Greystanes
DISABILITY SERVICES
supporting people's abilities

Financial Report
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

Greystanes Disability Services
ABN 48 002 905 802
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For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

Greystanes Disability Services
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Directors' Report
30 June 2015

The directors present their report on Greystanes Disability Services for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

1. General information

(a) Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	**Position**	**Appointed/Resigned**
Mr P Poulos	President	
Ms P Neall	Vice President	
Mr R Jones	Treasurer	
Ms A Viles	Director	
Ms M Kerrison	Director	
Mr R Tinsey	Director	
Mr F Norman	Director	
Ms T Pearce	Director	Appointed 24/09/2014

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

(b) Company secretary

The following person held the position of Company secretary at the end of the financial year:

Mr John Le Breton has been the company secretary since 28 May 2008.

(c) Principal activities

The principal activity of Greystanes Disability Services during the financial year were providing accommodation and support to people with intellectual and/or physical disabilities.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

(d) Short term objectives and long term objectives

The Company's short and long term objectives are to:

- Provide quality services to the people it supports and their families;
- Value and support its' staff;
- Ensure financial viability and sound business systems;
- Maintain and expand strategic partnerships;
- Increase its' public profile and expand its' fundraising efforts; and
- Actively seek future development opportunities.

(e) Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve these objectives, the Company has adopted the following strategies:

- Identifying, implementing and refining programs and services it offers the people it supports;
- Increase the public profile;
- Developing a business plan to help guide the company; and
- Maintaining the Greystanes Foundation.

(f) How principal activities assisted in achieving the objectives

The principal activities assisted the Company in achieving its objectives by:

- Enabling it to provide effective and valued services to its members and the people it supports;
- Enabling it to expand its fundraising efforts to encompass a broader cross section of the public;
- Expanding the Megalong Positioning Services segment of the business;
- Improving the level of service offered by more qualified and knowledgeable staff; and
- Maintaining a sound financial position.

(g) Performance measures

The following measures are used within the Company to monitor performance:

- Collated questionnaires filled out by the families of the people it supports;
- Assessment of the progress made by the people it supports against their personalised plans; and
- Assessment of key financial indicators.

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

(a) Operating results

The operating deficit of the Company amounted to $35,824, after providing for income tax. This represented a 63% increase on the results reported for the year ended 30 June 2014. The operating deficit for the year is not unexpected as the MPS segment of the business is still in its infancy.

The company is exempt from income tax

The company continued to provide services under its funding agreements with the Ageing, Disability and Home Care Department of Human Services New South Wales.

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year continued

(b) Dividends paid or recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year as the company's constitution prohibits the payment of any dividend.

3. Other items

(a) Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

(b) Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

(c) Future developments

Likely developments, future prospects and business strategies of the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations have not been disclosed in this report as the directors believe, on reasonable grounds, that the inclusion of such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

(d) Environmental issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

4. Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 15 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		Finance Committee Meetings		MPS Committee Meetings		Total Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr P Poulos	5	5	6	4	4	4	15	13
Ms P Neall	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
Mr R Jones	5	3	6	6	4	3	15	12
Ms A Viles	5	4	-	-	-	-	5	4
Ms M Kerrison	5	5	2	1	4	3	11	9
Mr R Tinsey	5	3	-	-	-	-	5	3
Mr F Norman	5	3	6	4	4	2	15	9
Ms T Pearce	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2

5. Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Greystanes Disability Services. The company has paid premiums to insure all directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in their capacity as a director of the company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the company. The amount of the premium was $4,488. The company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the company.

6. Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2015 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

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

Director: .... Mr P Poulos

Director: .... Mr R Jones

Dated 23 September 2015

Trumans

Greystanes Disability Services
ABN 48 002 905 802

Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 To the Directors of Greystanes Disability Services

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2015, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Trumans

Trumans
Chartered Accountants

Peter Bray

Peter Bray
Partner

22 September 2015

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Greystanes Disability Services
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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Sales revenue	3	**1,378,108**	1,266,167
Other revenue	3	**8,154,080**	7,854,229
Administrative expenses		**(1,403,314)**	(1,909,499)
Leura day options		**(1,170,425)**	(1,058,376)
Accommodation services		**(5,941,923)**	(5,470,531)
Mandatory insurances	19	**(232,997)**	(192,059)
MPS		**(819,353)**	(587,784)
Operating surplus/(deficit) before income tax		**(35,824)**	(97,853)
Income tax expense		**-**	-
Fair value increment/(decrement) on investment properties		**65,652**	39,947
Total surplus/(deficit) for the year		**29,828**	(57,906)
Other comprehensive surplus/(deficit)			
Net gain on revaluation of land and buildings		**520,683**	-
Net fair value movements for available-for-sale financial assets		**(95)**	146
Other comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year, net of tax		**520,588**	146
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		**550,416**	(57,760)

Greystanes Disability Services
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Statement of Financial Position
30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**3,565,141**	2,388,607
Trade and other receivables	6	**185,877**	166,931
Inventories	7	**192,161**	137,902
Other assets	11	**4,889**	5,656
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**3,948,068**	2,699,096
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	8	**2,031**	2,126
Property, plant and equipment	9	**3,175,064**	2,685,557
Investment property	10	**1,015,000**	950,001
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**4,192,095**	3,637,684
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,140,163**	6,336,780
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	**3,300,980**	2,070,233
Borrowings	13	**25,350**	19,043
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**3,326,330**	2,089,276
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	**29,136**	53,757
Long-term provisions	14	**166,258**	125,724
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**195,394**	179,481
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**3,521,724**	2,268,757
NET ASSETS		**4,618,439**	4,068,023
EQUITY			
Reserves		**2,080,241**	1,559,653
Accumulated surplus		**2,538,198**	2,508,370
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,618,439**	4,068,023

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Greystanes Disability Services
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Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

2015

	Note	Accumulated Surplus $	Capital Profits Reserve $	Asset Revaluation Surplus $	Financial Assets Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2014		**2,508,370**	**1,447,018**	**111,747**	**888**	**4,068,023**
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to members of the entity		**(35,824)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(35,824)**
Fair value increment/(decrement) on investment properties		**65,652**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65,652**
Total other comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		**-**	**-**	**520,683**	**(95)**	**520,588**
Balance at 30 June 2015		**2,538,198**	**1,447,018**	**632,430**	**793**	**4,618,439**

2014

	Note	Accumulated Surplus $	Capital Profits Reserve $	Asset Revaluation Surplus $	Financial Assets Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2013		2,486,845	1,447,018	191,178	742	4,125,783
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to members of the entity		(97,853)	-	-	-	(97,853)
Fair value increment/(decrement) on investment properties		39,947	-	-	-	39,947
Total other comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		-	-	-	146	146
Retrospective adjustment upon change in accounting policy	2(k)	79,431	-	(79,431)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2014		2,508,370	1,447,018	111,747	888	4,068,023

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Greystanes Disability Services
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Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from grants and clients		**10,874,286**	9,283,772
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(9,611,614)**	(9,112,406)
Dividends received		**142**	138
Interest received		**91,963**	101,118
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	18	**1,354,777**	272,622
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**1,951**	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(158,412)**	(387,201)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(156,461)**	(387,201)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		**-**	63,982
Repayment of borrowings		**(18,314)**	(8,431)
Interest paid		**(3,468)**	(1,926)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(21,782)**	53,625
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**1,176,534**	(60,954)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**2,388,607**	2,449,561
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	**3,565,141**	2,388,607

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The financial report covers Greystanes Disability Services as an individual entity. Greystanes Disability Services is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Greystanes Disability Services is Australian dollars.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity 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.

Greystanes Disability Services 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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

Dividends are recognised when the entity’s right to receive payment is established.

