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

Trading as Manoah Homes

ABN 78 059 613 443

General Purpose Financial Report - 30 June 2026

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc
Trading as Manoah Homes
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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.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 14 October 2026.

DIRECTORS:

VIRAL PATEL RCA, CA
ALASTAIR ABBOTT RCA, CA
CHASSEY DAVIDS RCA, CA
FAZ BASHI RCA, CPA

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS:

ROBERT CAMPBELL RCA, CA
SANTO CASILLI FCPA PFIIA

AUSTRALIAN AUDIT

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 2026, 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
Managing Director
Australian Audit
Perth, Western Australia
Date: 16 October 2026

DIRECTORS:

VIRAL PATEL RCA, CA
ALASTAIR ABBOTT RCA, CA
CHASSEY DAVIDS RCA, CA
FAZ BASHI RCA, CPA

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS:

ROBERT CAMPBELL RCA, CA
SANTO CASILLI FCPA PFIIA

AUSTRALIAN AUDIT

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 2026, 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 2026, 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to the Board of Directors' Report and Notes 13 and 26 to the financial report, which disclose that, as at 30 June 2026, the Association's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $6,676,361. As explained in Note 13, non-interest-bearing liabilities totalling $10,996,191 have been classified as current liabilities because the Association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of these liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting date, as required by Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. While this classification results in a net current deficiency, these liabilities are generally settled over periods exceeding 12 months. Having regard to the timing of settlement of these liabilities and the other matters disclosed in the financial report, the Board of Directors has concluded that the Association will be able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Change in Accounting Policy

We draw attention to Note 14 of the financial report, which describes the change in accounting policy for the recognition of resident contract revenue and the measurement of resident refund obligations arising under retirement village residence contracts. Previously resident contract revenue was recognised upon the departure of a resident and the settlement of the associated resident liability.
deposit. Under the revised policy, management determined that resident contract revenue should be recognised progressively over the period in which village services are provided to residents. This change ensures the contractual terms of the village residence contracts are more appropriately reflected in the financial report. Comparative information has been restated to reflect this change and ensure consistency between reporting periods. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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
Managing Director
Australian Audit
Perth, Western Australia
Date: 16 October 2026

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Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc
Trading as Manoah Homes
Board of directors' report
30 June 2026

The board of directors presents the report on Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc. for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

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 20).

The net deficit of Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc. for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 amounted to $594,709 (30 June 2025: $459,815 net profit).

The deficit arises principally from the change in accounting policy for the measurement of retirement village refund obligations described in note 14, together with the effect of the independent valuation of the association's land and buildings obtained during the year. Under the residence contracts a departing resident's entitlement is determined by reference to the value of the unit, so an increase in unit values increases the amount refundable to residents. That increase is recognised in the deficit for the year, while the corresponding increase in the value of the units is recognised in other comprehensive income. Total comprehensive income for the year, which includes both, was a surplus of $2,945,359, and net assets increased from $3,267,728 to $6,213,087.

At 30 June 2026 current liabilities exceeded current assets by $6,676,361. The deficiency arises because accommodation bonds, refundable accommodation deposits and the residential village refund provision, together totalling $10,996,191, are classified as current liabilities, as the association does not have an unconditional right to defer their settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date. The greater part of these balances is expected to be settled over a considerably longer period. The nature of these liabilities is explained in notes 1 and 13.

These amounts become payable when a resident departs and, in the ordinary course, are funded from the contribution received from the incoming resident on re-occupancy of the unit or bed. During the year the association received $1,694,000 and refunded $1,700,312 on this basis, generated net cash from operating activities of $857,662, and held cash and cash equivalents of $4,541,484 at 30 June 2026.

Having regard to these matters, the board of directors expects that a substantial portion of these liabilities will not be required to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date, and considers that there are reasonable grounds to believe the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due. Further information is set out in note 26.

