## **WOMEN'S HOUSING LIMITED**

ACN: 080 116 883

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

## Women's Housing Limited

ACN: 080 116 883

## **Financial Report For The Year Ended**

30 June 2017

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Your directors present this report on the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

#### **Directors**

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

Valerie Mosley (Chair)

Erica Edmands

Peggy O'Neal

**Andrew Cronin** 

Judy Line

Michael Barlow

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

The company has an Audit and Financial Risk Committee (AFRC). This committee consists of Andrew Cronin (Chair) and Valerie Mosley as members. The committee is to assist the Board in its responsibilities relating to accounting, internal control systems, financial risk management systems and reporting practices.

The Board on the 24 August 2016, has re-formed the WHL Project Control Committee. This committee consists of Michael Barlow (Chair), Andrew Cronin and Judy Line as members. Its responsibilities are to assist the Board in its responsibilities relating to housing projects and project risk management.

The Board from time to time may form other committees as it sees fit to assist in the functions of the Board. There are no other committees in existence during the financial year and to the date of this report.

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of the Company during the financial year were:

- The provision of transitional accommodation for homeless and at risk women across Victoria
- The provision of housing information and referral services for women across Victoria, and
- The development and management of community housing for homeless or disadvantaged women across Victoria.

### **Short-term and Long-term Objectives**

The Company's objectives are to:

- operate and manage affordable housing of both a transitional and permanent nature,
- increase the supply of affordable housing by the acquisition and development of affordable housing assets,
- provide affordable housing services to homeless, at risk, and disadvantaged women.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## **Strategies**

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

- seeking capital contributions from government
- developing a business structure to enable borrowing from financial institutions for funding of affordable housing assets
- operation and management of an effective and efficient affordable housing services organisation
- raising philanthropic funding to the extent practicable.

## **Key Performance Measures**

The Company measures its performance (including any key performance indicators) by:

- measuring service delivery performance against specified criteria and operational requirements, including those set by the Housing Registrar
- performance against an annual business plan, operating plans for specific projects, and capital project budgets
- Monitoring and evaluating individual capital projects progressively against agreed budgets until completion

### Information on Directors

Valerie Mosley	Chair
Qualifications	BS Business Education University of Houston (USA)
	Leadership Victoria Alumni
Experience	Valerie Mosley is an independent consultant. Her previous experience includes Director of IT, KPMG Management Consulting, where she managed an international team that provided enterprise solutions for delivering corporate and financial information. She has also worked as a financial consultant for Merrill Lynch as well as General Manager of an international consulting group that provided advisory services to governments in developing nations in the areas of economic policy and financial reform.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Erica Edmands	Director
Qualifications	Bachelor of Laws Bachelor of Arts (Economics and History) University of Melbourne Graduate, Australian Institute of Company Directors
Experience	Erica Edmands has worked as a lawyer and senior HR practitioner for over 20 years. Her business experience spans law, human resources, mental health and diversity. She is currently a founding director of <a href="mailto:lnclusion@work">lnclusion@work</a> , an independent workplace investigation and mental health training specialist, and an associate director at mh@work, a successful mental health education Company. Erica is an experienced NFP board member and is currently President of Kidsafe Victoria. She recently acted as a consultant to the Law Institute of Victoria in the design and development of the Mental Health and the Legal Profession preventative health and wellbeing strategy for the Victorian legal community.
Peggy O'Neal	Director
Qualifications	Bachelor of Arts, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (USA) Juris Doctor, University of Virginia (USA) Fellow, Australian Institute of Company Directors
Experience	Peggy O'Neal has worked as a lawyer in the superannuation and financial services industry for more than 20 years. She is currently a part-time consultant for Landers and Rogers Lawyers. Previously Peggy was a partner at Herbert Smith Freehills and acted as a consultant to the Commonwealth Treasury on the Super System Review and the Stronger Super reform package. She presently serves as a non executive director on several boards including the Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation and is President of the Richmond Football Club. She has been named by the AFR peer review survey as one of the "Best Lawyers" in Australia every year since 2010.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Andrew Cronin	Director
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce, University of Melbourne Chartered Accountant, ICAA NZ Fellow, Financial Services Institute of Australia Registered Company Auditor, ASIC
Experience	Andrew Cronin has over 22 years experience in the professional services sector. He is currently a partner with PricewaterhouseCoopers, where he specialises in providing assurance and advisory services to public companies. He works across a range of industries, including the property and construction sectors, and he is experienced in advising companies on appropriate governance and internal control frameworks. Andrew has worked in a number of countries, including over two years in the United States. Andrew also sits on an Advisory Board for a financial planning business.
Judy Line	Director
Qualifications	Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (2014) Master of Business Administration (2001) Post Graduate Management (1999) Diploma Community Services (Community Development) (1998)
Experience	Judy Line has worked in the housing and homelessness sector since 1986 and has been CEO at Women's Housing Ltd since 2005. Prior to her position with WHL, Judy worked in women's refuges, a youth service and was the state project officer for the Victorian Public Tenant's Association. Judy is a passionate housing advocate and works within a community development framework. Since joining WHL, the agency has grown from a small transitional housing manager to a housing Company that now provides long term social housing and specialises in building new affordable housing for women and their children. She is currently on the board of the Community Housing Federation Victoria and a member of Power Housing.

