

THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION
(a company limited by guarantee)
ABN 56 000 543 046

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2018

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the Association for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

DIRECTORS

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

M Ashton-Garard (appointed 25 October 2018)
S Bailey
S Bryant
A Everett (appointed 20 February 2018, resigned 17 September 2018)
C Freeman (appointed 20 February 2018, resigned 22 March 2018)
A Harvey
D Hayes (resigned 21 February 2018)
M Irvine (appointed 20 February 2018)
A Jones (resigned 28 October 2017)
G Marchant
R Rizvi (resigned 27 July 2018)
G Simpson (appointed 25 October 2018)
R Tootell

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Westhaven Association during the year were the provision of supported accommodation to its residents and vocational support to its supported employees, the administration of the various accommodation facilities including children services, the manufacture of sheepskin products, wood products, land care services and the supervision of supported employment enclaves.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Association during the financial year.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Name	Special Responsibilities	Qualifications and Experience
M Irvine	Chairperson	Business man
M Ashton-Garard		Business woman
S Bailey		Business woman
S Bryant		Business woman
A Harvey		Business man
G Marchant		Retired Business Manager
G Simpson		Business man
R Tootell	Finance Chairperson	Retired Business man

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
(Continued)

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year the following meetings of directors were held with the recorded attendances being:

Name	No. of Board meetings eligible to attend	No. of Board meetings attended	No. of Finance meetings eligible to attend	No. of Finance meetings attended	No. of Governance meetings eligible to attend	No. of Governance meetings attended
S Bailey	9	8	-	-	3	3
S Byrant	9	4	-	-	-	-
A Everett	5	4	4	3	2	2
C Freeman	1	1	-	-	-	-
A Harvey	9	8	-	-	3	3
D Hayes	5	3	7	5	1	1
M Irvine	5	4	2	2	-	-
A Jones	3	1	-	-	-	-
G Marchant	9	9	11	11	-	-
R Rizvi	9	9	-	-	2	2
R Tootell	9	7	11	10	-	-

MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The Association is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the Association is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Association. At 30 June 2018, the total amount that members are liable to contribute if the Association is wound up is \$340 (2017 - \$330).

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial statements.

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



Director



Director

Dated at Dubbo this 29th day of October 2018.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018 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.



LUKA GROUP

2 River Street
Dubbo
Dated: 29 October 2018



JM SHANKS
PARTNER



THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION
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DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Association declare that:

- 1) the financial statements and notes as set out on pages 5 to 31 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*;
 - a) comply with Accounting Standards; and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2018 and the performance for the year ended on that date of the Association.
- 2) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association 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



Director

Dated at Dubbo this 29th day of October 2018.

THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION
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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue	2	28,865,826	19,036,322
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(98,344)	123,468
Raw materials and consumables used		(101,648)	(200,308)
Employee expenses	3	(21,161,143)	(14,379,473)
Depreciation expense	3	(469,944)	(359,246)
Other expenses	3	(4,480,170)	(3,163,258)
Surplus for the year		2,554,577	1,057,505
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		\$2,554,577	\$1,057,505

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	579,417	3,800,626
Trade and other receivables	5	6,950,424	1,955,042
Inventories	6	401,090	306,746
Other assets	7	67,597	28,547
		<u>7,998,528</u>	<u>6,090,961</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	12,404,291	11,036,445
		<u>12,404,291</u>	<u>11,036,445</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>20,402,819</u>	<u>17,127,406</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	1,171,806	1,033,577
Financial liabilities	10	62,523	7,782
Provisions	11	1,059,176	750,773
Other liabilities	12	748,139	691,023
		<u>3,041,644</u>	<u>2,483,155</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities	10	165,856	56,799
Provisions	11	438,600	385,310
		<u>604,456</u>	<u>442,109</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>3,646,100</u>	<u>2,925,264</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>\$16,756,719</u>	<u>\$14,202,142</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves	13	5,333,849	5,333,849
Retained earnings		11,422,870	8,868,293
		<u>\$16,756,719</u>	<u>\$14,202,142</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers	1,282,578	1,382,315
Receipts from consumers	1,977,498	2,348,150
Grant moneys received	22,075,877	16,421,592
Interest received	45,236	93,772
Payments to suppliers and employees	(26,936,293)	(18,907,256)
	Net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities (Note 14.2)	1,338,573
	(1,555,104)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	136,949	30,555
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,966,852)	(608,072)
	Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities	(577,517)
	(1,829,903)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	188,696	65,822
Repayments of borrowings	(24,898)	(1,241)
	Net cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities	64,581
	163,798	
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,221,209)	825,637
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,800,626	2,974,989
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR (Note 14.1)	\$3,800,626
	\$579,417	