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over a period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

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

(b) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(c) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the standard costs basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the costs necessary to make the sale. Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

Work in progress is valued at cost, plus profit recognised to date less any provision for estimated losses. Cost includes both fixed and variable costs relating to specific jobs, and those costs that are attributable to the manufacturing process in general that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model at least triennially by an independent valuer.

Increases in the carrying amount arising as a result of revaluation are credited to an asset revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carry amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the revaluation model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings	0.00% - 2.50%
Plant and Equipment	5.00% - 25.00%
Plant and Equipment in Group Homes	2.50% - 25.00%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value of each asset are reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment continued

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When revalued assets are sold amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(g) Investment property

Investment property is held to generate long-term rental yields and capital growth. Investment property is carried at fair value, determined annually by the company based upon an independent valuers report. Changes to fair value are recorded through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists and regardless for goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss, except for goodwill.

(i) Investments and other financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets

All investments are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are reflected at fair value unless their fair value cannot be reliably measured. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to equity.

Fair value

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

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(j) 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.

(k) Change in accounting policy

The Company changed its accounting policy relating to Investment Properties as a result of a change to AASB140 requiring Investment Properties to be measured at fair value through the profit and loss. .

The aggregate effect of the change in accounting policy on the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 is as follows (no taxation effect results from these changes):

1. Total surplus/(deficit) for 2014 changed from a deficit of ($97,853) to a deficit of ($57,906). There was no change to total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2014.

2. Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2014 had a re-statement of $79,431 from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings being prior year revaluations of the investment properties recognised in the reserve. As a result of point 1 above there was also a re-statement of $39,947 from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings for the 2014 financial year revaluation.

3. The Statement of Financial Position had a restatement of $119,378 from reserves to retained earnings.

4. The change in accounting policy has resulted in a fair value increment of $65,652 in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 30 June 2015.

(l) 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 wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled .

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period 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 satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Employee benefits are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date regardless of the classification of the liability for measurement purposes under AASB 119.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(m) Leases

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

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. 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 of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of 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.

(n) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial Assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is considered immaterial.

Significant receivables are considered for impairment on an individual asset basis when they are past due at the reporting date or when objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets:

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the entity to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition or
- which are derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

The Company has some derivatives which are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Assets included within this category are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss arising from derivative financial instruments is based on changes in fair value, which is determined by direct reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company's management to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets or which have been designated in this category. The Company's available-for-sale financial assets include listed securities and its investment in [enter investment name].

The investment in [enter investment name] is reported at cost less any impairment charges, as its fair value cannot currently be reliably estimated.

All other available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are only recognised in profit or loss when they are sold or when the investment is impaired.

In the case of impairment or sale, any gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit or loss.

Losses recognised in prior period consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income statements resulting from the impairment of debt securities are reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, if the subsequent increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Although the Company uses derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency and interest rate risk, it does not hedge account for these transactions.

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Available-for-sale financial assets

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

(o) Economic dependence

Greystanes Disability Services is dependent on the NSW Government for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe the NSW Government will not continue to support Greystanes Disability Services.

3 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations

		2015	2014
		$	$
Sales revenue			
- MPS sales		**495,915**	482,733
- Charges and fees		**877,067**	778,640
- Training packages and DVD sales		**5,126**	4,794
Total sales revenue		**1,378,108**	1,266,167
Other revenue			
- Interest revenue		**91,963**	101,118
- Dividend revenue		**142**	138
- Gross proceeds from fundraising	20	**18,560**	10,200
- Government grants		**7,980,187**	7,666,496
- Memberships		**-**	200
- Rental revenue		**53,248**	57,075
- Misc. revenue		**9,431**	19,756
- Gain on disposal of assets		**549**	-
- Loss on disposal of assets		**-**	(754)
Total other revenue		**8,154,080**	7,854,229
Total revenue		**9,532,188**	9,120,396