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Michael Barlow	Director
Qualifications	Diploma of Applied Science –Town Planning, RMIT
	Member, Property Council of Australia (Victoria)
	Member, Victorian Environmental and Planning Law Association
Experience	Michael Barlow is an urban planner with expertise in urban
	strategy, city development and large project delivery with a career
	spanning more than 35 years. He is currently a director at Urbis Pty
	Ltd where he advises the private sector and government on
	developments including transportation projects, major retail,
	entertainment and mixed-use precincts and projects and strategic
	urban renewal projects. Michael has also worked throughout Asia
	and the Middle East in a variety of cities where he has advised on
	city developments and metropolitan strategies. Michael has co-
	authored a major report on creating 'Smart Growth' opportunities
	for Australian cities. He is also a member of the Lyon Foundation.

## **Meetings of Directors**

During the financial year, 11 meetings of directors and 2 meetings of the Audit & Financial Risk Committee (AFRC) were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		<b>AFRC Committee</b>		<b>Project Control Group</b>	
	No. eligible to attend	No. attended	No. eligible to attend	No. attended	No. Eligible to attend	No. attended
Valerie Mosley	11	10	2	2		
Erica Edmands	11	11	*:	*		
Peggy O'Neal	11	6	-	-		
Andrew Cronin	11	9	2	2	2	2
Michael Barlow	11	7	ě	-	2	2
Judy Line	11	10		-	2	2

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$50 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2017 the total amount that members of the Company are liable to contribute if the Company is wound up is \$300 (2016:\$300).

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## **Auditor's Independence Declaration**

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 60.40 of the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission 2012*, for the year ended 30 June 2017 is included on page 9 of the financial report.

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

Director

Valerie Mosley

Dated:

31 October 2017



## **Auditor's Independence Declaration**

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the independence requirements set out in the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* and any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report of Women's Housing Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017.

HLB Mann Judd

**Chartered Accountants** 

Jude Lau Partner

Melbourne

31 October 2017

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue	2	8,520,057	4,601,666
Other income	2	32,405	30,469
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(20,356)	(16,100)
Interest expense		(247,256)	(265,095)
Fair value gain (loss) on financial derivative		49,419	(25,730)
Emergency Housing Assistance		(500,690)	(438,666)
Staffing and Development		(1,614,426)	(1,485,367)
Property Costs		(1,414,102)	(1,397,684)
Occupancy Costs		(121,853)	(105,550)
Administration		(257,357)	(167,502)
Loss on Revaluation of Investment Properties		(905,000)	-
Demolition of property subject to redevelopment		(980,000)	9
Other Expenses		(81,668)	(70,866)
Motor Vehicle Expenses		(45,805)	(48,452)
Current year surplus before income tax		2,413,368	611,123
Income tax expense		-	8
Net current year surplus		2,413,368	611,123
Other comprehensive income: Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Other comprehensive income for the year			=
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,413,368	611,123
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the Company		2,413,368	611,123