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Retained Earnings \$	Reserves \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2016	7,810,788	5,333,849	13,144,637
Surplus for the year	1,057,505	-	1,057,505
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	8,868,293	5,333,849	14,202,142
Surplus for the year	2,554,577	-	2,554,577
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	\$11,422,870	\$5,333,849	\$16,756,719

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements cover The Westhaven Association as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Westhaven Association is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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 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 financial statements were authorised for issue on 29 October 2018 by the directors of the Association.

Accounting Policies

1.1. Revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Association obtains control over the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Association and the amount of the grant can be reliably measured.

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 Association 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 Association may receive 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 are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive the dividend has been established.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.1. Revenue (Continued)

Sales revenue represents revenue earned from the sale of the Association's products and services net of returns, trade allowances and duties.

Consumer service fees revenue represents charges for accommodation and provision of support staff for persons with intellectual disabilities.

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

1.2. Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under section 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

1.3. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.4. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 day terms, are recognised and carried at the original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

1.5. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at fair value, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

A valuation of land and buildings was performed by Herron Todd White on 31 January 2016. Valuations of land and buildings will occur on a 5 year cycle.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Plant and equipment that have been acquired at no cost or 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 2018
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.5. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets are depreciated over their useful lives commencing from the time the assets are held ready for use.

Class of Property, Plant and Equipment	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5% - 20%
Plant and equipment	9% - 40%
Leasehold Improvements	50%
Furniture and office machines	20%
Motor vehicles	20%

Building assets acquired for less than \$10,000 and all other assets acquired for less than \$5,000 are not capitalised but expensed in the year of acquisition. The assets' residual value and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.6. Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset but not the legal ownership are transferred to the Association, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recording 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 the Association 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.

1.7. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Association'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. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.7. Employee Benefits (Continued)

The provision for annual leave was reviewed with entitlements expected to be used within twelve months classified as current, and entitlements expected to be used longer than twelve months classified as non-current and discounted accordingly.

Contributions are made by the Association to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

1.8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand, at call deposits and term deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts and investments in money market instruments with less than three months to maturity.

1.9. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the Association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Association commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (that is, 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 in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at 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.

Amortised cost is the amount for which a 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 the initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

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

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

(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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.9. Financial Instruments (Continued)

iii) Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Associations' intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

iv) Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (that is, gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses). When the financial instrument is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available for sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

Derecognition

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

1.10. Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Association reviews the carrying value of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.10. Impairment of Assets (Continued)

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the assets ability to generate net cash inflows and when the Association would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an assets class, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

1.11. 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 Association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

1.12. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Association 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 Association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly 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. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair value 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 the principal market for the asset or liability (that is, the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the Association at reporting date (that is, the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment 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 may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of an identical or similar financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where identical or similar assets are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

1.14. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST) except where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable. Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows 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 ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

1.15. Comparative Amounts

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements are amended, comparative amounts shall be reclassified unless the reclassification is impractical.

1.16. 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 Association.

THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
2. REVENUE		
Government grants		
- Ageing, Disability and Home Care	2,791,511	9,188,703
- Family and Community Services	10,117,398	5,224,465
- Other	294,820	1,026,696
Consumer fees and rents – WASS	1,920,382	1,832,804
NDIS funding	12,547,157	578,109
Donations and legacies	38,273	18,896
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	7,887	26,167
Insurance claim settlements	104,949	127,615
Interest received	45,236	93,772
Sales – Westhaven industries	882,593	858,287
Other revenue	115,620	60,808
	\$28,865,826	\$19,036,322
3. RESULT FROM OPERATIONS		
3.1. Result from operations has been determined after:		
Expenses:		
Employee benefits expense		
- Salaries and wages	18,126,621	12,376,456
- Superannuation	1,620,248	1,103,621
- Workers compensation	883,393	509,103
- Annual leave	309,648	150,137
- Long service leave	52,100	83,264
- Staff training	135,671	130,777
- Staff amenities	19,958	17,855
- Staff uniforms	13,504	8,260
	\$21,161,143	\$14,379,473
Depreciation		
- Buildings	180,775	164,389
- Building improvements	13,566	8,654
- Leasehold Improvements	2,840	2,840
- Plant and equipment	79,237	16,733
- Furniture and office machines	29,660	17,638
- Motor vehicles	163,866	148,992
	\$469,944	\$359,246

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
3. RESULT FROM OPERATIONS (Continued)		
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	136,949	30,555
Disposals at carrying value	(129,062)	(4,388)
	\$7,887	\$26,167
Other expenses		
- Advertising	68,106	51,301
- Bad and doubtful debts	103,465	-
- Computer costs	269,945	139,537
- Consultants	427,835	170,021
- Electricity and gas	247,005	164,501
- Groceries and household assistance	508,442	502,169
- Legal fees	41,409	60,156
- Insurance	77,045	70,881
- Motor vehicle expenses	394,468	234,955
- Printing and stationery	80,905	61,933
- Program resources and materials	123,363	54,954
- Rates	135,370	103,273
- Rent	376,128	211,331
- Repairs and maintenance	654,977	496,025
- Subcontractors	311,270	186,970
- Telephone and internet	210,361	147,213
- Travel and accommodation	120,077	148,646
- All other expenses	329,999	359,412
	\$4,480,770	\$3,163,258
3.2. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable, by the auditors for:		
Auditing the accounts	\$30,750	\$29,275
	\$30,750	\$29,275
4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	576,367	1,519,984
Cash on hand	3,050	6,241
Short term deposits	-	2,274,401
	\$579,417	\$3,800,626

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade receivables	6,928,143	1,131,026
Less: provision for impairment	(103,993)	(528)
	6,824,150	1,130,498
Other receivables	126,274	824,544
	\$6,950,424	\$1,955,042

5.1 Provision for impairment of receivables

Current trade receivables are generally on 30 day terms. These receivables are assessed for recoverability and a provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. These amounts have been included in other expense items. Movement in the provision for impairment of receivables is as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Balance at the beginning of the year	528	737
Charge for the year	103,465	-
Written off during the year	-	(209)
	\$103,993	\$528

5.2 Credit risk – trade and other receivables

The Association does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables.

The following table details the Association’s trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided thereon. Amounts are considered as “past due” when the debt has not settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the Association and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Association.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the following table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

5.2 Credit risk – trade and other receivables (Continued)

	Gross amount \$	Past due and Impaired \$	Past due but not impaired (days overdue)			Within initial trade terms \$
			31-60 \$	61-90 \$	>90 \$	
2018						
Trade receivables	6,928,143	103,993	773,694	539,522	1,188,480	4,322,454
Other receivables	126,274	-	17,964	11,922	26,285	70,103
Total	7,054,417	103,993	791,658	551,444	1,214,765	4,392,557
2017						
Trade receivables	1,131,026	528	23,734	104,355	99,528	902,881
Other receivables	824,544	-	-	-	-	824,544
Total	1,955,570	528	23,734	104,355	99,528	1,727,425

