

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

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FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Juliana Village Association Ltd is registered as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital under the provisions of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The Directors present the financial report on The Juliana Village Association Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2017 and report as follows:

DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors in office during or since the end of the year are as follows. The Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Mark Ronald DeHaas
Robbert Fox
Dorina Brown-Verschoof
Allan Van Kraanen (resigned October 2016)
David Crouch
Lex Klumpes
Ray Van Den Anker
Kathy Tierney
Rachael Ellender
Alan Carter (appointed August 2016)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the company in the course of the financial year were to provide care to ageing citizens and provide retirement living accommodation. There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities during the year.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

A summary of Directors meetings held and attended is as follows:

	Eligible	Attended
Mark Ronald DeHaas	13	13
Robbert Fox	13	8
Dorina Brown-Verschoof	13	8
Allan Van Kraanen*	5	4
David Crouch	13	13
Lex Klumpes	13	12
Ray Van Den Anker	13	10
Kathy Tierney	13	10
Rachael Ellender	13	12
Alan Carter**	12	12
de la		

^{*} resigned during the year

OPERATING RESULT

The net result of the company for the financial year was a surplus of \$727,826 (2016: surplus of \$378,602). The company is a not-for-profit entity and is exempt from the payment of income tax.

^{**} appointed during the year

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The Juliana Village Association Ltd continued to maintain and improve its residential aged care and retirement living revenues during the financial year which resulted in an increased overall cash surplus from operations.

MISSION

- ✓ Provide high quality service for people in Independent Living and Residential Aged Care;
- ✓ Be recognised by our community, residents, their relatives, visitors and health professionals as a home that delivers quality care on a consistent basis;
- ✓ Seek to achieve this through self-assessment and continuous improvement of our management systems and services;
- ✓ Uphold the best interests of all our residents and staff in their living and working environment;
- ✓ Recognise our Dutch foundations and culture;
- ✓ Always uphold the goal of providing a homely place for residents.

VISION

To redevelop The Juliana Village Association Ltd into a modern day state of the art ageing in place home that embraces a continuation of our Dutch forefathers' visions. This enables us to continue to provide the best possible quality care, lifestyle and support our residents', their representatives and our staff to be happy, safe and well at all times.

Van Den Anker

Director

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

Mark DeHaas

Director

Miranda, 25 September 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS		•	•
Cash and cash equivalents	6	15,932,949	13,678,428
Trade and other receivables	7	301,131	1,223,126
Financial assets expected to be received within 12 months	8	1,095,000	=
Property, plant and equipment	9	24,540,930	24,546,909
TOTAL ASSETS		41,870,010	39,448,463
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	2,829,300	1,563,261
Refundable loans expected to be paid within 12 months	11	6,201,859	6,110,697
Provisions expected to be paid within 12 months	12	4,160	13,751
Refundable loans expected to be paid after 12 months	11	20,979,652	20,640,976
Provisions expected to be paid after 12 months	12	50,092	42,657
TOTAL LIABILITIES		30,065,063	28,371,342
NET ASSETS		11,804,947	11,077,121
FUNDS			
Accumulated funds		1,795,812	1,067,986
Reserves	14	10,009,135	10,009,135
TOTAL FUNDS		11,804,947	11,077,121

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue	4	6,635,277	6,605,343
Expenses Administration and other expenses Catering and food supplies Cleaning and laundry expenses Depreciation and amortisation Insurance Finance costs Maintenance costs Resident expenses Salaries and employee benefits Utilities	5 5	6,635,277 (251,901) (214,582) (50,888) (334,201) (145,196) (7,532) (284,461) (257,800) (4,243,053) (117,837) (5,907,451)	6,605,343 (411,950) (204,420) (89,304) (634,884) (141,964) (47,208) (141,457) (290,193) (4,154,974) (110,387) (6,226,741)
Surplus before income tax		727,826	378,602
Income tax expense	-	•	
Surplus for the year	-	727,826	378,602
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	727,826	378,602

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

		Asset	
	Accumulated	Revaluation	
	Funds	Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2015	689,384	10,009,135	10,698,519
Comprehensive income			
Surplus for year	378,602	-	378,602
Other comprehensive income	-		-
Total comprehensive income for the year	378,602	-	378,602
Balance at 30 June 2016	1,067,986	10,009,135	11,077,121
Balance at 1 July 2016	1,067,986	10,009,135	11,077,121
Comprehensive income			
Surplus for year	727,826	_	727,826
Other comprehensive income	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	727,826	_	727,826
Balance at 30 June 2017	1,795,812	10,009,135	11,804,947