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS		*	*
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,292,080	2,815,984
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	1,080,222	116,133
Other current assets	6	16,258	7,751
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,388,560	2,939,868
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment Properties	7	36,428,064	33,589,444
Property, plant and equipment	8	76,563	, ,
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	Ū	36,504,627	
TOTAL ASSETS		38,893,187	36,603,499
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	9	1,696,246	2,503,111
Borrowings	10	155,916	155,916
Employee provisions	11	201,607	232,376
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,053,769	2,891,403
NOV GURDENT LIABILITIES			·
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	10	4,445,257	• •
Employee provisions	11	9,143	11,353
Derivative Financial Instruments	12	121,545	170,964
TOTAL MARKETING		4,575,945	<del></del>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,629,714	
NET ASSETS		32,263,473	29,850,105
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		32,463,473	29,850,105
TOTAL EQUITY		32,263,473	29,850,105
			7-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2017

W	Retained Surplus	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2015	29,238,982	29,238,982
Comprehensive Income		-
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the Company	611,123	611,123
Other comprehensive income for the year		ল
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the		
Company	611,123	611,123
· ·		
Balance at 30 June 2016	29,850,105	29,850,105
Comprehensive Income		
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the Company	2,413,368	2,413,368
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the		
Company	2,413,368	2,413,368
_		
Balance at 30 June 2017	32,263,473	32,263,473
<del>-</del>		

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2017

NC.	ote	2017 \$	2016 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		•	*
Receipts from grants and customers		4,640,352	4,466,704
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,466,827)	(3,386,468)
Interest received		18,741	9,980
Interest paid		(247,256)	(265,095)
Net cash generated from/(used in)operating activities 17	7	(54,990)	825,121
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital Works		(2,609,454)	(39,444)
Capital Grant		1,727,900	1,850,000
Payment for Property		(1,330,212)	2,000,000
Payment for plant and equipment		(22,732)	(49,513)
Net cash generated from / (used) in investing activities	_	(2,234,498)	1,761,043
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		921,500	2
Repayment of borrowings		(155,916)	(155,916)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	-	765,584	(155,916)
The cash generated nony (asea my maneing activities	_		(133,310)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash held		(1,523,904)	2,430,248
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		2,815,984	385,736
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year 4	=	1,292,080	2,815,984

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, Australian Accounting Standards — Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a not-for-profit Company for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 31 October 2017 by the directors of the Company.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as set out below:

#### **Accounting Policies**

## (a) Investment Properties

Investment property under AASB 140 Investment Property is defined as property which is owned to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both and would correctly reflect the business operations of the Company as a landlord and property investor. Investment properties are recorded at their fair value based on active market prices, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available the fair value is based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers and recent prices in less active markets. This information forms the basis for director's assessment of the fair value of each property. Changes in fair value resulting from these annual revaluations are recorded in the profit and loss as part of other income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the Company obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Company and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied. When grant revenue is received whereby the Company incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

The Company receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Rental income is recognised in accordance with terms outlined in the tenancy agreements and is accrued on a straight line basis over the terms of the lease.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

### (c) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are carried at cost, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

### **Plant and Equipment**

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of Fixed Asset Depreciation Rate

Office and equipment 20-30% Motor Vehicles 20-25%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised as income in profit or loss in the period which they arise.

