

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Moyola Aged Care Inc

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Report**

**Opinion**

I have audited the financial report of Moyola Aged Care Inc, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the responsible entities' declaration.

In my opinion the financial report of Moyola Aged Care Inc has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

**Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the registered entity 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) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

**Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon**

The responsible entities are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the registered entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

### **Responsibilities of Responsible Entities for the Financial Report**

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, responsible entities are responsible for assessing the registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible entities either intends to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The responsible entities are responsible for overseeing the registered entity's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by responsible entities.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities' 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 registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My 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 registered entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the responsible entities regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Adam Purtil RCA 419507

Date: 19 October 2023

160 Welsford Street Shepparton, VIC 3630



**MOYOLA AGED CARE INC.**

**ABN 80 586 414 745**

**FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 686 414 745**  
**Committee's Report**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

The members of the committee of management herewith submit the financial report of Moyola Aged Care Inc. for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

**Committee of Management**

The names of the members of the Committee in office during or since the end of the financial year as follows:

The Committee of Management members were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Rosemary Hepworth (President)  
Sam Green (Vice President)  
Martin Ward  
Giuseppe Gagliardi  
Marc Lon Ho Kee  
Gillian Anderson

**Principal activities**

The principal activities of the association during the course of the financial year were:

- to provide residential aged care, independent living unit accommodation and residential tenancy accommodation.

**Significant changes**

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

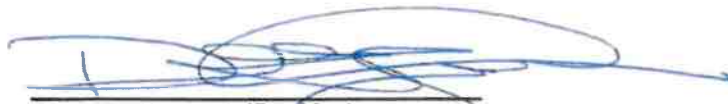
**Operating Results**


The surplus from operations amounted to \$589,499 (2022: \$63,325 loss)

**Declaration**

The accompanying financial statements present the income and expenditure, assets and liabilities and cash flows of the entity for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the members of the Committee of Management.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rosemary Hepworth (President)

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sam Green (Vice President)

Dated: 18/10/2023

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN 80 586 745 414**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue from operating activities	2	4,581,033	3,968,608
Other income	2	1,006,568	1,039,474
Employee benefits expense	3	(3,776,965)	(3,649,503)
Finance costs		(11,007)	(11,796)
Other expenses	3	(1,102,651)	(1,271,419)
<b>Profit before income tax and financial asset movements</b>		<b>696,979</b>	<b>75,364</b>
<b>Investments realised &amp; revaluations of financial assets</b>			
Recognition of financial assets at fair value		191,828	117,384
<b>Profit/(loss) before income tax, depreciation and amortisation expenses</b>		<b>888,807</b>	<b>192,748</b>
Income tax expense	1(b)	-	-
Depreciation expense	3	(299,308)	(256,073)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>589,499</b>	<b>(63,325)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>589,499</b>	<b>(63,325)</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) attributable to the members of the entity</b>		<b>589,499</b>	<b>(63,325)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity</b>		<b>589,499</b>	<b>(63,325)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**as at 30 June 2023**

	<u>Notes</u>	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	10,213,809	8,926,841
Trade and other receivables	6	168,365	285,431
Investments	7	6,059,889	6,024,122
Prepayments		74,667	64,103
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>16,516,730</b>	<b>15,300,497</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	8	19,351,077	19,065,843
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>19,351,077</b>	<b>19,065,843</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>35,867,806</b>	<b>34,366,340</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	224,112	284,150
Hire purchase liability		-	5,799
Monies held in trust	10	16,333,112	15,299,126
Employee benefits	11	600,237	634,880
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>17,157,460</b>	<b>16,223,955</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Hire purchase liability		-	-
Employee benefits	11	55,524	77,062
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>55,524</b>	<b>77,062</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>17,212,984</b>	<b>16,301,017</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>18,654,822</b>	<b>18,065,323</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset Revaluation Reserve		11,159,688	11,159,688
Retained earnings		7,495,134	6,905,635
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>18,654,822</b>	<b>18,065,323</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements



**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Asset Revaluation Reserve</b>	<b>Total Equity</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>	6,968,960	11,159,688	18,128,648
Profit/(loss) for the year	(63,325)	-	(63,325)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(63,325)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(63,325)</u>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b><u>6,905,635</u></b>	<b><u>11,159,688</u></b>	<b><u>18,065,323</u></b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2022</b>	6,905,635	11,159,688	18,065,323
Profit/(loss) for the year	589,499	-	589,499
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>589,499</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>589,499</u>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	<b><u>7,495,134</u></b>	<b><u>11,159,688</u></b>	<b><u>18,654,822</u></b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

