

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED

ABN: 38129529040

**Financial Report For The Year Ended
30 June 2025**

TransCare Hunter Limited

ABN: 38129529040

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2025

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TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

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

Fenley, Penelope
Henessy, Paul resigned (3/12/2024)
Catzikiris, Amanda
Patterson, Angus
Guiana, Guy
Broekman, Peta

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

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the entity during the financial year was:

- To provide bus and car transport, assistance, support and services to individuals and families who are aged, disabled, disadvantaged or who suffer from sickness or other special needs.

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The entity's short-term objectives are to:

- To provide and maintain adequate and appropriate services and facilities to meet the current and future needs of clients
- To provide community awareness of the company's services
- To provide training and development and other resources to staff and volunteers to enable timely and cost effective services to clients

The entity's long-term objectives are to:

- To provide an improved service provision by continually seeking appropriate funding
- To expand services by generating private enterprise revenue to be incorporated into organisational operations

Strategies

To achieve its stated objectives, the entity has adopted the following strategies:

- Striving to continue sourcing grant funding and client contributions and to provide efficient services to clients

Information on Directors

Fenley, Penelope	—	Director
Henessy, Paul	—	Former Director
Catzikiris, Amanda	—	Director
Patterson, Angus	—	Deputy chair and Treasurer
Guiana, Guy	—	Director
Broekman, Peta	—	Chairperson

Meetings of Directors

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

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Fenley, Penelope	6	6
Henessy, Paul	3	2
Catzikiris, Amanda	6	6
Patterson, Angus	6	5
Guiana, Guy	6	1
Broekman, Peta	6	6

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
DIRECTORS' REPORT

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2025, the total amount that members of the entity are liable to contribute if the entity is wound up is \$25 (2024: \$30).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2025 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director



Broekman, Peta


Dated this 14th day of October 2025

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF
THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED

In accordance with Subdivision 60-C of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of TransCare Hunter Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of TransCare Hunter Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2025 there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm PKF Upper Hunter Audit

Name of Partner 
Paul Heaton

Date 14/10/2025

Address 109 Liverpool Street
Scone NSW 2337

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Revenue	2	1,779,278	1,663,353
Other income	2	2,441,131	2,439,639
Employee benefits expense		(2,962,709)	(2,990,698)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(73,557)	(90,615)
Audit, legal and consultancy fees		(12,420)	(11,650)
Client support services expense		(451,796)	(445,769)
Administration expenses		(176,589)	(282,828)
Vehicle running expenses		(264,314)	(269,005)
Repairs and maintenance		(115,279)	(63,036)
Training and support		(45,730)	(47,779)
Building projects		(7,524)	(5,359)
Insurance		(166,436)	(130,225)
Volunteer expenses		(12,813)	(20,307)
Current year surplus before income tax		(68,758)	(254,279)
Income tax expense			
Net current year surplus		(68,758)	(254,279)
Surplus attributable to members of the entity		(68,758)	(254,279)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		(68,758)	(254,279)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	768,448	930,179
Trade and other receivables	5	150,747	264,363
Other current assets	6	20,573	37,683
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>939,768</u>	<u>1,232,225</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,552,225	1,157,592
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,552,225</u>	<u>1,157,592</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,491,993</u>	<u>2,389,817</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	212,106	103,061
Borrowings	10	44,935	54,019
Employee provisions	9	291,998	241,271
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>549,039</u>	<u>398,351</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	10	71,384	37,112
Employee provisions	9	41,751	55,777
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>113,135</u>	<u>92,889</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>662,174</u>	<u>491,240</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,829,819</u>	<u>1,898,577</u>
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		1,686,939	1,755,697
Reserves - asset revaluation		142,880	142,880
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,829,819</u>	<u>1,898,577</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	Retained Surplus	Revaluation Surplus	Total
		\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2023		2,009,976	142,990	2,152,966
Comprehensive Income				
Surplus for the year attributable to owners of the entity		(254,279)		(254,279)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the entity		(254,279)	-	(254,279)
Balance at 30 June 2024		1,755,697	142,990	1,898,687
Balance at 1 July 2024		1,755,697	142,990	1,898,687
Comprehensive Income				
Surplus for the year attributable to owners of the entity		(68,758)		(68,758)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(68,758)	-	(68,758)
Balance at 30 June 2025		1,686,939	142,990	1,829,929

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The financial statements cover TransCare Hunter Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. TransCare Hunter Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 14 October 2025 by the directors of the company.