### (d) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the Company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the Company will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

#### (e) Financial Instruments

## **Initial Recognition and Measurement**

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

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

### **Classification and Subsequent Measurement**

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

## (i) Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets or liabilities are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

## (ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

### (iii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### **Impairment**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the Company no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party, and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### (f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

### (g) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled inclusive of on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows. Contributions are made by the Company to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

## (h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

## (i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

## (j) Income Tax

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (k) Comparative Figures

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

### (I) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Company during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

## (m) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

### **Key Estimates**

## Valuation of Investment Properties

The Investment Properties were independently valued by the Board of Directors based on independent valuations commissioned by the Company. The valuation was based on the fair value utilising market rentals and recent sales data. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current strong demand for land and buildings in the area and recent sales data for similar properties. The valuation resulted in a revaluation increment/(decrement) of (\$1,885,000) (2016: nil in P&L) being recognised for the year ended 30 June 2017.

At 30 June 2017 the directors have performed a directors' valuation on freehold land and buildings. The directors have reviewed the key assumptions adopted by the valuers and do not believe there has been a significant change in the assumptions at 30 June 2017. The directors therefore believe the carrying amount of the freehold land and buildings reflects the fair value at 30 June 2017.

#### (n) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivate instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Interest rate swaps entered into by the Company have been deemed as ineffective hedges and the gain or loss relating to the fair value measurement is recognised in the profit and loss for that reporting period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 1

## **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

## (o) New Accounting Standards for Application in future periods

Standard Name	Effective date for Company	Requirements	Impact	
AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019	AASB 15 introduces a five step process for revenue recognition with the core principle of the new Standard being for entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.  Accounting policy changes will arise in timing of revenue recognition, treatment of contracts costs and contracts which contain a financing element.  AASB 15 will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications)	The changes in revenue recognition requirements in AASB 15 is likely to cause changes to the timing and amount of revenue recorded in the financial statements.	
		and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements.		
AASB 1058 Income of NFP Entities	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019	AASB 1058 supersedes all the income recognition requirements relating to private sector NFP entities, and the majority of income recognition requirements relating to public sector NFP entities, previously in AASB 1004 Contribution. The timing of income recognition depends on whether such a transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service), or a contribution by owners, related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an Company.	Each revenue stream, including grant agreements are currently being reviewed to determine the impact of AASB 1058.  We anticipate that some grant	
		AASB 1058 applies when a NFP Company receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the Company to further its objectives. In the latter case, the Company recognises and measures the asset at fair value in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standard (eg AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment).	some grant agreements which were previously recognised immediately on receipt may be able to be deferred as the performance obligation is satisfied.	
		Upon initial recognition of the asset, this Standard requires the Company to consider whether any other financial statement elements (called 'related amounts') should be recognised in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standard, such as:		
		<ul><li>(a) contributions by owners;</li><li>(b) revenue, or a contract liability arising from a</li></ul>		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

