# **Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc**

ABN 78 059 613 443

**General Purpose Financial Report - 30 June 2024** 

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### **General information**

The financial statements cover Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc's functional and presentation currency.

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc is a not-for-profit incorporated association, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

86 Mills Road West, MARTIN WA 6110

A description of the nature of the association's operations and its principal activities are included in the board of directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT CAMPBELL RCA, CA VIRAL PATEL RCA, CA ALASTAIR ABBOTT RCA, CA CHASSEY DAVIDS RCA, CA



**ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS:** 

SANTO CASILLI FCPA PFIIA FAZ BASHI RCA, CPA

# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

To the Board of Directors of Association for Christian Senior Citizens Homes WA Inc T/a Manoah Homes

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and section 80 of the Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA), in relation to our audit of the financial report of Association for Christian Senior Citizens Homes WA Inc T/a Manoah Homes for the year ended 30 June 2024, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- b. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)* in relation to the audit; and
- c. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Viral Patel, CA, CPA, RCA

Registered Company Auditor number 333615

Director

Australian Audit

Perth, Western Australia

Date: 21 October 2024



DIRECTORS:

ROBERT CAMPBELL RCA, CA VIRAL PATEL RCA, CA ALASTAIR ABBOTT RCA, CA CHASSEY DAVIDS RCA, CA



**ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS:** 

SANTO CASILLI FCPA PFIIA FAZ BASHI RCA, CPA

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Association for Christian Senior Citizens Homes WA Inc T/a Manoah Homes

# Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Association for Christian Senior Citizens Homes WA Inc T/a Manoah Homes (the association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, 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 policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report has been prepared in accordance with requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA) and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act), including:

- a. giving a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 30 June 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosure Requirements, and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

# **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 association in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA), the ACNC Act and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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





# Responsibilities of Management and The Board of Directors for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Requirements, the ACNC Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA). The responsibility of Management also includes 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 association'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 association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the association'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 Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment 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 association's internal control.



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

# Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the association has complied with 60-30(3)(b), (c) and (d) of the ACNC Act and 82(1)(b), (c) and (d) of the Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA):

- a. by providing us with all information, explanation and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit;
- b. by keeping financial records sufficient to enable a financial report to be prepared and audited;
- c. by keeping other records required by Part 3-2 of the *ACNC Act*, including those records required by Section 50-5 that correctly record its operations, so as to enable any recognised assessment activity to be carried out in relation to the association; and
- d. by keeping other records required by Part 5 of the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)*, including those records required by Section 66 that correctly record its operations, so as to enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared.

Viral Patel, CA, CPA, RCA

Registered Company Auditor number 333615

Director

Australian Audit

Perth, Western Australia

Date: 21 October 2024

# Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc Board of directors' report 30 June 2024

The board of directors presents the report on Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc. for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

The board of directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated (Note 18)

The net profit of Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc. for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 amounted to \$75,356 (30 June 2023: \$120,573)

At the end of the 2024 financial year, the association results show a deficiency in working capital, with current liabilities exceeding current assets by \$6,759,209. Note 1 and Note 12 to the financial statements explain the nature of this deficit. The directors expect that a substantial portion of these current liabilities will not have to be paid within the next 12 months, and as a result, do not consider that there will be a difficulty in the organisation paying its debts as and when they fall due.

The principal activity of the association during the financial year was the provision of aged care accommodation in Perth, Western Australia.

