,430	34,757,073
Interest in Haig Street property		
Interest in Haig Street property	1,258,597	1,258,597
Total land and buildings	50,441,657	51,318,300
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost	268,856	260,755
Accumulated depreciation	(220,985)	(200,573)
	47,871	60,182

	2022 \$	2021 \$
NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)		
Leasehold improvements at cost Accumulated depreciation	2,150,260 (1,599,569) 550,691	1,982,754 (1,497,758) 484,996
Motor vehicles at cost Accumulated depreciation	1,600,871 (1,550,316) 50,555	1,671,325 (718,309) 953,016
Furniture, fixtures and fittings at cost Accumulated depreciation	207,394 (187,219) 20,175	200,477 (175,126) 25,351
Computer equipment at cost Accumulated depreciation	1,914,143 (1,315,410) 598,733	1,629,613 (1,072,851) 556,762
Work in progress at cost Total plant and equipment Total property, plant and equipment	27,868,987 29,137,012 79,578,669	8,142,640 10,222,947 61,541,247
(a) Reconciliations		
Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year		
Land Opening carrying amount Impairment losses recognised Closing carrying amount	15,302,630 	15,559,897 (257,267) 15,302,630
Buildings Opening carrying amount Additions Transfers in Depreciation expense Impairment losses recognised Closing carrying amount	34,757,073 3,999 19,352 (899,994) - 33,880,430	33,059,506 - 6,278,488 (922,230) (3,658,691) 34,757,073
Interest in Haig Street property Opening carrying amount Net revaluation decrements Closing carrying amount	1,258,597 	1,574,965 (316,368) 1,258,597

	2022 \$	2021 \$
NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)		
(a) Reconciliations (Continued)		
Plant and equipment		
Opening carrying amount	60,182	81,610
Additions	4,217	-
Transfers in	3,884	-
Depreciation expense	(20,412)	(21,428)
Closing carrying amount	47,871	60,182
Leasehold improvements		
Opening carrying amount	484,996	586,808
Additions	167,506	-
Depreciation expense	(101,811)	(101,812)
Closing carrying amount	550,691	484,996
Motor vehicles		
Opening carrying amount	953,016	1,186,351
Additions	20,909	-
Disposals	(53,223)	(27,993)
Depreciation expense	(156,661)	(205,342)
Depreciation catch up	(713,486)	-
Closing carrying amount	50,555	953,016
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
Opening carrying amount	25,351	40,771
Additions	6,917	-
Depreciation expense	(12,093)	(15,420)
Closing carrying amount	20,175	25,351
Computer equipment		
Opening carrying amount	556,762	453,617
Additions	252,584	301,627
Transfers in	31,946	-
Depreciation expense	(242,559)	(198,482)
Closing carrying amount	<u>598,733</u>	556,762

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)		
(a) Reconciliations (Continued)		
Work in progress		
Opening carrying amount	8,142,640	5,331,225
Additions	19,949,035	9,171,534
Transfers out	(222,688)	(6,278,488)
Impairment losses recognised	<u> </u>	(81,631)
Closing carrying amount	27,868,987	8,142,640
Total property, plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at 1 July	61,541,247	57,874,750
Additions	20,237,661	9,473,161
Disposals	(53,223)	(27,993)
Net revaluation decrements	-	(316,368)
Depreciation expense	(2,147,016)	(1,464,714)
Impairment losses recognised	<u>-</u>	(3,997,589)
Carrying amount at 30 June	79,578,669	61,541,247

### **Interest in Haig Street property**

The Haig Street property is owned by the Department of Health and Human Services and is leased to Launch Housing for use as a crisis accommodation facility. At the time of construction, Hanover Welfare Services (a controlled entity, now deregistered) contributed \$200,000 to the cost of construction for the purpose of establishing an office facility. The lease agreement entitles Launch Housing to a pro-rata share of the proceeds or market value upon exiting the property.