	<u>Notes</u>	<b>2023</b> <b>\$</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>\$</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>			
Receipts from operations and grants		5,420,157	4,493,278
Payments to suppliers and employees		(5,224,089)	(4,936,629)
Dividends and distributions received		273,254	287,770
Interest received		250,218	47,771
Finance costs		(11,007)	(11,796)
<b>Net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	17(b)	<b><u>708,533</u></b>	<b><u>(119,606)</u></b>
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(593,935)	(657,904)
Purchase of investments		(287,895)	(2,877,583)
Proceeds from investments		432,079	739,480
Accommodation bonds & loans repaid		(2,957,514)	(1,619,600)
Monies received as accommodation bonds & loans		3,991,500	4,648,500
<b>Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b><u>584,235</u></b>	<b><u>232,893</u></b>
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</b>			
Proceeds from hire purchase finance		-	-
Payments for hire purchase finance		(5,799)	(6,081)
<b>Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b><u>(5,799)</u></b>	<b><u>(6,081)</u></b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash held</b>		<b>1,286,969</b>	<b>107,206</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		8,926,841	8,819,635
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</b>	17(a)	<b><u>10,213,810</u></b>	<b><u>8,926,841</u></b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

**1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Moyola Aged Care Inc. (Moyola) applies Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure as set out in *AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure's of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. Moyola is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

**Accounting Policies**

**(a) Revenue**

**Revenue recognition**

*Contributed Assets*

Moyola receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of the applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138).

On initial recognition of an asset, Moyola recognises related amounts being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer.

Moyola recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amounts.

*Resident Fees & Contributions, Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests*

When Moyola receives resident fees and contributions, operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance to AASB 15,

When both these conditions are satisfied, Moyola:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, Moyola:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of the applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, Moyola recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

*Capital Grant*

When Moyola receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

Moyola recognises income in profit or loss when or as Moyola satisfies its obligations under terms of the grant.

*Interest Income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

*Dividend and Managed Investment Income*

Moyola recognises dividends and distributions in profit or loss only when Moyola's right to receive payment of the dividend or distribution is established.

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

**(b) Income Tax**

Moyola Aged Care Inc. is exempt from income tax under Section 50-45 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Moyola is endorsed as a Deductible Gift Recipient.

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

**1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED**

**(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

**(d) Trade and Other Debtors**

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from customers for services provided. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(m) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

**(e) Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

**Freehold property**

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers as determined by the Committee of Management, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

The revaluation process normally occurs every three to five years. The most recent revaluation was made in September 2019 for land and buildings. The next revaluation may be earlier than normal review period should there be an indication that fair values are materially different from the carrying value. In periods when the freehold land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the Committee of Management conducts their own valuation to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value. Revaluation increments or decrements arise from differences between an asset's carrying value and fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the asset revaluation reserve in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are initially recognised and measured at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

**Plant and equipment**

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

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

**Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost in excess of \$1,000 are depreciated over their useful life to Moyola commencing from the date of acquisition.

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

<u>Class of Asset</u>	<u>Depreciation Rate</u>
Buildings	1% to 2.5%
Furniture & Fittings	6.67% to 50%
Plant & Equipment	6.67% to 50%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to the assets are transferred to retaining earnings.

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

**1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED**

**(f) Leases**

**Moyola as lessee**

At inception of a contract, Moyola assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by Moyola where Moyola is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (leases with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Moyola has no leases as lessee (including concessionary leases) or lessor.

**(g) Resident Accommodation Bonds, Contributions, and Deposits**

On admission to the facility, residents pay an Accommodation Bond, Accommodation Deposit or Accommodation Contribution. Moyola is entitled to retain part of each accommodation bond from pre 1 July 2014 depending on how long the resident remains in the Residential Care Facility. The current maximum amount that can be retained is \$4,428 per annum over a five year period, calculated on a monthly basis. From 1 July 2014 for all new admissions, the Residential Care Facility is no longer entitled to retain part of each Accommodation Deposit or Contribution.

The amount of \$9,012,855 is classified as a current liability in the statement of financial position, as it is defined by accounting standards as a current liability. However it is anticipated that only a small portion of the total balance will actually fall due during the next 12 months.