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

	2018 \$	2017 \$
6. INVENTORIES		
Raw materials	95,157	117,442
Work in progress	-	33,534
Finished goods	305,933	155,770
	<u>\$401,090</u>	<u>\$306,746</u>
7. OTHER ASSETS		
Prepayments	<u>\$67,597</u>	<u>\$28,547</u>
8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land - at fair value	<u>4,417,000</u>	<u>3,949,000</u>
Buildings		
- at fair value	7,392,221	6,470,413
- capital works in progress	-	79,284
Less: accumulated depreciation	(412,986)	(232,211)
	<u>6,979,235</u>	<u>6,317,486</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)		
Building improvements		
- at cost	303,150	191,677
Less: accumulated depreciation	(26,605)	(13,039)
	276,545	178,638
Leasehold Improvements		
- at cost	70,029	70,029
Less: accumulated depreciation	(64,831)	(61,991)
	5,198	8,038
Plant and equipment		
- at cost	796,675	612,008
Less: accumulated depreciation	(572,148)	(492,911)
	224,527	119,097
Furniture and office machines		
- at cost	246,753	194,584
Less: accumulated depreciation	(176,047)	(146,288)
	70,706	48,296
Motor vehicles		
- at cost	1,361,604	1,194,207
Less: accumulated depreciation	(930,524)	(778,317)
	431,080	415,890
	\$12,404,291	\$11,036,445

Asset revaluations

The freehold land and buildings were independently valued at 31 January 2016 by Herron Todd White. The valuation resulted in a revaluation increment of \$5,333,849 being recognised in the asset revaluation reserve at 30 June 2016.

The directors have reviewed the key assumptions made by the valuers at 31 January 2016. They have concluded that these assumptions are materially unchanged, and are satisfied that the carrying amount does not exceed the recoverable amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2018.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movement 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 \$	Building Improve \$	Leasehold Improve \$	Plant and equipment \$	Furniture and office machines \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
2018								
Opening balance at 1 July 2017	3,949,000	6,317,486	178,638	8,038	119,097	48,296	415,890	11,036,445
Additions	468,000	961,946	111,473	-	184,667	52,070	188,696	1,966,852
Disposals	-	(119,422)	-	-	-	-	(9,640)	(129,062)
Depreciation	-	(180,775)	(13,566)	(2,840)	(79,237)	(29,660)	(163,866)	(469,944)
Closing balance at 30 June 2018	4,417,000	6,979,235	276,545	5,198	224,527	70,706	431,080	12,404,291
2017								
Opening balance at 1 July 2016	3,949,000	6,292,378	81,491	10,878	36,866	28,247	393,147	10,792,007
Transfers between classes	-	(9,200)	9,200	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	198,697	96,601	-	98,964	37,687	176,123	608,072
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,388)	(4,388)
Depreciation	-	(164,389)	(8,654)	(2,840)	(16,733)	(17,638)	(148,992)	(359,246)
Closing balance at 30 June 2017	3,949,000	6,317,486	178,638	8,038	119,097	48,296	415,890	11,036,445

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(Continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade and other payables	457,303	257,325
Other creditors and accruals	714,503	776,252
	\$1,171,806	\$1,033,577
10. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Current		
Hire purchase	\$62,523	\$7,782
	\$165,856	\$56,799
Non-Current		
Hire purchase	\$165,856	\$56,799
	\$165,856	\$56,799
<p>The hire purchase is secured by the underlying motor vehicle assets with a book value of \$215,933 at 30 June 2018.</p>		
11. PROVISIONS		
Current		
Annual leave	781,863	513,454
Long service leave	277,313	237,319
	\$1,059,176	\$750,773
Non-current		
Annual leave	251,562	210,377
Long service leave	187,038	174,933
	\$438,600	\$385,310
Total Provisions	\$1,497,776	\$1,136,083
Opening balance at beginning of the year	1,136,083	880,169
Additional provisions raised during the year	1,212,650	953,275
Decrease due to payments	(850,957)	(697,361)
Closing balance at the end of the year	\$1,497,776	\$1,136,083
12. OTHER LIABILITIES		
Unexpended grants	712,535	635,952
Consumers service fees in advance	35,604	55,071
	\$748,139	\$691,023