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

Pieter Jordaan
Chairperson

14/10/2026
2026

Odelia Du Toit
Vice Chairperson

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Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc
Trading as Manoah Homes
Board of directors' declaration
30 June 2026

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 2026 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

Pieter Jordaan
Chairperson

Odelia Du Toit
Vice Chairperson

14/10/2026
2026

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc
Trading as Manoah Homes
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue			
Government subsidies		3,657,022	3,662,473
Village contract reductions		165,292	86,063
Resident fees		1,192,215	1,209,900
Unit operating costs recovery		171,810	149,668
Donations	3	55,692	189,046
Fundraising	3	22,165	12,646
Gain on corporate bonds		-	33,804
Other		125,342	73,734
		5,389,538	5,417,334
Interest revenue		46,547	57,388
Total revenue		5,436,085	5,474,722
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(3,713,721)	(3,775,167)
Grant utilised		(3,065)	(35,555)
Health support		(336,821)	(310,069)
Administration		(444,546)	(383,603)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(71,395)	(80,341)
Loss on village exit payments		(266,000)	-
Loss on disposal of assets		-	(47,008)
Property		(122,886)	(147,888)
Housekeeping		(55,058)	(28,916)
Electricity and gas		(53,637)	(54,222)
Insurance		(108,931)	(89,620)
Medical supplies		(16,931)	(36,560)
Bad debt		(53,784)	(8,424)
Finance costs		(12,953)	(17,534)
Village refund provision expense		(771,066)	-
Total expenses		(6,030,794)	(5,014,907)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	17	(594,709)	459,815
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings		3,540,070	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		3,540,070	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,945,361	459,815

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc
Trading as Manoah Homes
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4,541,484	2,868,447
Trade and other receivables	5	65,133	616,528
Investments	6	-	950,565
Other assets	7	113,512	145,101
Total current assets		4,720,129	4,580,641
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	12,966,242	9,379,371
Intangibles	9	61,455	68,268
Total non-current assets		13,027,697	9,447,639
Total assets		17,747,826	14,028,280
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	102,965	107,043
Employee benefits	12	293,867	299,613
Non-interest bearing current liabilities	13	10,996,191	10,165,635
Other liabilities	15	3,465	19,363
Total current liabilities		11,396,488	10,591,654
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	-	51,590
Employee benefits	12	138,249	117,308
Total non-current liabilities		138,249	168,898
Total liabilities		11,534,737	10,760,552
Net assets		6,213,089	3,267,728
Equity			
Reserves	16	4,265,656	725,586
Retained surpluses	17	1,947,433	2,542,142
Total equity		6,213,089	3,267,728

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc
Trading as Manoah Homes
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		5,947,247	3,837,547
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(5,089,085)	(4,324,211)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	27	858,162	(486,664)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		-	(26,022)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	8	(111,382)	(61,894)
Payments for intangibles	9	-	(36,849)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		950,565	-
Interest received		46,547	57,388
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		885,730	(67,377)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds/(Repayments) of borrowings		(51,590)	(60,000)
Accommodation bonds/refundable deposits received		1,694,000	3,561,100
Accommodation bonds/refundable deposits/entry contributions (refunded)		(1,700,312)	(1,011,686)
Interest and other finance costs paid		(12,953)	(17,534)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(70,855)	2,471,880
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,673,037	1,917,839
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,868,447	950,608
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	4,541,484	2,868,447

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc
Trading as Manoah Homes
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Reserves $	Retained surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	725,586	2,082,327	2,807,913
Surplus for the year	-	459,815	459,815
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	459,815	459,815
Balance at 30 June 2025	725,586	2,542,142	3,267,728

	Reserves $	Retained surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2025	725,586	2,542,142	3,267,728
Deficit for the year	-	(594,709)	(594,709)
Other comprehensive income for the year	3,540,070	-	3,540,070
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,540,070	(594,709)	2,945,361
Balance at 30 June 2026	4,265,656	1,947,433	6,213,089

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Association for Christian Senior Citizen's Homes (WA) Inc
Trading as Manoah Homes
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2026

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.

Comparative Figures

The comparative figures in Note 8 have been reclassified to improve the usefulness and readability of the financial statements. The Plant & Equipment cost and accumulated depreciation balances were separated into more specific Property, Plant and Equipment categories. Total net figure remains constant.

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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 right at the end of the reporting period 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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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.

Residential Village Refund Provision

Residents of the retirement village pay an ingoing contribution on entry under one of two forms of residence contract. Under the older form of contract, the amount refundable to a resident on departure is the ingoing contribution less a deferred management fee determined by a schedule set out in the residence agreement by reference to the resident's period of occupancy.

Under the newer form of contract, the amount refundable is determined by reference to the contribution payable by the incoming resident on re-occupancy of the unit, less contractual exit fees, a reserve fund contribution and a settlement fee.

The association recognises a provision for amounts refundable to residents in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. For contracts of the older form the provision is measured using the contractual deferred management fee schedule. For contracts of the newer form it is measured by reference to the assessed fair value of each unit at the reporting date, less fees accrued to that date.