During the period, Association for Christian Senior Citizens' Homes (WA) Inc applied Australian Accounting Standards, mandatory professional reporting requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

On behalf of the board of directors

Tian Kotze Chairperson

2024

Reinhard Prins Vice chairperson

# Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc Board of directors' declaration 30 June 2024

### In the board of directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Accounting Standards, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Western Australian legislation the Associations Incorporation Act 2015;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the board of directors

Tian Kotze Chairperson

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Reinhard Prins Vice chairperson

# Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Revenue			
Government subsidies		3,135,196	2,386,859
Village reduction in entry fee liabilities		60,643	97,753
Resident fees		1,101,926	980,721
Unit operating costs recovery		148,845	144,366
Grants		110,478	249,012
Donations	3	60,948	101,142
Fundraising	3	11,268	11,060
Gain on corporate bonds		26,957	-
Other		32,135	58,533
		4,688,396	4,029,446
Interest revenue		51,571	46,582
Total revenue		4,739,967	4,076,028
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(3,338,843)	(2,830,763)
Grant utilised		(79,066)	(61,198)
Health support		(195,012)	(180,047)
Administration		(470,861)	(352,009)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(76,961)	(57,801)
Property		(159,424)	(165,055)
Housekeeping		(56,059)	(53,887)
Electricity and gas		(58,766)	(53,000)
Insurance		(155,064)	(121,713)
Medical supplies		(28,913)	(44,275)
Bad debt		-	(284)
Finance costs		(45,642)	(35,423)
Total expenses		(4,664,611)	(3,955,455)
Surplus for the year	15	75,356	120,573
Other comprehensive income for the year			-
Total comprehensive income for the year		75,356	120,573

# Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	950,608	1,204,398
Trade and other receivables	5	71,490	27,125
Investments	6	924,543	904,784
Other assets	7	76,051	31,258
Total current assets		2,022,692	2,167,565
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	9,476,246	9,421,332
Total non-current assets		9,476,246	9,421,332
Total assets		11,498,938	11,588,897
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	175,999	84,171
Employee benefits	11	257,738	217,000
Non-interest bearing current liabilities	12	8,086,451	8,360,059
Other liabilities	13	261,713	231,977
Total current liabilities		8,781,901	8,893,207
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	10	111,590	171,590
Employee benefits	11	81,702	75,711
Non-interest bearing non-current liabilities	12	100,000	100,000
Total non-current liabilities		293,292	347,301
Total liabilities		9,075,193	9,240,508
Net assets		2,423,745	2,348,389
Equity			
Reserves	14	725,586	725,586
Retained surpluses	15	1,698,159	1,622,803
·			<u> </u>
Total equity		2,423,745	2,348,389

# Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	<b>2024</b> \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		4,482,456	4,018,736
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(4,318,803)	(2,604,911)
Net cash from operating activities	21	163,653	1,413,825
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(19,758)	_
Payments for property, plant and equipment	8	(131,875)	(177,542)
Interest received		51,571	46,582
Net cash used in investing activities		(100,062)	(130,960)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds/(Repayments) of borrowings		(60,000)	(383,000)
Accommodation bonds/refundable deposits received		2,161,577	1,408,911
Accommodation bonds/refundable deposits/entry contributions (refunded)		(2,373,316)	(1,578,451)
Interest and other finance costs paid		(45,642)	(37,481)
Net cash used in financing activities		(317,381)	(590,021)
		(252.700)	602.044
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(253,790)	692,844
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,204,398	511,554
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	950,608	1,204,398

# Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Reserves \$	Retained surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,788,482	1,502,230	3,290,712
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	- 	120,573 -	120,573
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	120,573	120,573
Loss on the revaluation of Land and Buildings	(1,062,896)	-	(1,062,896)
Balance at 30 June 2023	725,586	1,622,803	2,348,389
	Reserves \$	Retained surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	725,586	1,622,803	2,348,389
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	- 	75,356 -	75,356 
Total comprehensive income for the year		75,356	75,356
Balance at 30 June 2024	725,586	1,698,159	2,423,745

### Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the association are set out either in the respective notes or below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

### New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The association has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

### **Basis of preparation**

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Western Australian legislation the Associations Incorporation Act 2015, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

#### Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

#### Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

# Revenue recognition

# Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the association is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the association: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

#### Interest

Interest 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.

### Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

#### Other revenue

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the financial year.