4 Result for the Year

(a) Expenses

	2015	2014
Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation - buildings	**56,977**	57,236
Depreciation - plant and equipment	**126,680**	112,770
Depreciation - plant and equipment in group homes	**3,980**	4,060
Depreciation - investment property	**652**	669
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	**188,289**	174,735
Auditors remuneration - auditing the financial report	**38,220**	36,400
Direct property expenditure from investment property generating rental income	**19,891**	17,147
Employee benefits expense	**7,745,432**	7,653,790

5 Cash and cash equivalents

		2015	2014
		$	$
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,745,518**	609,177
Short-term bank deposits		**1,819,623**	1,779,430
	18(a)	**3,565,141**	2,388,607

6 Trade and other receivables

CURRENT		
Trade receivables	**171,683**	153,093
Other receivables	**14,194**	13,838
Total current trade and other receivables	**185,877**	166,931

Current trade receivables are classified as non-interest loans and are generally on 30 day terms. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. The impairment expense would be recognised under the administrative expense item on the statement of comprehensive income. For the current and prior financial year the entity has chosen not to recognise any impairment on trade receivables.

7 Inventories

CURRENT		
At cost:		
Work in progress	**85,211**	48,309
Stock on hand	**106,950**	89,593
Total inventories	**192,161**	137,902

8 Other financial assets

NON-CURRENT		
Available for sale financial assets	**2,031**	2,126
Total non-current financial assets	**2,031**	2,126

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise of investments in the ordinary issued capital of various entities. There are no fixed returns or fixed maturity dates attached to these investments.

9 Property, plant and equipment

	2015	2014
	$	$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Freehold land		
Independent valuation	**1,750,000**	1,320,000
Total land	**1,750,000**	1,320,000
Buildings		
At independent valuation	**515,000**	506,000
At cost	**-**	61,147
Accumulated depreciation	**-**	(114,954)
Total buildings	**515,000**	452,193
Total land and buildings	**2,265,000**	1,772,193
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	**2,238,753**	2,181,146
Accumulated depreciation	**(1,452,189)**	(1,375,938)
Total plant and equipment	**786,564**	805,208
Computer software		
At cost	**20,000**	-
Plant and equipment in group homes		
At cost	**159,159**	159,877
Accumulated depreciation	**(55,659)**	(51,721)
Total plant and equipment in group homes	**103,500**	108,156
Total plant and equipment	**910,064**	913,364
Total property, plant and equipment	**3,175,064**	2,685,557

The Company's land and buildings were revalued at 30 June 2015 by independent valuers. Valuations were made using the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the the measurement date. The revaluation surplus was credited to an asset revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity.

Buildings at independent valuation represent two separate buildings, Grose Street Leura, and Livingstone Street Lawson. The Building at Lawson was valued at $385,000. The building at Leura was valued at $120,000 which represents 20% of the total building valuation of $650,000. The building is carried at 20% as a result of the construction of it being funded by a capital grant from the NSW government of which the conditions stipulate that they retain an 80% ownership.

9 Property, plant and equipment continued

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Computer Software	Plant and equipment in group homes	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2015						
Balance at the beginning of year	1,320,000	452,193	805,208	-	108,156	2,685,557
Additions	-	29,101	109,311	20,000	-	158,412
Disposals - written down value	-	-	(1,951)	-	-	(1,951)
Transfers	-	-	676	-	(676)	-
Depreciation expense	-	(56,977)	(126,680)	-	(3,980)	(187,637)
Revaluation increase recognised in equity	430,000	90,683	-	-	-	520,683
Balance at the end of the year	1,750,000	515,000	786,564	20,000	103,500	3,175,064

10 Investment Property

	2015	2014
	$	$
Balance at beginning of the year	950,001	910,723
Depreciation - investment property	(652)	(669)
Fair value adjustments	65,651	39,947
Balance at end of year	1,015,000	950,001