The property was valued by Acumentis, an independent valuer, on 30 June 2021. The fair value of the property at 30 June 2022 reflects this valuation which has been performed in line with Launch Housing's policy to obtain external valuation reports every 3 years.

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. The following unobservable inputs were used in the fair value measurement:

- Land sale price per square metre.

# Land and buildings

During the year ended 30 June 2021, independent external valuations were undertaken by Acumentis, an independent valuer, for the Company's portfolio of land and buildings. The valuations were based on relevant market evidence in relation to the land and buildings.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
NOTE 12: LEASE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES	•	·
(a) Lease assets		
Land and buildings		
Buildings		
Buildings under lease	10,734,216	10,518,159
Accumulated amortisation	(7,875,902)	(3,393,360)
	2,858,314	7,124,799
Office equipment		
Office equipment under lease	211,250	211,250
Accumulated amortisation	(205,860)	(133,420)
Total carrying amount of loace accets	5,390 2,863,704	77,830 7,202,629
Total carrying amount of lease assets	2,803,704	7,202,029
Reconciliations		
Reconciliation of the carry amount of lease assets at the beginning and end of the financial year:		
Buildings		
Opening carrying amount	7,124,799	
Additions	859,737	
Amortisation	<u>(5,126,226</u> )	
Closing carrying amount	2,858,310	
Office equipment		
Opening carrying amount	77,830	
Amortisation	<u>(72,440</u> )	
Closing carrying amount	5,390	
(b) Lease liabilities		
CURRENT		
Lease liability - buildings	837,756	3,227,340
Lease liability - office equipment	10,357	69,621
	848,113	<u>3,296,961</u>
NON CURRENT		
Lease liability - buildings	569,062	2,199,039
Lease liability - office equipment	<u>-</u>	11,928
	569,062	2,210,967
Total carrying amount of lease liabilities	1,417,175	5,507,928

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

		2022 \$	<b>2021</b> \$
NOTE 13: PAYABLES			
CURRENT Unsecured liabilities Trade creditors Other creditors GST credits Rent payable Accrued expenses		1,409,867 477,100 1,823,914 1,385,429 4,351,006 9,447,316	1,473,855 450,422 775,751 1,384,716 3,596,705 7,681,449
NOTE 14: BORROWINGS			
CURRENT			
Secured liabilities Bank loans Deferred consideration Hire purchase liability	(b) (a)	3,790,869 439,000 110,564 4,340,433	3,790,869 - 400,927 4,191,796
NON CURRENT			
Secured liabilities  Deferred consideration  Hire purchase liability	(a)	- 	439,000 117,677 556,677

## (a) Deferred consideration

On 8 June 2012, HomeGround Services entered into a purchase agreement with the Urban Renewal Authority Victoria (now Places Victoria) to purchase a ground floor shop within a mixed nine-storey strata title apartment complex at 12-20 Nicholson St, East Coburg.

A fixed price deferred contract of \$440,000 was entered into for the acquisition of the property. Deferred charges of \$10,000 were prepaid on settlement and are being amortised over 10 years. The settlement date of the transaction was 9 July 2012 and the amount is payable 10 years after the settlement date. A first registered mortgage has been charged over the office unit situated at 12-20 Nicholson St, East Coburg in favour of Urban Renewal Authority Victoria (now Places Victoria).

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

## **NOTE 14: BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)**

## (b) Details of borrowings

On 14 April 2022 Launch Housing signed a business letter of variation to their current facility agreement with their external financier. The purpose of the facility is to assist with the purchase of properties for the entity's social housing portfolio.

The facility is subject to annual review by the lender up until the expiry of the facility on 31 May 2025.

The lender retains security over the property assets of Launch Housing Limited. The total value of the facility is \$10,000,000.

Under the general terms of the finance agreement, the lender retains the ability to act at its discretion should any significant changes in the operating conditions of the entity change. As a result, the entity's borrowings have been classified as current as at 30 June 2022.