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 14 October 2025 by the directors of the company.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and Other Income

The Entity is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers or Income per AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, where upon initial recognition of an asset, the Entity is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised (for example, financial liabilities representing repayable amounts), with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

Revenue and Other Income

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

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

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Other Income

Contributed Assets

The Entity receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138).

On initial recognition of an asset, the Entity recognises related amounts being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer.

The Entity recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amounts.

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Capital Grant

When the Entity receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Entity satisfies its obligations under terms of the grant.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Freehold Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their cost less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are initially recognised and measured at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on a cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Plant and equipment	10-20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Gains are not classified as revenue. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(c) Leases

The Entity as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Entity assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Entity where the Entity is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity uses the incremental borrowing rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Entity anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

(d) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(e) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

The entity classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the company's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

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

(f) 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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

(i) Income Tax

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

(j) Provisions

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

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

(k) Comparative Figures

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

(l) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

Key judgements

Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the entity expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows (despite an informal internal policy that requires annual leave to be used within 18 months), the directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

(m) Economic Dependence

The Entity is dependent on funding from the State and Federal Government for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the departments will not continue to support the Entity.

(n) New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the Entity

AASB 2022-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a sale and leaseback

AASB 2022-5 amends AASB 16 to add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2023-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Tier 2

AASB 2023-3 amends AASB 1060 to align the disclosure requirements of Tier 2 entities with the Tier 1 equivalents in AASB 2020-1 and AASB 2022-6.

AASB 2023-3 amends AASB 1060 to:

- (a) clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the reporting date to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- (b) clarify the reference to settlement of a liability by the issue of equity instruments in classifying liabilities; and
- (c) require the disclosure of information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within twelve months.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue		
Revenue from grants:		
— Grant funding CHSP	993,393	908,871
— Grant funding Transport	785,885	754,482
Total revenue	<u>1,779,278</u>	<u>1,663,353</u>
Other Income		
— Interest income	10,663	27,419
— Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	52,727	15,434
— Other	126,383	183,989
— Home care package income	1,802,871	1,788,740
— Direct service income - CHSP	234,843	189,417
— Direct service income - transport	213,644	234,640
Total other income	<u>2,441,131</u>	<u>2,439,639</u>
Total revenue and other income	<u><u>4,220,409</u></u>	<u><u>4,102,992</u></u>

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Note 3 Surplus for the Year

	2025 \$	2024 \$
a. Expenses		
— Employee Benefits Expense	2,962,709	2,990,698
Total employee benefits expense	<u>2,962,709</u>	<u>2,990,698</u>
Audit fees:		
— audit services	12,420	11,490
— taxation services	-	160
Total audit remuneration	<u>12,420</u>	<u>11,650</u>
Depreciation and amortisation:		
— plant & equipment	73,557	90,615
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>73,557</u>	<u>90,615</u>

Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025 \$	2024 \$
CURRENT		
Cash at bank	768,448	930,079
Cash on hand	-	100
	<u>768,448</u>	<u>930,179</u>
	-	-

Note 5 Trade and Other Receivables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
CURRENT		
Other receivables	-	79,465
Trade debtors	150,747	184,898
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	<u>150,747</u>	<u>264,363</u>

The entity's normal credit term is 30 days.