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Interest received 223,610 321,	
Receipts from customers and government 5,439,979 5,745,000 Payments to suppliers and employees (5,650,699) (5,791,000 Donations and bequests received 116 15,000 Interest received 223,610 321,000 Interest paid (7,532) (47,000 Net cash flows from operating activities 5,474 243,000 Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential (328,222) (421,000 Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	
Payments to suppliers and employees Donations and bequests received Interest received Interest paid Net cash flows from operating activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (5,650,699) (5,791,600 116 123,610 321,610 (47,532) (47,607) (47,607) (421,607) (421,607) (421,607)	
Donations and bequests received 116 15, Interest received 223,610 321, Interest paid (7,532) (47, Net cash flows from operating activities 5,474 243, Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential (328,222) (421, Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	069
Interest received 223,610 321, Interest paid (7,532) (47, Net cash flows from operating activities 5,474 243, Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential (328,222) (421, Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	-
Interest paid (7,532) (47,700 Net cash flows from operating activities 5,474 243, Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential (328,222) (421,400 Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	184
Net cash flows from operating activities 5,474 243, Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential (328,222) (421,440,041) Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	533
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential (328,222) (421,40,041) Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	208)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential (328,222) (421,421) Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	121
Purchase of property, plant and equipment - residential (328,222) (421,421) Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	
Purchase of held to maturity financial assets (1,140,041)	915)
	-
	915)
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from refundable accommodation deposits 3,077,821 6,126,	963
Proceeds from resident entry contributions 2,640,800 3,031,	200
Repayment of refundable accommodation deposits (422,401) (3,621,	379)
Repayment of resident entry contributions (1,578,910) (1,822,	150)
Net cash flows from financing activities 3,717,310 3,714,	634
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 2,254,521 3,535,	840
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year 13,678,428 10,142,	588
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year 6 15,932,949 13,678,	428

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

Note 1 - Reporting entity

The financial report includes the financial statements and notes of The Juliana Village Association Ltd. The Juliana Village Association Ltd is registered under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is domiciled in Australia. The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 25 September 2017.

Note 2 - Basis of preparation

Statement of Compliance

The Juliana Village Association Ltd adopted Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirement.

These financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions.

Basis of measurement

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.

Comparatives

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. Where the company has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

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

Note 2 - Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience as well as manufacturers' warranties (for plant and equipment) and turnover policies (for motor vehicles). In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

Long service leave provision

The liability for long service leave is 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 rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Resident loans

The amounts repayable to residents upon their exit from the company's retirement villages change with time. The amounts that will be deducted from the original amount deposited by the resident are a function of time.

New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

A number of new and revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016, however none have significantly impacted the company's financial statements.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2017 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the company. These include:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments (effective for the year ending 30 June 2019)
- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for the year ending 30 June 2019)
- AASB 16 Leases (effective for the year ending 30 June 2020)
- AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-profit Entities (effective for the year ending 30 June 2020)

The Directors' assessment of the impact of these new standards (to the extent applicable to the company) is that none are expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements in future reporting periods.

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Income tax

The Juliana Village Association Ltd is a not-for-profit Charity & Public Benevolent Institution and is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

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.

Revenue recognition

Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes including goods and services tax (GST). Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Resident fees, daily accommodation payments and recurrent government subsidies

Revenue from residents' fees, daily accommodation payments and recurrent government subsidies are recognised on a proportional basis to take account of the delivery of service to or occupancy by residents.

Grants, donations and bequests

Income arising from the contribution of an asset (including cash) is recognised when the following conditions have been satisfied:

- (a) the company obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution;
- (b) it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the company; and
- (c) the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably at the fair value of the consideration received.

Interest

Revenue from interest is recognised on an accruals basis.

Retentions from entry contributions and accommodation bonds

The retention income earned from resident entry contributions is recognised as revenue as the company becomes entitled to receive the retention under the terms of the resident agreement. The accommodation bond retention is recognised as revenue over the first five years of the resident's occupation of the facility.

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 twelve months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Trade receivables

For all sources of recurrent income, trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts. Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for impairment in relation to doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Each class of property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Subsequent costs

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 charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortisation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Buildings 2.5% Equipment 10% - 20% Furniture, fixtures and fittings 20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Software

Software has a finite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the software over its estimated useful life of three years.

Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are compared at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

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.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. This includes the capital index bonds and deposits held with financial institutions with original maturity dates of greater than twelve months held by the company.

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability. The carrying amount of trade and other payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

Income received in advance

Income, other than government contract income, that is received before the service to which the payment relates has been provided is recorded as a liability until such time as the service has been provided, at which time it is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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.

Resident entry contributions

Resident entry contributions are received from residents of self-care villages and they are non-interest bearing and the net amount is repayable upon departure or transfer. Resident entry contributions are measured at the principle amount net of any retentions or any other amounts deducted from the contribution at the election of the resident, plus the resident's share of the capital gains (if any) based on the market value of the underlying property at balance date.

Refundable accommodation deposits and resident accommodation bonds

Refundable accommodation deposits and resident accommodation bonds are non-interest bearing deposits made by aged care facility residents to the entity upon their admission. Refundable accommodation deposits are measured at their principal amount less any other amounts deducted from the deposit at the election of the resident.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard. Fair value is the price the entity would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date. As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value.

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

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 4 - Revenue	ř	•
Basidantial and sous continus		
Residential aged care services Government subsidies and recurrent grants	3,282,529	3,628,086
Resident fees and charges	1,415,822	1,229,997
Daily accommodation payments	335,842	295,556
Retentions from accommodation bonds	53,503	78,714
Accommodation bond periodic payments	6,237	41,075
Other revenue	39,703	24,678
	5,133,636	5,298,106
Retirement villages		
Resident fees and charges	273,942	233,908
Retentions from resident entry contributions	809,962	665,158
	1,083,904	899,066
Other services		
Donations and bequests	116	15,184
Interest income - other	358,381	342,754
Membership fees	-	250
Rental income	51,130	48,370 1,613
Other revenue	8,110	1,613 408,171
	417,737	
Total revenue	6,635,277	6,605,343
Note 5 - Expenses		
Depreciation and amortisation		
Buildings	213,387	542,298
Equipment	120,814	92,586
Total depreciation and amortisation	334,201	634,884
Interest and other finance costs	7,532	47,208
Fair value loss on financial assets	45,041	-
Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	1,334,765	3,223,031
Deposits at call	14,598,184	10,455,397
Total cash and cash equivalents	15,932,949	13,678,428
Note 7 - Trade and other receivables		
Expected to be received within 12 months	447 474	10 461
Trade receivables	117,171	13,461 1,090,000
Refundable accommodation deposits receivable	- 11,042	1,090,000
GST receivable	120,565	11,075 47,898
Interest receivable	52,353	60,692
Prepayments	301,131	1,223,126
Total trade and other receivables	201,131	1,223,120

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

			2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 8 - Financial assets				
Expected to be received within 12 months Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss Held to maturity financial assets Total financial assets		- -	1,095,000 1,095,000	-
Movements in carrying amount Opening net carrying amount Additions Revaluations Closing net carrying amount		- -	1,140,041 (45,041) 1,095,000	-
Note 9 - Property, plant and equipment				
	Land \$	Buildings \$	Equipment \$	Total \$
At 30 June 2016 Cost Valuation Accumulated depreciation Net carrying amount	3,291,307 9,228,737 - 12,520,044	15,479,167 - (3,854,910) 11,624,257	1,665,610 - (1,263,002) 402,608	20,436,084 9,228,737 (5,117,912) 24,546,909
Movements in carrying amounts Opening net carrying amount Additions - residential Depreciation charge for the year Closing net carrying amount	12,520,044 - - - 12,520,044	11,624,257 237,974 (213,387) 11,648,844	402,608 90,248 (120,814) 372,042	24,546,909 328,222 (334,201) 24,540,930
At 30 June 2017 Cost Valuation Accumulated depreciation Net carrying amount	12,520,044 - 12,520,044	15,558,686 - (3,909,842) 11,648,844	1,553,136 - (1,181,094) 372,042	17,111,822 12,520,044 (5,090,936) 24,540,930
Note 10 - Trade and other payables			2017 \$	2016 \$
Expected to be settled within 12 months Trade payables Liabilities to employees Refundable accommodation deposits payable Other payables			34,056 381,553 2,161,015 252,676 2,829,300	88,940 323,994 889,112 261,215 1,563,261
Total trade and other payables		!	2,023,300	1,203,201