# (c) Guarantees

A bank guarantee for \$150,000 has been provided in favour of the Banyule City Council in relation to the Bellfield Project, with an expiry date of 30 June 2024.

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
NOTE 15: PROVISIONS			
Employee benefits		4,179,917	4,210,600
NON CURRENT Employee benefits		512,603	539,657
NOTE 16: OTHER LIABILITIES			
Other current liabilities relate to amounts held for unexpended fund	ds on spec	cific projects.	
CURRENT			
Operating grants received in advance		21,509,911	14,775,437
Capital funds received in advance		7,720,000	24,147,187
		29,229,911	38,922,624

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

		<b>2022</b> \$	2021 \$
NOTE 17: RESERVES			
Asset revaluation reserve	17(a)	710,760	1,529,820
Property maintenance reserve	17(b)	403,772	403,772
Property impairment reserve	17(c)	(3,997,589)	(3,997,589)
Acquisition reserve	17(d)	5,510,358	5,510,358
Other reserves	17(e)	2,693,945	2,427,632
Capital reserve	17(f)	62,344,519	38,708,192
		67,665,765	44,582,185

### (a) Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of financial assets.

### Movements in reserve

Opening balance	1,529,820	870,825
Change in fair value of assets	-	(316,368)
Transfers from / (to) accumulated surplus	(819,060)	975,363
Closing balance	710,760	1,529,820

# (b) Property maintenance reserve

## Property maintenance fund

This fund has been reserved for the future maintenance costs associated with properties rented out to the Company's clients.

# Nicholson Street Maintenance Reserve

This maintenance reserve fund has been established to meet the cost of major refurbishments and cyclical repairs for the 58 residential units within the "Nicholson" complex at 12-20 Nicholson Street, East Coburg, Victoria.

### Therry Street Maintenance Reserve

This maintenance reserve fund has been established to meet the cost of major refurbishments and cyclical repairs for the 5 residential units within the "Central Sky Lounge Apartment Hotel" complex at Therry Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

# Movements in reserve

Opening balance	403,772	448,772
Transfers to capital reserve		(45,000)
Closing balance	403,772	403,772

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

2022	2021
Ś	Ś

### **NOTE 17: RESERVES (CONTINUED)**

### (c) Property impairment reserve

The property impairment reserve is used to record the impairment losses recognised on the Company's land and buildings which are carried at cost.

#### Movements in reserve

Opening balance	(3,997,589)	-
Transfers from accumulated surplus	_	(3,997,589)
Closing balance	(3,997,589)	(3,997,589)

### (d) Acquisition reserve

This reserve was formed on the acquisition date and consists of the excess of the fair value of the acquiree's net assets over their carrying amount.

#### Movements in reserve

Opening balance	<u>5,510,358</u>	5,510,358
Closing balance	5,510,358	5,510,358

### (e) Other reserves

### Furniture Replacement Reserve

These funds are reserved for replacement and maintenance of furniture in the properties that the entity manages.

### Affordable Housing Reserve

The funds are earmarked for property-related expenditure including the development of the entity's social housing strategy and operation of our transitional housing service.

### Bequest Reserve

Bequest reserve comprises unspent bequest income transferred in accordance with the Bequest Policy of Launch Housing. These funds will accumulate in this reserve until such time that decisions are approved by the Board for distribution to fund projects/programs.

### Foyer Project Reserve

Foyer Project Reserve comprises unspent operational and capital funding of Holmesglen and Kangan Foyers. These funds will be spent on future foyer service development projects.

## Movements in reserve

Opening balance	2,427,632	2,427,632
Transfers	<u>266,313</u>	
Closing balance	<u>2,693,945</u>	2,427,632

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

2022	2021
\$	\$

### **NOTE 17: RESERVES (CONTINUED)**

### (f) Capital reserve

The purpose of the reserve is to separately account for special purpose capital grants received to finance the purchase of properties used by the organisation's service delivery programs. These properties are required to be used in accordance with the funding requirements. The balance of the reserve represents total capital grants received, written down annually by an amount equal to depreciation on the properties procured with these capital grants.