**(h) Resident Loans Independent Living Units**

On admission to an Independent Living Unit, some residents pay a loan. For those residents that entered after June 1997, and who paid a loan, Moyola is entitled to retain part of the loan. The maximum amount as at 30 June 2023 that can be retained annually is 5.00% of the entry contribution in the first year. Moyola is entitled to draw down the retention for a maximum of 25.00% spread over a 7 year period.

The amount of \$7,320,257 is classified as a current liability in the statement of financial position, as it is defined by accounting standards as a current liability. However it is anticipated that only a small portion of the total balance will actually fall due during the next 12 months.

**(i) Employee Benefits**

**Short-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for Moyola's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Moyola's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Contributions are made by Moyola to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

**Other long-term employee benefits**

Moyola classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits where as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for Moyola's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

Moyola's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where Moyola does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

**(j) Provisions**

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

**(k) Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

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

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

**1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED**

**(I) Financial Instruments**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) 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 expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

*Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

*Financial assets*

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

**1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED**

**(l) Financial Instruments continued**

Moyola initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

*Equity instruments*

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, Moyola made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with Moyola's accounting policy.

**Derecognition**

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

*Derecognition of financial liabilities*

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

*Derecognition of financial assets*

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- Moyola no longer controls the asset (i.e. has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which Moyola elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Moyola recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (e.g. amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

Moyola uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

**1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED**

**(l) Financial Instruments continued**

*General approach*

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, Moyola assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, Moyola measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, Moyola measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

*Simplified approach*

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

*Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach*

For financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), Moyola measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (e.g. default or past due event);
- a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

*Low credit risk operational simplification approach*

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, Moyola assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, Moyola applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or relative to the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

**Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements**

At each reporting date, Moyola recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g. loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

**(m) Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, Moyola reviews the carrying amounts 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 costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.



**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

**1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONTINUED**

**(n) Comparatives**

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to confirm to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

**(o) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The Committee of Management evaluate estimates and judgements 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 Moyola.

**Key estimates**

(i) *Useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

As described in Note 1(e), Moyola reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

(ii) *Employee benefits*

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* requires measurement of long-term employee benefits using a number of estimated inputs. These include probable length of service by employees, rates of wage inflation and future interest rates used for discounting the liability to present value. The inputs used represent the best estimate of the probable liability.

(iii) *Receivables*

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectable. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

**Key judgements**

(i) *Performance obligations under AASB 15*

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

**(p) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities**

Moyola 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 Moyola would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

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

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and Moyola's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

**(q) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Association**

**Initial adoption of AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities**

The association has adopted AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities for the first time this reporting period. This Standard, which sets out a separate disclosure standard to be applied by all entities that are reporting under Tier 2 of the differential reporting framework in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting, replaces the previous Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDR) framework. The application of this standard has resulted in reduction in disclosures compared to RDR in revenue, Leases and Financial Instruments; however has resulted in new and increased disclosure in areas such as Audit Fees and Related Parties.

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>2. Revenue and other income</b>		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Personal Care Subsidies - recognised over time	2,829,662	2,479,489
- Resident's fees - Lodge - recognised over time	1,357,207	1,095,304
- Management/maintenance charges - recognised over time	394,164	393,815
	<u>4,581,033</u>	<u>3,968,608</u>
Other income		
- Dividends and Distributions received	269,590	230,830
- Government Grants	99,845	675,860
- Interest received	363,620	47,771
- Donations	15,275	8,049
- Paid Parental Leave	14,624	13,902
- Insurance Recovery	200,000	-
- Sundry income	64,886	65,606
- Profit on Disposal of Plant and Equipment	(9,393)	-
- Profit on Disposal of Investments	(11,878)	(2,544)
	<u>1,006,568</u>	<u>1,039,474</u>
<b>3. Expenses</b>		
<b>Depreciation expense</b>		
- Buildings	160,150	160,150
- Plant and equipment	94,564	53,375
- Furniture and fittings	44,594	42,548
	<u>299,308</u>	<u>256,073</u>
<b>Employee benefits expense</b>		
- Wages and salaries	3,356,612	3,238,777
- Superannuation expense	312,450	290,189
- Other expenses	107,903	120,537
	<u>3,776,965</u>	<u>3,649,503</u>
<b>Other expenses</b>		
- Program delivery & other expenses	278,066	231,222
- Medical related services & expenses	184,171	237,513
- Utilities & Rates	136,491	168,884
- Financial Investment Costs	11,151	10,980
- Repairs and maintenance & gardening	186,848	195,834
- Printing & postage	8,827	8,619
- Telephone & computer	66,908	63,317
- Insurance	45,265	71,477
- Memberships, licenses & subscriptions	77,305	198,199
- Professional fees	18,995	12,915
- Consulting fees	-	13,576
- Loss on disposal of work in progress	-	-
- Miscellaneous	88,623	58,883
	<u>1,102,651</u>	<u>1,271,419</u>
<b>4. Auditors' Remuneration</b>		
<b>Amounts received or due and receivable by Auditors</b>		
- Audit or review of the financial report	7,465	7,250
- Assistance with preparation of financial report	1,750	1,750
	<u>9,215</u>	<u>9,000</u>
<b>5. Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	800	800
Cash at bank	10,213,009	8,926,041
	<u>10,213,809</u>	<u>8,926,841</u>
<b>6. Trade and Other Receivables</b>		
Trade debtors	12,292	22,210
Accrued revenue	156,073	263,221
	<u>168,365</u>	<u>285,431</u>
<b>7. Financial Assets</b>		
<i>Fair value through profit or loss financial assets</i>		
Share and investment portfolio	6,059,889	6,024,122
	<u>6,059,889</u>	<u>6,024,122</u>