Fees to which the association becomes entitled over a resident's period of occupancy are recognised as revenue over that period in accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as village accommodation and services are provided.

The provision is classified as a current liability because the association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date. The expected timing of settlement is disclosed in note 13.

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.

Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

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:

Note 3. Donations and fundraising activities (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
Donations solicited from association members	13,592	143,860
Donations solicited from churches supporting the association	42,100	45,186
Sale of plants and miscellaneous items	22,165	12,646
	77,857	201,692

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

Note 4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Cash on hand	455	944
Cash at bank	4,541,029	2,867,503
	4,541,484	2,868,447

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Trade receivables	65,133	533,055
Other receivables	-	5,407
Accrued income	-	78,066
	65,133	616,528

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.

Note 6. Investments

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Corporate bonds	-	950,565

Refer to note 19 for further information on fair value measurement.

Note 7. Other assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Prepayments	113,512	97,216
Other current assets	-	47,885
	113,512	145,101

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-current assets		
Land and buildings	12,347,426	8,769,931
Plant and equipment	431,601	416,055
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(200,450)	(175,887)
	231,151	240,168
Furniture equipment and fixtures - at cost	637,870	603,313
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(467,993)	(450,659)
	169,877	152,654
Computer equipment - at cost	81,461	57,605
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(32,211)	(28,219)
	49,250	29,386
Capital works - at cost	288,482	288,482
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(119,944)	(101,250)
	168,538	187,232
	12,966,242	9,379,371

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:

	Land and buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Furniture equipment and fixtures $	Computer $	Capital work $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	8,758,001	240,240	148,202	33,078	205,926	9,385,447
Additions	625	20,965	34,557	-	-	56,147
Reclassifications in/(out)	11,305	-	-	-	-	11,305
Depreciation expense	-	(33,508)	(17,334)	(3,992)	(18,694)	(73,528)
Balance at 30 June 2025	8,769,931	227,697	165,425	29,086	187,232	9,379,371
Additions	42,845	10,127	34,557	23,856	-	111,385
Revaluation increments	3,540,069	-	-	-	-	3,540,069
Depreciation expense	-	(24,563)	(17,334)	(3,992)	(18,694)	(64,583)
Balance at 30 June 2026	12,352,845	213,261	182,648	48,950	168,538	12,966,242

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.

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 19 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.

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

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. Intangibles

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-current assets		
Software - at cost	78,425	78,425
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(16,970)	(10,157)
	61,455	68,268

Reconciliations

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

	Software $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2025	68,268	68,268
Amortisation expense	(6,813)	(6,813)
Balance at 30 June 2026	61,455	61,455

Accounting policy for intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Software

Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

Note 10. Trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Creditors	53,812	11,364
Superannuation payable	(4,092)	43,002
Credit card	3,385	5,481
BAS payable	47,243	47,196
Other payables	2,617	-
	102,965	107,043

Refer to note 18 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 11. Borrowings

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-current liabilities		
Bank loan (Secured)	-	51,590

Refer to note 18 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 12. Employee benefits

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	209,102	220,261
Sick leave	90,172	79,352
Other employee benefits	(5,407)	-
	293,867	299,613
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	138,249	117,308
	432,116	416,921

Note 12. Employee benefits (continued)

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 13. Non-interest bearing current liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs for hostel		
Estimated settlement within 12 months	1,488,166	1,409,094
Estimated settlement longer than 12 months	4,441,726	4,618,878
	5,929,892	6,027,972

	2026 $	2025 $
Residential Village Refund Provision		
Estimated settlement within 12 months	654,520	428,825
Estimated settlement longer than 12 months	4,411,779	3,708,838
	5,066,299	4,137,663

Non-interest bearing non-current liabilities

Refer to note 18 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 16 bonds/RADs with an average accommodation bond of $370,618. An amount of $1,488,166 is expected to be settled within 12 months, and a further amount of $4,441,726 is not expected to be settled within 12 months.

Residential Village Refund Provision is a current liability 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 21 units with an average balance of $241,252. An amount of $654,520 is expected to be settled within 12 months, and a further amount of $4,411,779 is not expected to be settled within 12 months.