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
13 RESERVES		
Asset revaluation reserve	<u>\$5,333,849</u>	<u>\$5,333,849</u>

14. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

14.1. Reconciliation of cash

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash assets	<u>\$579,417</u>	<u>\$3,800,626</u>

14.2. Reconciliation of profit to net cash provided by operating activities

Surplus for year	2,554,577	1,057,505
<i>Non cash flows</i>		
Depreciation	469,944	359,246
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(7,887)	(26,167)
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(4,995,382)	(311,634)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(94,344)	(123,468)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(39,050)	(523)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	138,229	190,463
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	361,693	255,914
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	57,116	(62,763)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$(1,555,104)</u>	<u>\$1,338,573</u>

14.3. Credit facility arrangements

Line of credit facilities	5,000,000	-
Balance owing	(588)	-
Available	<u>\$4,999,412</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Credit card facilities	120,000	120,000
Balance owing	(31,540)	(6,346)
Available	<u>\$88,460</u>	<u>\$113,654</u>

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(Continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
15. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION		
Short-term benefits	\$761,098	\$836,018

16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Since the end of the financial year and to the date of this report, in the opinion of the directors, no item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature, which would affect substantially the result of the Association's operation for the next succeeding year, has occurred.

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

18. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Association has no contingent liabilities and contingent assets at 30 June 2018 (2017 - \$Nil).

19. MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The Association has no authorised capital as it is a company limited by guarantee of its members. On winding up, each member is required to contribute an amount not exceeding \$5.00. At 30 June 2016, such guarantees aggregate to \$340 (2017 - \$330).

20. CAPITAL AND EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

20.1 Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments at 30 June 2018 (2017 - \$544,500).

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
20.2 Finance lease commitments payable		
Payable – minimum lease payments		
Not later than 12 months	73,116	11,430
Later than 12 months but not later than 5 years	169,141	45,721
Later than 5 years	9,525	20,955
Minimum lease payments	251,782	78,106
Less: future finance charges	(23,403)	(13,525)
Total lease liability	\$228,379	\$64,581

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

21.1. Financial Risk Management Policies

The Association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The Association does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2018.

(i) Treasury risk management

The Board meet on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

(ii) Financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the Association is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed with a mixture of fixed and floating rate debt. At 30 June 2018, the Association had no debt.

Foreign currency risk

The Association is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

Liquidity risk

The Association manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate unutilised borrowings are maintained.

Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at reporting date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The Association does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the Association.

Credit risk is managed by the Association and reviewed regularly by the Directors. It arises from exposures to customers as well as through deposits with financial institutions.

The trade receivables balances for do not include any counterparties with external credit ratings (2017 - \$Nil). Customers are assessed by management for credit worthiness.

Price Risk

The Association is not exposed to any commodity price risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

21.2. Net Fair Values

For assets and liabilities the net fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are traded on organised markets in standardised form other than listed investments.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and in the notes to the financial statements.

21.3 Sensitivity Analysis

Interest rate risk

The Association has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at reporting date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on current year results and equity which could result from a change in this risk.

At 30 June 2018, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant, would be as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Change in profit		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	21,900	33,555
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(21,900)	(33,555)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	21,900	33,555
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(21,900)	(33,555)

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk, as the Association is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange.

21.4. Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments for a fixed period of maturity, as well as managements' expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments.

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(Continued)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

21.4. Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis (Continued)

	Fixed Interest Maturing in					Total	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate
	Floating Interest Rate	<1 year	>1 year <5 years	>5 years	Non- Interest Bearing		
2017							
Financial assets							
Cash assets	576,367	-	-	-	3,050	579,417	2.1%
Receivables	-	-	-	-	6,950,424	6,950,424	N/A
Total	576,367	-	-	-	6,953,474	7,521,840	
Financial liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	1,171,806	1,171,806	N/A
Borrowings	-	62,523	165,856	-	-	228,379	4.9%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	748,139	748,139	N/A
Total	-	62,523	165,856	-	1,919,945	2,148,324	
2016							
Financial assets							
Cash assets	1,519,984	2,274,401	-	-	6,241	3,800,626	3.5%
Receivables	-	-	-	-	1,955,042	1,955,042	-
Total	1,519,984	2,274,401	-	-	1,961,283	5,755,668	
Financial liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	1,033,577	1,033,577	N/A
Borrowings	-	7,782	56,799	-	-	64,581	4.9%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	691,023	691,023	N/A
Total	-	7,782	56,799	-	1,724,600	1,789,181	

22. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Association measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss;
- Available for sale financial assets; and
- Freehold land and buildings.