		contract with a customer; (c) a lease liability; (d) a financial instrument; or (e) a provision.  If the transaction is a transfer of a financial asset to enable an Company to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Company (ie an in-substance acquisition of a non-financial asset), the Company recognises a liability for the excess of the fair value of the transfer over any related amounts recognised. The Company recognises income as it satisfies its obligations under the transfer similarly to income recognition in relation to performance obligations under AASB 15.  If the transaction does not enable an Company to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Company, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income.	
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018	The key changes include the simplified requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, a new hedging accounting model and a revised impairment loss model to recognise impairment losses earlier, as opposed to the current approach that recognises impairment only when incurred.	No impact on reported financial performance or position is expected.
AASB 16 Leases	Annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019	AASB 16 will cause the majority of leases of an Company to be brought onto the statement of financial position. There are limited exceptions relating to short-term leases and low value assets which may remain off-balance sheet.  The calculation of the lease liability will take into account appropriate discount rates, assumptions about lease term and increases in lease payments.  A corresponding right to use asset will be recognised which will be amortised over the term of the lease.  Rent expense will no longer be shown, the profit and loss impact of the leases will be through amortisation and interest charges.	Whilst the impact of AASB 16 has not yet been quantified, the Company currently has operating leases which we anticipate will be brought onto the statement of financial position.  Interest and amortisation expenses will increase and rental expense will decrease.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 2 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2017	2016
Rent	\$	\$ 722.402
Interest received	2,487,577 18,741	2,722,402 9,980
Operating grants	1,855,987	1,645,036
Capital grants	4,157,752	224,248
Total Revenue	8,520,057	4,601,666
Other income	32,405	30,469
Total other income	32,405	30,469
Total revenue and other income	8,552,462	4,632,135
NOTE 3 SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		
Expenses	2017	2016
Frankria kanafita auran	\$	\$
Employee benefits expense	\$	\$
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution</li> </ul>		
· · ·	129,902	116,634
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> </ul> Depreciation and amortisation	129,902 129,902	116,634 116,634
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation motor vehicle</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561	116,634 116,634 9,600
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561 14,795	116,634 116,634 9,600 6,500
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> <li>Total depreciation and amortisation</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561	116,634 116,634 9,600
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561 14,795 20,356	116,634 116,634 9,600 6,500 16,100
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> <li>Total depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561 14,795	116,634 116,634 9,600 6,500 16,100 265,095
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> <li>Total depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561 14,795 20,356	116,634 116,634 9,600 6,500 16,100
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> <li>Total depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss</li> <li>Bad and doubtful debts</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561 14,795 20,356	116,634 116,634 9,600 6,500 16,100 265,095
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> <li>Total depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss</li> <li>Bad and doubtful debts</li> <li>Rental expense on operating leases</li> <li>minimum lease payments</li> <li>Total rental expenses</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561 14,795 20,356 247,256 73,280	116,634 116,634 9,600 6,500 16,100 265,095 70,000
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> <li>Total depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss</li> <li>Bad and doubtful debts</li> <li>Rental expense on operating leases</li> <li>minimum lease payments</li> <li>Total rental expenses</li> <li>Auditor's fees</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561 14,795 20,356 247,256 73,280 107,790	116,634 116,634 9,600 6,500 16,100 265,095 70,000 158,839
<ul> <li>contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds</li> <li>Depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>motor vehicle</li> <li>furniture and equipment</li> <li>Total depreciation and amortisation</li> <li>Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss</li> <li>Bad and doubtful debts</li> <li>Rental expense on operating leases</li> <li>minimum lease payments</li> <li>Total rental expenses</li> </ul>	129,902 129,902 5,561 14,795 20,356 247,256 73,280 107,790	116,634 116,634 9,600 6,500 16,100 265,095 70,000 158,839

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Written off

Provision for doubtful debts as at 30 June 2017

CURRENT	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash at bank	1,292,080	2,815,984
Total cash and cash equivalents as stated in the statement of cash flow	1,292,080	2,815,984
NOTE 5 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER D	EBTORS	
	2017	2016
CURRENT	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	86,917	54,501
Provision for doubtful debts	(60,000)	(40,000)
	26,917	14,501
Other debtors	1,053,305	101,632
Total current accounts receivables and other		
debtors	1,080,222	116,133
Provision for Doubtfu! Debts		
Movement in the provision for doubtful debts is as follows:	:	
	\$	
Provision for doubtful debts as at 1 July 2015	40,000	
<ul> <li>Charge for year</li> </ul>	60,000	
<ul><li>Written off</li></ul>	(60,000)	
Provision for doubtful debts as at 30 June 2016	40,000	
<ul> <li>Charge for year</li> </ul>	73,280	

(53,280)

60,000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 6 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