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>8. Property, Plant and Equipment</b>		
<b>Land</b>		
At Valuation - September 2019	2,175,000	2,175,000
At Cost	<u>160,000</u>	<u>160,000</u>
	<u>2,335,000</u>	<u>2,335,000</u>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At Valuation - September 2019	16,015,000	16,015,000
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(546,523)</u>	<u>(386,373)</u>
	<u>15,468,477</u>	<u>15,628,627</u>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
At cost	1,538,044	1,400,621
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(673,867)</u>	<u>(686,780)</u>
	<u>864,177</u>	<u>713,841</u>
<b>Furniture and Fittings</b>		
At cost	835,431	810,937
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(595,199)</u>	<u>(578,451)</u>
	<u>240,232</u>	<u>232,486</u>
<b>WIP</b>		
Work in progress	<u>443,190</u>	<u>155,889</u>
	<u>443,190</u>	<u>155,889</u>
<b>Total Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<u><u>19,351,077</u></u>	<u><u>19,065,843</u></u>
<b>Movements in carrying amounts</b>		
<b>Land</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	2,335,000	2,335,000
Disposals	-	-
Revaluations	-	-
Balance at the end of year	<u>2,335,000</u>	<u>2,335,000</u>
<b>Buildings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	15,628,627	15,788,777
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(160,150)	(160,150)
Revaluations	-	-
Balance at the end of year	<u>15,468,477</u>	<u>15,628,627</u>
<b>Plant &amp; equipment</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	713,841	291,584
Additions	247,364	475,632
Disposals	(2,464)	-
Depreciation expense	<u>(94,564)</u>	<u>(53,375)</u>
Balance at the end of year	<u>864,177</u>	<u>713,841</u>
<b>Furniture and Fittings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	232,486	214,595
Additions	59,270	54,703
Transfers	-	5,736
Disposals	(6,929)	-
Depreciation expense	<u>(44,594)</u>	<u>(42,548)</u>
Balance at the end of year	<u>240,233</u>	<u>232,486</u>
<b>WIP</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	155,889	34,056
Additions	287,301	127,569
Transfers	-	(5,736)
Balance at the end of year	<u>443,190</u>	<u>155,889</u>
<b>Total</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	19,065,843	18,664,012
Additions	593,935	657,904
Disposals	(9,393)	-
Revaluations	-	-
Depreciation expense	<u>(299,308)</u>	<u>(256,073)</u>
Balance at the end of year	<u><u>19,351,077</u></u>	<u><u>19,065,843</u></u>

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>9. Trade and Other Payables</b>		
Trade payables	154,412	157,558
Contract liability	-	20,966
Other payables	69,699	105,626
Deferred income - capital grant	-	-
	<u>224,112</u>	<u>284,150</u>

**10. Monies held in trust**

*Current*

Accommodation deposit balances	9,012,855	8,360,828
Loans on units	7,320,257	6,938,298
	<u>16,333,112</u>	<u>15,299,126</u>

All accommodation bonds, loans on units and rental bonds are classified as a current liability as Moyola does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement should a resident leave Moyola. Moyola expects that \$2,400,000 will be repaid during the 2023/24 financial year based on a 3 year average, of which an undetermined amount may be recouped by the entry of further residents.