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

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

#### Income tax

As the association is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

### **Current and non-current classification**

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the association's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the association's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

#### **Investments**

Investments are measured at fair value. The carrying amount of investments is reviewed annually by the board of directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these investments.

Investments includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the association has the positive intention and ability to hold the financial asset to maturity. This category excludes financial assets that are held for an undefined period. Investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method adjusted for any principal repayments. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

#### Impairments of assets

At each reporting date, the Association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Association makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs to sell and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

#### **Finance costs**

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

### Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

#### Resident loans and accommodation bonds

Resident loans and accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs are treated as financial liabilities through profit and loss.

Resident loans, and accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs are measured at the principal amount less reductions. Accommodation bonds are bonds in relation to care recipients who first entered care before 1 July 2014, while Refundable accommodation deposits (RADs) and Refundable accommodation contributions (RACs) are deposits for care recipients who first entered care on or after 1 July 2014.

Accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs are measured at the principal amount less retention amounts.

Resident loans and accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs are non-interest bearing and the net amount is repayable upon demand. The fair value of resident loans and accommodation bonds is not less than the amount payable on demand.

Resident loans are classified as current liabilities.

### Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

# **Equity of the Association**

According to the constitution of the association, members do not have a right to undistributed funds upon the wind up of the body; therefore all equity is recognised in the accounts as retained profits.

#### Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

# Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

# Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

The association determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

#### Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

# Note 3. Donations and fundraising activities

During the financial year, the Association conducted a number of fundraising activities. The breakdown of the revenue and expenditure of these activities is as follows:

	<b>2024</b> \$	2023 \$
Donations solicited from association members	24,687	71,688
Donations solicited from churches supporting the association	36,260	29,454
Sale of plants and miscellaneous items	11,268	11,060
	72,215	112,202

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc has obtained Charitable collections licence on 10 August 2018.

### Note 4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current assets		
Cash on hand	175	980
Cash at bank	946,225	1,203,418
Cash on deposit	4,208	
	950,608	1,204,398

### Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### Note 5. Trade and other receivables

	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Current assets Trade receivables	70,627	24,498
Accrued income	863	2,627
	71,490	27,125

# Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The association has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

### Note 6. Investments

	<b>2024</b> \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Current assets Corporate bonds	924,543	904,784
Refer to note 17 for further information on fair value measurement.		
Note 7. Other assets		
	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Current assets Prepayments	76,051	31,258
Note 8. Property, plant and equipment		
	<b>2024</b> \$	2023 \$
Non-current assets Land and buildings	8,758,001	8,758,001
Plant and equipment Less: Accumulated depreciation	1,449,935 (731,690) 718,245	1,318,060 (654,729) 663,331
	9,476,246	9,421,332

# Note 8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Plant and Equipment \$	Land and Buildings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	543,591	9,820,897	10,364,488
Additions	177,541	-	177,541
Gain on revaluation of Village	-	2,071,577	2,071,577
Loss on revaluation of Aged Care facility	-	(3,134,473)	(3,134,473)
Depreciation expense	(57,801)	<u> </u>	(57,801)
Balance at 30 June 2023	663,331	8,758,001	9,421,332
Additions	131,875	-	131,875
Depreciation expense	(76,961)		(76,961)
Balance at 30 June 2024	718,245	8,758,001	9,476,246

#### Valuations of land and buildings

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less impairment for buildings. No depreciation is calculated for revalued properties.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the balance sheet. Any revaluation decrement is recognised in the income statement. Independent valuations are planned to be performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the balance sheet date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on the de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the period the item is derecognised.

It is the policy of the Association to have a formal independent appraisal of buildings by a licensed valuer approximately every three years to satisfy the requirements of AASB 116 Property, Plant & Equipment.

Refer to note 17 for further information on fair value measurement.

#### Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

# Note 8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment

10-30%

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the association. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

# Note 9. Trade and other payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities		
Creditors	74,149	(285)
Superannuation payable	91,638	65,389
NBA visa card	2,141	-
BAS payable	8,059	19,055
Other payables	12	12
	175,999	84,171

Refer to note 16 for further information on financial instruments.

#### Accounting policy for trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the association prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

# **Note 10. Borrowings**

	<b>2024</b> \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Non-current liabilities Bank loan (Secured)	111,590	171,590

Refer to note 16 for further information on financial instruments.

# Accounting policy for borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# **Note 11. Employee benefits**

	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	246,221	202,930
Sick leave	11,517	14,070
	257,738	217,000
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	81,702	75,711
	339,440	292,711

#### Accounting policy for employee benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, long service leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

### Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

# Note 12. Non-interest bearing current liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs for hostel		
Estimated settlement within 12 months	1,409,964	948,364
Estimated settlement longer than 12 months	2,605,090	3,791,098
	4,015,054	4,739,462
	2024	2023
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Entry fees residential units		
Entry fees residential units Estimated settlement within 12 months		
•	\$	\$

# Note 12. Non-interest bearing current liabilities (continued)

	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Village Contract Lightlity, AACD 15	•	·
Village Contract Liability - AASB 15		
Estimated settlement within 12 months	53,669	22,275
Estimated settlement longer than 12 months	221,854	292,236
	275,523	314,511
Non-interest bearing non-current liabilities		
Other liabilities	100,000	100,000

Refer to note 16 for further information on financial instruments.

Accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs are current liabilities, because the association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability (AASB 101 paragraph 69(d)). However, the expected settlement of the bond liability is often more than 12 months. The association has 15 bonds/RAD with an average accommodation bond of \$267,670. An amount of \$1,409,964 is expected to be settled within 12 months, and a further amount of \$2,605,090 is not expected to be settled within 12 months.

Entry fees for residential units are current liabilities because the association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability (AASB 101 paragraph 69(d)). However, the expected settlement of the liability is often more than 12 months. The association has 22 units with an average balance of \$172,540. An amount of \$285,000 is expected to be settled within 12 months, and a further amount of \$3,510,874 is not expected to be settled within 12 months.

# Note 13. Other liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities		
Accrued expenses	121,059	83,199
Revenue received in advance	140,654	148,778
	261,713	231,977
Note 14. Reserves		
	<b>2024</b> \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Opening Asset revaluation reserve Revaluation Loss	725,586 <u>-</u>	1,788,482 (1,062,896)
Closing Asset revaluation reserve	725,586	725,586

#### Asset revaluation reserve

The reserve is used to recognise increments and decrements in the fair value of land and buildings, excluding investment properties.

# Note 15. Retained surpluses

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year Surplus for the year	1,622,803 75,356	1,502,230 120,573
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	1,698,159	1,622,803

#### Note 16. Financial instruments

### Financial risk management objectives

The association's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The association's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the association. The association uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the board of directors ('the board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the association and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Management identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks within the association's operating units. Management reports to the board on a monthly basis.

#### Price risk

The association is not exposed to any significant price risk.

#### Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The association is exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments. The financial instruments that expose the association to interest rate risk are limited to lease liabilities, cash and cash equivalents.

#### Fair value

The financial assets and financial liabilities included in current assets and current liabilities in the balance sheet are carried at amounts that approximate their net fair values.

# Credit risk

The association has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the association is considered to relate to the class of assets described as accounts receivable.

The association has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the association based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed upon between the association and the member or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining their willingness to pay and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the association.

# Note 16. Financial instruments (continued)

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

The association does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Collateral held as security

No collateral is held as security for any of the trade and other receivable balances.

	<b>2024</b> \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables		
Trade receivables		
Total current	70,627	24,498

Collateral pledged

No collateral has been pledged for any of the trade and other payable balances.