CURRENT Prepayments	2017 \$ 16,258 16,258	2016 \$ 7,751 7,751
NOTE 7 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Investment Properties		
Opening Balance at 1 July Net Gain/(Loss) from Fair Value Adjustment Newport Property Write-off Bayswater, 658 Mountain Highway Acquisition Domestic Violence Properties Acquired	33,550,000 (905,000) (980,000) 920,000 823,368	33,550,000 - - - -
Closing Balance at 30 June	33,408,368	33,550,000
Investment Properties held: Meadow Heights Werribee Bayswater, 656 Mountain Highway Newport Bentleigh Tarniet Melton Bayswater, 658 Mountain Highway Closing Balance at 30 June	2,600,000 1,725,000 8,555,000 1,470,000 17,315,000 434,217 389,151 920,000 33,408,368	2,600,000 1,725,000 8,555,000 2,450,000 18,220,000
Investment Property – Work in Progress	2017	2016
Capital work in progress at cost	\$	\$
Opening Balance at 1 July Additions Closing Balance at 30 June	39,444 2,980,252	20.444
CIOSHIR DAMINE AT 20 JUNE	3,019,696	39,444
Total Investment Properties	36,428,064	33,589,444

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

**NOTE 7** 

## **INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)**

## (a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss for investment properties

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Rental Income	997,971	1,072,027
Direct operating expenses from the property that		
generated rental income	(355,400)	(374,907)
=	642,571	697,120

### (b) Valuation basis

The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties on a regular basis determine the fair value of investment properties.. At the end of each reporting period the directors update their assessment of the fair value of each property, taking into account the most recent independent valuations. The directors determine a property's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates.

Fair value is determined directly by reference to market-based evidence, which are the amounts for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date.

The company engaged WBP Property Group to perform a valuation of the Bentleigh Property as at 30 June 2017. The company engaged Hollingsworth St Clair Property to perform a valuation of 656 Mountain Highway, Bayswater, Meadow Heights and Werribee properties as at 30 June 2016. Charter Keck Cramer had provided a valuation of the Newport property as at February 2014. The most recent acquisitions at 658 Mountain Highway, Bayswater, Tarniet and Melton properties have been valued based on acquisition cost.

### (c) Security Interest

The Director of Housing has registered his interest on the title of all of the Company's properties. A registration of the Director's interest under the provisions of the *Housing Act 1983* has the effect of preventing dealings in the title without the consent of the Director of Housing. The registration of the Director's interest does not prevent the asset from being used as mortgage security against borrowings.

## (d) Secured Liabilities and assets pledged as security

Security is held for the bank loans as detailed in Note 10. These loans are secured by first mortgages over the following investment properties, 656 Mountain Highway Bayswater, Bentleigh and Meadow Heights.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and Equipment	<b>2017</b> \$	2016
Office and equipment	Ţ	\$
At cost	188,583	184,487
Less accumulated depreciation	(152,933)	(138,138)
	35,650	46,349
Motor vehicles		
At cost	58,074	39,438
Less accumulated depreciation	(17,161)	(11,600)
	40,913	27,838
Total Plant and Equipment	76,563	74,187

## **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

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

	Plant and Equipment \$	Motor Vehicle \$	Total \$
2016			
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,847	20,927	40,774
Additions at cost	33,002	16,511	49,513
Depreciation expense	(6,500)	(9,600)	(16,100)
Carrying amount at end of year	46,349	27,838	74,187
2017			
Balance at the beginning of the year	46,349	27,838	74,187
Additions at cost	4,096	18,636	22,732
Depreciation expense	(14,795)	(5,561)	(20,356)
Carrying amount at end of year	35,650	40,913	76,563

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 9 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

CURRENT	Note	2017 \$	<b>2016</b> \$
Trade and other payables		1,309,979	605,432
Rent in Advance/Deferred income		101,411	100,995
Deferred property development income		7	1,625,752
Funding grants		284,856	170,932
	9(a)	1,696,246	2,503,111
<ul> <li>(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and Trade and other payables</li> <li>Total current</li> <li>Total non-current</li> </ul>	other p	1,696,246 1,696,246	2,503,111 - 2,503,111
Less: Funding Grants		(284,856)	(170,932)
Rent in Advance/Deferred income		(101,411)	(100,995)
Deferred property development income		¥	(1,625,752)