Note 14. Change in Accounting Policy

During the year, the Association reassessed its accounting policy for the recognition of resident contract revenue and the measurement of resident refund obligations arising under retirement village residence contracts. Under the previous accounting policy, resident contract revenue was recognised only upon the departure of a resident and the settlement of the associated resident liability. In addition, certain balances arising from resident contracts were recognised as contract liabilities. Following a review of the contractual arrangements and the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, management determined that resident contract revenue should be recognised progressively over the period in which village services are provided to residents. Management further determined that resident refund obligations are more appropriately measured based on the estimated future settlement obligation arising under the residence contracts. This change has been accounted for as a change in accounting policy in accordance with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and has been applied retrospectively. Accordingly, comparative information has been restated as if the revised accounting policy had always been applied. The cumulative effect of applying the revised accounting policy to periods prior to 1 July 2024 has been recognised as an adjustment to opening retained earnings.

	2025 $ Restated	2025 $ Original	Increase/ (Decrease)
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income			
Revenue			
Village contract reductions	86,063	63,003	23,060
Surplus for the year	459,815	436,755	23,060
Statement of financial position			
Current liabilities			
Non-interest bearing current liabilities	10,165,635	10,572,863	(407,228)
Equity			
Retained surplus			
Opening balance	2,082,327	1,698,159	384,168
Surplus for the year	459,815	436,755	23,060
Total retained surpluses	2,542,142	2,134,914	407,228
Statement of changes in equity			
Retained surplus			
Balance at 1 July 2024	2,082,327	1,698,159	384,168
Surplus for the year	459,815	436,755	23,060
Balance at 30 June 2025	2,542,142	2,134,914	407,228

Note 14. Change in Accounting Policy (continued)

Relationship between the Residential Refund Provision and the Village Land & Building Assets

The village units are included within land and buildings and are measured at fair value in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment. For contracts of the newer form, the Residential Village Refund Provision is measured by reference to the fair value of those same units.

A change in the fair value of the units therefore affects both amounts. The change in the carrying amount of the units is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the asset revaluation reserve. The corresponding change in the provision is recognised in profit or loss, as AASB 137 requires changes in a provision to be recognised in the surplus or deficit for the period.

In a period in which unit values rise, the association reports an increase in net assets together with a charge against the surplus for the period. In a period in which unit values fall, the reverse occurs. The surplus or deficit for a period in which the units have been revalued should therefore be read together with other comprehensive income and with the movement in net assets.

During the year ended 30 June 2026 the units were independently valued. A revaluation increment of $3,540,070 was recognised in other comprehensive income and an increase of $771,066 in the Residential Village Refund Provision was recognised in profit or loss.

Valuation basis and sensitivity

The fair value of the village units at 30 June 2026 was determined by Property Valuation & Advisory (WA) Pty Ltd on 2 July 2026 using the direct comparison approach, having regard to recent sales of comparable units within the village and in the surrounding market. These are level 2 and level 3 inputs under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.

Independent valuations are obtained approximately every three years. Between valuations, management updates unit values using recent sales within the village, comparable market transactions, local property market trends, and any significant change affecting an individual unit.

The Residential Village Refund Provision is sensitive to changes in unit values in respect of contracts of the newer form. At 30 June 2026 those contracts covered 10 units with an aggregate assessed value of $3,910,000 and a provision of $3,617,060. An increase of 5 per cent in unit values would increase the provision by approximately $180,853 and reduce the surplus for the following year by approximately $180,853 after allowing for recognition of an additional $14,647 fees earned over the same period. A decrease of 5 per cent would have the opposite effect.

Note 15. Other liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Accrued expenses	-	17,898
Deferred revenue	2,000	-
Revenue received in advance	1,465	1,465
	3,465	19,363

Note 16. Reserves

	2026 $	2025 $
Asset revaluation reserve	4,265,656	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 17. Retained surpluses

	2026 $	2025 $
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	2,542,142	2,082,327
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(594,709)	459,815
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	1,947,433	2,542,142

Note 18. 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.