#### **Liquidity risk**

The following table details the exposure to liquidity risk as at the balance sheet date. The Association's maximum exposure to credit risk excluding the value of any collateral or other security at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements. The contractual maturity amounts in the following table are representative of the undiscounted amounts at the balance sheet date.

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc. does not hold any financial assets that had to have their terms renegotiated that would have otherwise resulted in them being past due or impaired.

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc. does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors, under financial instruments entered into by it.

# Note 16. Financial instruments (continued)

# Remaining contractual maturities

Remaining contractad maturities				Remaining
		Between 1		contractual
	1 year or less	and 5 years	over 5 years	maturities
2023	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets and (liabilities)				
Non-interest bearing	4 404 007			4 404 007
Cash and cash equivalents	1,194,907	-	-	1,194,907
Loans and receivables	24,498	-	-	24,498
Trade and other payables Accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs	(188,373) (948,364)	(3,791,098)	-	(188,373) (4,739,462)
Entry fees refundable	(469,084)	(2,837,002)	-	(3,306,086)
Borrowings	(409,064)	(2,837,002)	-	(171,590)
Dorrowings	_	(171,330)	_	(171,390)
Interest-bearing - variable				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,491			9,491
Total non-derivatives	(376,925)	(6,799,690)		<u>(7,176,615)</u>
Remaining contractual maturities				
Remaining Contraction maturities				Remaining
		Between 1		contractual
	1 year or less		over 5 years	maturities
2024	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets and (liabilities)				
Non-interest bearing				
Cash and cash equivalents	941,057	-	-	941,057
Loans and receivables	70,628	-	-	70,628
Trade and other payables	(74,149)	-	-	(74,149)
Accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs	(1,409,961)	(2,605,090)	-	(4,015,051)
Entry fees refundable	285,000	(3,510,874)	-	(3,795,874)
Borrowings	-	(111,590)	-	(111,590)
Interest-bearing - variable				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,551	-	-	9,551
Total non-derivatives	(177,874)	(6,227,554)		(6,975,428)

Please refer to note 1 residential loan and accommodation bonds section for additional information relating to the accommodation bonds.

# Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

#### Note 17. Fair value measurement

#### Accounting policy for fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

# Note 18. Related party information

#### **Board of directors**

The following persons were board of directors of Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc during the financial year:

Tian Kotze (Chairperson) (Appointed October 2020)
Reinhard Prins (Vice chairperson) (Appointed November 2022)
Victor Eikelboom (Secretary) (Appointed October 2018)

Jaco Van Staden (Resigned October 2023) (Appointed May 2021) Adele Austin Suzanne Burggraaf (Appointed November 2021) Deon Swanepoel (Appointed November 2023) Melissa Stevl (Appointed November 2023) Mari Gertsema (Appointed February 2024) Karen Prins (Appointed November 2022) Leon Lorenzen (Resigned October 2023)

Compensation by category: Key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is set by the board of directors. The annual rate was as listed below.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Chief Executive Officer	150,339	147,870

Remuneration of the board of directors

The members of the board of directors do not receive nor are entitled to any remuneration or superannuation contribution.

#### Note 19. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the association:

	2024 \$	<b>2023</b> \$
Audit services - Australian Audit Audit of the financial statements	14,000	14,000

# Note 20. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the association's operations, the results of those operations, or the association's state of affairs in future financial years.

# Note 21. Cash flow information

# Reconciliation of surplus to net cash from operating activities

	<b>2024</b> \$	2023 \$
Surplus for the year	75,356	120,573
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	76,961	57,801
Interest received	(51,571)	(46,582)
Adjustment as result of AASB 15	(38,988)	(55,530)
Interest and other finance costs	45,642	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(44,363)	21,808
Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets	(44,794)	136,263
Increase in trade and other payables	92,014	8,603
Increase in employee benefits	46,727	3,513
Increase in other liabilities	6,669	1,167,376
Net cash from operating activities	163,653	1,413,825