**11. Employee Benefits**

*Current*

Annual leave	366,687	420,707
Long service leave	233,550	214,173
	<u>600,237</u>	<u>634,880</u>

*Non-Current*

Long service leave	<u>55,524</u>	<u>77,062</u>
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**12. Capital Commitments**

There are no capital commitments as at 30 June 2023.

**13. Related Party Disclosures**

No remuneration or retirement benefits were paid to Committee of Management members as the positions are voluntary. There were no loans to or transactions with members of the Committee of Management during the year.

**14. Events after the Reporting Period**

The Committee of Management is not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

**15. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

There were no contingent assets or contingent liabilities at the date of this report to affect the financial statements.

**16. Prudential Compliance Statement - Aged Care Act**

Moyola Aged Care Inc. meets the requirements of Prudential Compliance Statements as set down in the Aged Care Act 1997. All Services, and Fees and Payments Principles 2014 (No.2).

**17. Cash Flow Statement Information**

*(a) Reconciliation of cash*

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	800	800
Cash at bank	10,213,009	8,926,041
	<u>10,213,809</u>	<u>8,926,841</u>

*(b) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) from operations to net cash provided by operating activities*

Profit/(loss) for the year	589,499	(63,325)
Non cash items in profit/(loss)		
- Depreciation	299,308	256,073
- Market value movement of investments	(191,828)	(117,384)
- (Profit)/Loss on sale of investments	11,878	2,545
- Loss on disposal of work in progress	9,393	
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	117,066	(181,807)
- (Increase) decrease in prepayments	(10,564)	(29,340)
- Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(60,038)	(147,542)
- Increase (decrease) in provisions	(56,181)	161,174
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>708,533</u>	<u>(119,606)</u>

**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2023**

**18. Aged Care Accreditation Standards**

Moyola Aged Care Inc. operates a Residential Aged Care Service under The Commonwealth Government Aged Care Act (1977). The facility has full accreditation status and have achieved all 44 accreditation outcome standards.

**19. Compliance Statement - Section 34 Retirement Villages Act**

Moyola Aged Care Inc. meets the requirements as set out in Section 34 of the *Retirement Villages Act 1986*. Moyola Aged Care Inc refunded all ingoing contributions relating to Moyola Gardens Retirement Village in accordance with the requirements of the Retirement Villages Act 1986 and were repaid in full. Moyola Aged Care Inc is unaware of any reasons that Moyola Gardens Retirement Village should not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due. Moyola Aged Care issues a compliance statement annually to residents of Moyola Gardens.

**20. Association Details**

The registered office and principal place of business is:

Moyola Aged Care Inc.  
60 Hunter  
Tatura, VIC,

**21. Financial Instruments**

**(a) Financial Risk Management Policies**

Moyola's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short term investments, accounts receivable and payable. Moyola does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2023.

The totals for each category of financial instrument, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Amortised cost			
- Cash and cash equivalents	5	10,213,809	8,926,841
- Receivables	6	168,365	285,431
Fair value through profit and loss			
- Share and investment portfolio	7	6,059,889	6,024,122
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>		<u>16,442,063</u>	<u>15,236,394</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities at amortised costs:			
- Trade and other payables	9	224,112	284,150
- Hire purchase liability		-	5,799
- Accommodation deposit balances	10	9,012,855	8,360,828
- Loans on ILUs	10	7,320,257	6,938,298
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>		<u>16,557,223</u>	<u>15,589,075</u>

**(b) Net Fair Values**

The net fair values of investments at balance date is the amortised cost value, except for the share and investment portfolio which is measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices. All financial liabilities are listed at amortised cost.

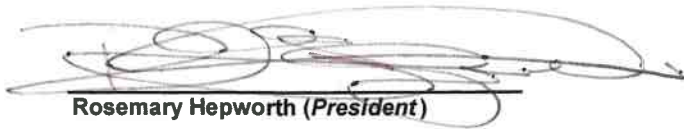
**Moyola Aged Care Inc.**  
**ABN: 80 586 414 745**  
**Responsible Persons Declaration**

*Per section 60.15 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*

The responsible persons declare that in the responsible persons' opinion:

- (a) there are grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- (b) the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.



Rosemary Hepworth (*President*)



Sam Green (*Vice President*)

Dated: 18/10/2023