Financial liabilities as trade and other payables 18 1,309,979

605,432

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 10 BORROWINGS

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
CURRENT			
Bank loans – secured		155,916	155,916
		155,916	155,916
NON-CURRENT			
Bank loans – secured		4,445,257	3,679,674
		4,445,257	3,679,674
Total borrowing liabilities	18	4,601,173	3,835,590

The Bank loans total consists of:

- (a) Bank Australia Loan \$3,578,287
- (b) Community Banking Loan \$1,022,886

The Company took out a new loan with Bank Australia for \$921,500 over a three year term for the purchase of 658 Mountain Highway, Bayswater.

The Company's other bank loans are both long term facilities with both having repayments schedules going out to September 2023 for the Community Banking loan and March 2032 for the Bank Australia Loan.

## **Financing Arrangements**

The Company has fully utilised all financing facilities with the bank loans detailed in the note.

## Assets Pledged as Security

Bank of Australia hold a registered 1<sup>st</sup> mortgage over the Bentleigh property which is valued at \$17,315,000.

Community Banking holds registered 1<sup>st</sup> mortgages over the Meadow Heights and 656 Mountain Highway, Bayswater properties which have a combined value of \$11,155,000.

No other assets are pledged as security.

There were no defaults during the year (2016:nil).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### NOTE 11 EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

	Note	2017	2016
CURRENT		\$	\$
Short-term Employee Benefits			
Balance at the beginning of the year		232,376	106.047
Additional provisions raised during year		78,737	186,947 145,822
- Amounts used		(109,506)	(100,393)
Balance at the end of the year	-	201,607	232,376
bulance at the cha of the year	=	201,607	232,370
NON-CURRENT			
Long-term Employee Benefits			
<ul> <li>Opening balance</li> </ul>		11,353	5,781
<ul> <li>Additional provisions raised during year</li> </ul>		13,312	5,572
<ul> <li>Amounts used</li> </ul>		(15,522)	
Closing Balance	_	9,143	11,353
	=		
Analysis of Employee Provisions			
Current			
<ul> <li>Annual leave</li> </ul>		133,721	131,090
<ul> <li>Long service leave</li> </ul>		67,886	101,286
Non-current	_	201,607	232,376
<ul> <li>Long service leave</li> </ul>		9,143	11,353
	_	210,750	243,729

## **Employee Provisions**

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 12 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
NON CURRENT	•	*
Interest Rate Swap Contracts	121,545	170,964

The company has interest rate swap arrangements maturing in April 2019 and April 2022. The arrangement results in fixed interest payments being made by the company, in respect of variable interest loans.

These derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value.

### NOTE 13 CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

### **Operating Lease Commitments**

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements

2017 \$	2016
Ą	Ą
118,221	124,681
139,251	259,380
	0.7
257,472	384,061
	\$ 118,221 139,251

The property lease commitments are non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements with a three-year term. Increase in lease commitments may occur in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The motor vehicle and equipment lease commitments are non-cancellable operating leases contracted for three to five year terms.

### **Building Contract**

WHL has contracted with a builder to redevelop the Newport site over the next two financial years. Construction funding for this redevelopment has been received from the Victorian State Government via the Victorian Property Fund.

	<b>2017</b> \$	2016 \$
Payable - minimum payments		
<ul> <li>no later than 12 months</li> </ul>	3,444,176	3,050,000
later than 12 months but no later than 5 years	is <del>te</del>	2,120,000
	3,444,176	5,170,000

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 14 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Other than the following, the company does not have any contingencies:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Estimates of the potential financial effect of contingent liabilities that may become payable:		
Claims	2	

### NOTE 15 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

In August 2017 the Company was successful in obtaining a \$5.2m grant from the Victorian State Government via the Homeless Phase 2 funding program for the construction of a 24 unit apartment in Bayswater to house homeless women and children. The directors are not aware of any other significant events that have occurred since the end of the reporting period.