The Association does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

22. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

a) Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined by using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques

The Association selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Association are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches.

- *Market approach*: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- *Income approach*: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- *Cost approach*: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Association gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Association's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

22. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

a) Fair Value Hierarchy (Continued)

2018	Note	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Recurring fair value measurements					
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Freehold land	8	-	4,417,000	-	4,417,000
Freehold buildings	8	-	6,979,235	-	6,979,235
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value		-	11,396,235	-	11,396,235
2017					
Recurring fair value measurements					
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Freehold land	8	-	3,949,000	-	3,949,000
Freehold buildings	8	-	6,317,486	-	6,317,486
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value		-	10,266,486	-	10,266,486

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2017: no transfers).

b) Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Measure Level 2 Fair Values

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2018 \$	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
<i>Non-financial assets</i>			
Freehold land	4,417,000	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per hectare; market borrowing rate
Freehold buildings	6,979,235	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per square metre; market borrowing rate
	<u>\$11,396,235</u>		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

22. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

b) Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Measure Level 2 Fair Values

The fair value of freehold land and buildings is determined at least every five years based on valuations by an independent valuer. At the end of each intervening period, the directors review the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data and discounted cash flow methodologies.

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the Association to determine Level 2 fair values.

c) Disclosed Fair Value Measurements

The following assets and liabilities are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position and are disclosed in the notes:

- Trade and other receivables;
- Trade and other payables; and
- Other liabilities

The following table provides the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the disclosed fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety and a description of the valuation technique(s) and inputs used.

Description	Note	Fair Value Hierarchy Level	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
<i>Assets</i>				
Trade and other receivables	5	1	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Trade and other payables	9	1	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets
Other liabilities	11	1	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets

There has been no change in the valuation technique(s) used to calculate the fair values disclosed in the financial statements.

23. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business is:

The Westhaven Association
32 Hawthorn Street
DUBBO NSW 2830

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Continued)

24. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS

The following Australian Accounting Standards have been issued or amended and are applicable to the Association but are not yet effective and have not been adopted in preparation of the financial statements at reporting date.

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2015) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019). This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement into AASB 9:- Classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and Derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities.

- However, AASB 9 requires that gains or losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified according to the objectives of the business model for managing those assets and the characteristics of their cash flows.
- Recognition of credit losses are to no longer be dependent on the Association first identifying a credit loss event.
- The Association will consider a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses including past experience of historical losses for similar financial instruments.

The amendments are not expected to significantly impact the Association.

- AASB 16: Lease (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019).

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- Replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations
- Requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases
- Provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting
- Largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117
- Requires new and different disclosures about leases

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Association.

- AASB 15 Revenue from contracts from Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2016).

Revenue from financial instruments is not covered by this new Standard, but AASB 15 establishes a new revenue recognition model for other types of revenue.

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Association.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Westhaven Association, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, accompanying notes to the financial statements and directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial statements of The Westhaven Association are in accordance with:

- (a) the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.

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 Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) and the *Corporations Act 2001* that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. This is the other information contained in the annual report apart from the financial statement of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management deems necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, where due to fraud or error.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE WESTHAVEN ASSOCIATION
{Continued}**

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has 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 Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 it 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with 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 statements, 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 statements 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 statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors, 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 the audit.



LUKA GROUP

2 River Street
Dubbo
Dated: 29 October 2018



**JM SHANKS
PARTNER**