11 Other non-financial assets

	2015	2014
CURRENT		
Accrued income	4,889	5,656
Total other non-financial assets	4,889	5,656

12 Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
CURRENT		
Trade payables	259,398	186,198
GST liability	156,853	158,029
Employee benefits	994,573	1,093,241
Income received in advance	1,475,236	201,956
Other payables	414,920	430,809
Total trade and other payables	3,300,980	2,070,233

13 Borrowings

	2015	2014
CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Finance lease obligation - secured	25,350	19,043
	25,350	19,043
Total current borrowings	25,350	19,043

	2015	2014
NON-CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Finance lease obligation - secured	29,136	53,757
	29,136	53,757
Total non-current borrowings	29,136	53,757

14 Provisions

	2015 $	2014 $
NON-CURRENT		
Employee entitlements	**166,258**	125,724
Total provisions	**166,258**	125,724

15 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 $ 100 each towards meeting any outstanding's and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2015 the number of members was 24 (2014: 20).

16 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The names and positions of those having authority for planning, directing and controlling the company's activities, directly or indirectly (other than directors) during the year are as follows:

John Le Breton	Chief Executive Officer
Mark Heinz	Corporate Services Manager
Vicki Godkin	Community Living Manager
Susan Hatswell	Leura Day Options Manager
Wim Hartog	Megalong Positioning Services Manager
Marilyn Peters	Work, Health and Safety Manager
Leila Wright	Communications and Service Development Manager

17 Related Parties

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

Other transactions with KMP and their related entities are shown below.

(a) Transactions with related parties

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

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2015	2014
KMP related parties		
Consultancy fees and ex-gratia payments for the performance of a Human Resources review of operations, paid to Alexis Viles, a Director.	31,510	6,400
Property management fees paid to Theo Poulos Real Estate Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr P Poulos, a Director.	3,335	2,947
Total KMP	34,845	9,347

18 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of cash

		2015	2014
		$	**$**
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**3,565,141**	2,388,607
Cash and cash equivalents		**3,565,141**	2,388,607

(b) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2015	2014
	$	**$**
Total surplus/(deficit) for the year	**29,828**	(57,906)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
- Interest on borrowings	**3,468**	1,926
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	**188,289**	174,735
- investment property revaluation increment	**(65,652)**	(39,947)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(18,179)**	80,736
- (increase)/decrease in inventories	**(54,259)**	38,965
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	**1,274,633**	(18,754)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**(43,885)**	126,664
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	**40,534**	(33,797)
Cashflow from operations	**1,354,777**	272,622

19 Insurance Cover

	2015 $	2014 $
Workers compensation expense		
- Current	**204,552**	162,586
Other insurance expense		
- Liability/professional liability	**23,957**	25,359
- Directors/management liability	**4,488**	4,114
Total other insurance expense	**28,445**	29,473
Total insurance expense	**232,997**	192,059

20 Fundraising

Donations	**17,760**	9,400
Events	**800**	800
Gross proceeds from fundraising	**18,560**	10,200
Less:		
Total cost of fundraising	**(48,576)**	(45,646)
Net fundraising income/(expense)	**(30,016)**	(35,446)

21 Company Details

The registered office of and principal place of business of the company is:

Greystanes Disability Services
2 Grose Street
LEURA NSW 2780

Greystanes Disability Services
ABN 48 002 905 802
Directors' Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 27, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   a. comply with Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and

   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.

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.

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

Director .... Mr P Poulos

Director .... Mr R Jones

Dated 23 September 2015

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Greystanes Disability Services
ABN 48 002 905 802

Independent Audit Report to the members of Greystanes Disability Services

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Greystanes Disability Services, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

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 *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Greystanes Disability Services, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Greystanes Disability Services is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Trumans

Trumans
Chartered Accountants

Peter Bray

Peter Bray
Partner

Level 6, 7 Help Street, Chatswood, NSW, 2067

24 September 2015

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