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 11 - Refundable loans		
Expected to be settled within 12 months Refundable accommodation deposits and accommodation bonds Resident entry contributions	4,249,265 1,952,594 6,201,859	4,195,892 1,914,805 6,110,697
Expected to be settled after 12 months Refundable accommodation deposits and accommodation bonds Resident entry contributions	9,914,951 11,064,701 20,979,652	9,790,414 10,850,562 20,640,976
Total refundable loans	27,181,511	26,751,673

(a) Terms and conditions

Refundable accommodation deposits and accommodation bonds (loans) are repayable on the following basis:-

- (i) If the resident gives notice more than 14 days prior to departure then the loan is payable on the date of departure;
- (ii) If the resident gives notice less than 14 days prior to departure the loan is payable within 14 days after notice is given;
- (iii) If the resident gives no notice the loan is repayable 14 days after departure; and
- (iv) If the resident dies, the loan is repayable within 14 days from the date that notice is received of the granting of probate or letters of administration.

propate of fetters of authinistration.	2017 \$	2016 \$
(b) Movement in refundable loans		40.050.000
Opening net carrying amount	13,986,306	12,358,826
Add (less)		6.244.200
Loans received	1,987,821	6,244,300
Retentions from refundable loans	(53,503)	(78,714)
Allowable deductions	(62,104)	(27,615)
Loans refunded	(1,694,304)	(4,510,491)
Closing net carrying amount	14,164,216	13,986,306
(c) Movement in resident entry contributions		
Opening net carrying amount	12,765,367	12,221,475
Loans received	2,640,800	3,031,200
Retentions	(809,962)	(665,158)
Loans refunded	(1,578,910)	(1,822,150)
Closing net carrying amount	13,017,295	12,765,367
Note 12 - Provisions		
Expected to be settled within 12 months		40 754
Employee entitlements - long service leave	4,160	13,751
	4,160_	13,751
Expected to be settled after 12 months		
Employee entitlements - long service leave	50,092	42,657
	50,092	42,657
Total provisions	54,252	56,408
•		

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 13 - Key management personnel		
Remuneration of key management personnel		
The aggregate amount of compensation paid to key personnel during the year		
was	285,158	273,850

Note 14 - Contingent liabilities

At balance date the company is not aware of the existence of any contingent liability.

Note 15 - Events occurring after balance date

There have been no material events subsequent to balance date.

Note 16 - Limitation of members' liability

The company is registered as a company limited by guarantee, and in accordance with the constitution the liability of members in the event of the company being wound up would not exceed \$10.00 per member. At 30 June 2017 the number of members of this company was 33 (2016: 28).

Note 17 - Economic dependency

The Directors consider that it is economically dependent on revenue received from the Commonwealth Government Department of Health with respect to its residential aged care facilities and community care programs. The Directors believe that this revenue will continue to be made available to the company for the foreseeable future. The total amount of recurrent government funding received during the financial year was \$3,282,529 (2016: \$3,628,086) and this represented 49.5% of total revenue (2016: 54.9%).

Note 18 - Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration

In accordance with the company's constitution the Directors of the company hold that position in an honorary capacity and thus receive no remuneration or retirement or superannuation benefits for their services.

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated. Related party transactions that occurred during the year were services provided by a company in which P Sharpe has a controlling interest \$ nil (2016: \$6,694); legal fees paid to a firm in which R Fox previously had a controlling interest \$2,035 (2016: \$6,212).

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors of The Juliana Village Association Ltd declare that:

- 1. The financial statements, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission 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 as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
- 2. In the opinion of the Directors there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Mark DeHaas Director

Miranda, 25 September 2017

ndelos

Ray Van Den Anker

Director



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THE JULIANA VILLAGE ASSOCIATION LTD ABN 90 001 036 915

NSW

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JULIANA VILLAGE ASSOCIATION LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Juliana Village Association Ltd which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' Declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Juliana Village Association Ltd is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and 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 Responsibility 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 Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, which has been given to the Directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors 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.

Directors' Responsibility 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 Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Notfor-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the 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 the Directors 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.

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JULIANA VILLAGE ASSOCIATION LTD

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at *The Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* and the website address is http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx

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.

StewartBrown

Chartered Accountants

Hwat Bown

Stuart Hutcheon

Partner

25 September 2017