Note 6 Other Assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Prepayments	20,573	37,683
	<u>20,573</u>	<u>37,683</u>

Note 7 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2025 \$	2024 \$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Freehold land at cost:		
— At cost	172,756	172,756
Total land	<u>172,756</u>	<u>172,756</u>
Buildings at cost:		
At cost	699,966	699,966
Less accumulated depreciation	(150,002)	(137,501)
Total buildings	<u>549,964</u>	<u>562,465</u>
Total land and buildings	<u>722,720</u>	<u>735,221</u>
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Motor vehicles - cars		
At cost	438,970	438,970
(Accumulated depreciation)	(371,094)	(337,207)
	<u>67,876</u>	<u>101,763</u>

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Motor vehicles - buses		
At cost	614,674	614,674
(Accumulated depreciation)	(614,674)	(614,674)
	-	-
Furniture and equipment		
At cost	321,523	309,489
(Accumulated depreciation)	(267,268)	(240,099)
	54,255	69,390
Construction in progress		
Construction costs	591,055	160,087
	591,055	160,087
Right of use asset - Vehicles		
Right of use asset at depreciated value	116,319	91,131
	116,319	91,131
Total plant and equipment	829,505	422,371
Total property, plant and equipment	1,552,225	1,157,592

Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Land and Buildings - Owned \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Constructio n in Progress \$	Right of use asset \$	Total \$
2024					
Balance at the beginning of the year	747,720	187,875	38,018	159,751	1,133,364
Additions at cost		69,960	122,069		192,029
Disposals		(8,566)			(8,566)
Depreciation expense	(12,500)	(78,115)		(68,620)	(159,235)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	735,220	171,154	160,087	91,131	1,157,592
2025					
Balance at the beginning of the year	735,220	171,154	160,087	91,131	1,157,592
Additions at cost		12,034	430,968	110,275	553,277
Depreciation expense	(12,500)	(61,057)		(85,087)	(158,644)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	722,720	122,131	591,055	116,319	1,552,225

Asset Revaluations

Note 8 Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
CURRENT			
Trade payables		46,897	47,811
Other current payables		133,959	69,404
GST payable		31,250	(14,154)
		212,106	103,061

Note 9 Provisions

		2025 \$	2024 \$
CURRENT			
Provision for employee benefits: annual leave		154,742	147,124
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave		137,256	94,147
		291,998	241,271
NON-CURRENT			
Provision for employee benefits: long service leave		41,751	55,777
		41,751	55,777
		333,749	297,048

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Provision for employee benefits

Employee provisions represent amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

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

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

Note 10 Capital and Leasing Commitments

	2025	2024
CURRENT	\$	\$
Operating lease payment	44,935	54,019
	<u>44,935</u>	<u>54,019</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Operating lease payments	71,384	37,112
	<u>71,384</u>	<u>37,112</u>
	<u>116,319</u>	<u>91,131</u>

Leases for motor vehicles are operating leases paid monthly. At the end of the lease term the vehicle can be returned to the lessee.

Note 11 Events After the Reporting Period

Other than the following, the directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

In the 2025 financial year the depot shed construction was completed. Internal fitout and other site works are subject to obtaining external funding

Note 12 Other Related Party Transactions

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

Note 13 Reserves

a. Revaluation Surplus

The revaluation surplus records previous revaluations of non-current assets. Where revaluations are deemed to represent profits of a permanent nature, dividends may be declared from this reserve.

Note 14 Auditor's Remuneration

	2025	2024
Remuneration of the auditor:	\$	\$
— auditing or reviewing the financial statements	12,420	11,490
— taxation services	-	160

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Note 15 Entity Details

The registered office of the entity is:

TransCare Hunter Limited
109 Liverpool Street
Scone
NSW 2337

The principal place of business is:

TransCare Hunter Limited
214 Kelly Street
Scone
NSW 2337

Note 16 Members' Guarantee

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2025 the number of members was 5.

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of TransCare Hunter Limited, the directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 14, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures applicable to the entity; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Registered Entity as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subs 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

Director



Broekman, Peta

Dated this 14th day of October 2025

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of TransCare Hunter Limited (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, 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 material accounting policy information and the directors' declaration.

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

- i. giving a true and fair view of the Registered Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Registered Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ACNC Act, 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.

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 registered entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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 registered entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities and the ACNC Act and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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.

TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED
ABN: 38129529040
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
TRANSCARE HUNTER LIMITED

- 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 Registered Entity's internal control.
- 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 registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Auditor's name and signature: Paul Heaton
PKF Upper Hunter Audit

Address: 109 Liverpool Street
Scone NSW 2337

Dated this 14th day of October 2025