Note 18. Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables		
Trade receivables		
Total current	65,133	533,055

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 18. Financial instruments (continued)

Remaining contractual maturities

2025	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Financial assets and (liabilities)				
Non-interest bearing				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,854,030	-	-	2,854,030
Loans and receivables	533,055	-	-	533,055
Trade and other payables	(11,364)	-	-	(11,364)
Accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs	(1,409,094)	(4,618,878)	-	(6,027,972)
Residential Village Refund Provision	(428,825)	(1,854,419)	(1,854,419)	(4,137,663)
Borrowings	-	(51,590)	-	(51,590)
Interest-bearing - variable				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,417			14,417
Total non-derivatives	1,552,219	(6,524,887)	(1,854,419)	(6,827,087)

2026	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Financial assets and (liabilities)				
Non-interest bearing				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,541,484	-	-	4,541,484
Loans and receivables	65,131	-	-	65,131
Trade and other payables	(53,812)	-	-	(53,812)
Accommodation bonds/RADs/RACs	(1,488,166)	(4,441,726)	-	(5,929,892)
Residential Village Refund Provision	(654,520)	(2,205,890)	(2,205,889)	(5,066,299)
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing - variable				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Total non-derivatives	2,410,117	(6,647,616)	(2,205,889)	(6,443,389)

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 19. 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 20. 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:

Pieter Jordaan (Chairperson)	Appointed in October 2025, Chairperson from June 2026
Odelia Du Toit (Vice chairperson)	Appointed in October 2025, Vice Chairperson from June 2026
Victor Eikelboom (Secretary)	Appointed in October 2018
Tian Kotze	Appointed in October 2020, resigned as Chairperson in June 2026
Reinhard Prins	Appointed in November 2022, resigned as Vice Chairperson in June 2026
Adele Austin	Appointed in May 2021
Karen Prins	Appointed in November 2022, resigned in December 2025
Mari Geertsema	Appointed in February 2024
Mellissa Steyl	Appointed in October 2023, resigned in August 2025
Rudolph Crous	Appointed in October 2025
J.C Whitmore	Appointed in October 2025

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.

	2026 $	2025 $
Chief Executive Officer	197,473	182,812

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 21. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services - Australian Audit		
Audit of the financial statements	18,000	16,000
Other services - Australian Audit		
Preparation of financial statement	3,200	3,000
	21,200	19,000

Note 22. Contingent assets

The incorporated association had no contingent assets at the current or comparative reporting date.

Note 23. Contingent liabilities

The incorporated association had no contingent liabilities at the current or comparative reporting date.

Note 24. Commitments

The incorporated association had no commitments for expenditure at the current or comparative reporting date.

Note 25. Events after the reporting period

Stage one of the amendments to the Retirement Villages Act 1992 (WA) commenced on 1 September 2026. Among other matters, the amendments require an operator to pay a resident's exit entitlement within twelve months of the resident permanently vacating the premises, where the entitlement has not been paid earlier on re-occupancy of the unit. The requirement extends to residence contracts entered into before commencement.

The association has considered the effect of the amendments on the classification and expected timing of settlement of the Residential Village Refund Provision, and the effect is reflected in note 13. The amendments do not otherwise affect the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

Other than the above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 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 26. Going concern

At 30 June 2026 current liabilities exceeded current assets by $6,676,361. The deficiency arises principally because accommodation bonds, refundable accommodation deposits and the Residential Village Refund Provision, totalling $10,996,191, are classified as current liabilities in accordance with AASB 101, as the association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date. The greater part of these balances is expected to be settled over a considerably longer period.

These liabilities are settled on the departure of a resident and, in the ordinary course, are funded from the contribution received from the incoming resident on re-occupancy of the unit or bed. During the year the association received $1,694,000 and refunded $1,700,312 on this basis. Net cash from operating activities was $857,662 and cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2026 were $4,541,484.

Stage one of the amendments to the Retirement Villages Act 1992 (WA) commenced on 1 September 2026. Among other matters, the amendments require an operator to pay a resident's exit entitlement within twelve months of the resident permanently vacating the premises, where the entitlement has not been paid earlier on re-occupancy of the unit. The requirement extends to residence contracts entered into before commencement. At 30 June 2026 one unit had been vacated and had not been re-occupied. The refund provision in respect of that unit was $373,497, measured on the basis described in note 1. The entitlement was settled for $345,000 in July 2026, and that amount is included in the estimated settlement within twelve months disclosed in note 13.

Having regard to the above, the board expects that a substantial portion of these liabilities will not be required to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date, and considers that there are reasonable grounds to believe the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Note 27. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) to net cash from/(used in) operating activities

	2026 $	2025 $
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(594,709)	459,815
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	71,395	80,341
Write off of assets	-	47,008
Interest received	(46,547)	(57,388)
Interest and other finance costs	12,953	17,534
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	551,394	(545,040)
Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets	31,588	(69,049)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(4,078)	(68,955)
Increase in employee benefits	15,195	77,482
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	820,971	(428,412)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	858,162	(486,664)