### NOTE 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### (a) Key Management Personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) is considered key management personnel.

		2017	2016
		\$	\$
Key Mar	nagement Personnel Compensation		
-	Short-term benefits	575,633	429,013
<b>=</b>	Post-employment benefits	54,332	40,149
_	Other long-term benefits		573
		629,965	469,162

None of the directors were entitled to receive any remuneration.

### (b) Other Related Parties

There has been no other related parties transactions with family members of Key Management Personnel or directors, and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those Key Management Personnel or Directors individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 17 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

## Reconciliation of Cashflow from Operating Activities with Current Year Surplus

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Net Surplus	2,413,368	611,123
Non cash flows and other		
<ul> <li>Depreciation and amortisation expense</li> </ul>	20,356	16,100
<ul> <li>Fair value (gain)/loss on financial derivative</li> </ul>	(49,419)	25,730
<ul> <li>Fair value (gains)/loss on investment properties</li> </ul>	1,885,000	-
<ul> <li>Bad and doubtful debts</li> </ul>	73,280	60,000
- Capital Grant	(4,157,752)	(1,850,000)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
<ul> <li>(Increase) in accounts receivable and other debtors</li> </ul>	(233,269)	(77,336)
<ul> <li>Increase /(Decrease) in accounts payable and other payables</li> </ul>	(31,025)	1,976,161
<ul> <li>Increase/(Decrease) in provisions for employee benefits</li> </ul>	32,979	50,999
<ul> <li>Decrease /(Increase) in prepayments</li> </ul>	(8,508)	12,344
	(54,990)	825,121

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial statements consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments and long-term investments, receivables and payables, and derivatives.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Financial Assets		•	•
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,292,080	2,815,984
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	1,080,222	116,133
Total Financial Assets		2,732,302	2,932,117
Financial Liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
<ul> <li>Accounts payable and other payables</li> </ul>	9(a)	1,309,979	605,432
<ul> <li>Bank loans - secured</li> <li>Financial Liabilities at fair value</li> </ul>	10	4,601,173	3,835,590
<ul><li>Derivatives</li></ul>	12	121,545	170,964
Total Financial Liabilities	_	6,032,697	4,611,986

Refer to Note 19 for additional disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 19 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company has the following assets and liabilities as set out in the table below, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis after their initial recognition. The Company has no assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Recurring fair value measurements	Note	2017	2016
		Ş	\$
Investment property	(i)	36,428,064	33,550,000
Derivative financial instrument	(ii)	121,544	170,964

- (i) For investment property, the fair values are based on the directors' valuation taking into account recent external independent valuations performed, which had used comparable market data for similar properties.
- (ii) For derivative financial instruments, the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cashflows based on the observable yield curve.

### NOTE 20 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The registered office of the Company is:	Women's Housing Limited Suite 1, Level 1 21 Cremorne Street Cremorne Victoria 3121
The principal place of business is:	Women's Housing Limited Suite 1, Level 1 21 Cremorne Street Cremorne Victoria 3121
Bankers:	Commonwealth Bank 214 Swan Street Richmond 3121
Auditor:	HLB Mann Judd Level 9 575 Bourke Street Melbourne 3000

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

## NOTE 21 MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$50 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2017 the number of members was six (2016: six).

#### **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Women's Housing Limited, the directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 36 are in accordance with Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commissions Act 2012 and:
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for- Profits Commission Regulation 2013; and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2017 and its performance for the year ended on that date.

rasley

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Valérie Mosley

Director

Dated: 31 October 2017



## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Women's Housing Limited Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Women's Housing Limited ("the Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

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

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.*

## **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the directors, would be in the same terms if given as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

## Responsibilities of Directors' for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards — Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



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

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to
  fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
  evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
  detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from
  error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the
  override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
  procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
  opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors' regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards



HLB Mann Judd Chartered Accountants

Jude Lau Partner

Melbourne 31 October 2017