Movements in reserve Opening balance Transfers in Transfers from property maintenance reserve Transfers out - depreciation released on properties Closing balance	38,708,192 24,355,187 - (718,860) 62,344,519	34,435,246 4,963,192 45,000 (735,246) 38,708,192
NOTE 18: ACCUMULATED SURPLUS  Accumulated surplus at beginning of year  Net surplus  Transfers to reserves	20,465,041 24,230,985 (23,083,581) 21,612,445	14,326,436 7,344,325 (1,205,720) 20,465,041
NOTE 19: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION  Total compensation paid or payable to key management personnel	<u> 1,843,065</u>	1,876,939

### **NOTE 20: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

No related party transactions took place during the year. Refer to Note 19 for the remuneration of key management personnel.

### **NOTE 21: 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 Constitution states that each member is required to contribute to a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the company. At 30 June 2022 the number of members was 11. The combined total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$110.

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

### **NOTE 22: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE**

There has been no matter or circumstance, which has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect:

- (a) the operations, in financial years subsequent to 30 June 2022, of the company, or
- (b) the results of those operations, or
- (c) the state of affairs, in financial years subsequent to 30 June 2022, of the company.

#### NOTE 23: RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF BUILDINGS

58 residential units within the "Nicholson" complex at 12-20 Nicholson Street, East Coburg, Victoria
The Funding Deed between Launch Housing and the Director of housing contains performance clauses, including restrictions on the sale of any units including repayment at value of capital improvements.

1 commercial office unit within the "Nicholson" complex at 12-20 Nicholson Street, East Coburg, Victoria
The deferred payment agreement between Launch Housing and Urban Renewal Authority Victoria (now
Places Victoria) contains specific clauses, including restrictions on the sale of the office, the use of the office
to provide property management, facilities management or community management services to the
Nicholson.

5 residential units within the "Central Sky Lounge Apartment Hotel" complex at 43 Therry Street, Melbourne, Victoria

The Funding Deed between Launch Housing and the Director of housing contains performance clauses, including restrictions on the sale of any units. The Director of Justice has nomination rights over these Designated Properties.

The 42 individual properties procured during the year ended 30 June 2017 in nominated locations under the Rapid Housing (Homelessness) and Rapid Housing (Family Violence) grant fund.

All have the restriction that "The Funding Deed between Launch Housing and the Director of housing contains performance clauses, including restrictions on the sale of any units.

### **NOTE 24: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY**

Launch Housing is dependent on grant funding which comes from the State and Federal Governments and local sources, for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. Changes to Government policy at any level can have a direct impact on service delivery. Based on funding agreements in place at the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe the funding will not be continued to support Launch Housing.

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
NOTE 25: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS		
Remuneration of auditors for:		
Pitcher Partners (Melbourne)		
Audit and assurance services		
- Audit of the financial report	149,150	83,500
- Real estate trust audit	11,000	9,000
- Grant audit	7,000	
	167,150	92,500

# **NOTE 26: COMPANY DETAILS**

The registered office of the company is:

Launch Housing Limited 68 Oxford Street Collingwood Victoria 3066

### **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

The directors declare that:

- 1. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- 2. the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

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

Director:

Adam Zaccaria

Director:

Joel Simmonds

Dated this 9th day of December 2022



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LAUNCH HOUSING LIMITED

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Report**

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Launch Housing Limited, "the Company", which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission 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 Company in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* "ACNC Act" and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* "the Code" that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Other Information

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.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LAUNCH HOUSING LIMITED

### Other Information (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Those charged with governance 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 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 Company's internal control.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LAUNCH HOUSING LIMITED

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 Company 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.

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.

K L BYRNE

Partner

Date:

9 December 2022

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Peterson Partins

PITCHER PARTNERS

Melbourne