

Women's Housing Company Limited

ABN 38 002 704 056

FINANCIAL REPORT

30 June 2024

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

ABN 38 002 704 056

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2024

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WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

ABN 38 002 704 056

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

The Directors (Responsible Entities) at the date of this report are:

Alice Spizzo (Chair)

Jodie Blackledge

Tasha Burrell

Simone Cheung

Stacey Hooper

Carmen Osborne

Alice Robinson

Vivienne Skinner

Sharanya Srikanth (Deputy Chair)

Chief Executive Officer

Nada Nasser

Company Secretary

Megan Brennan

Registered charity street address and principal place of business

Suite 901, Level 9

418A Elizabeth Street

Surry Hills NSW 2010

Auditor

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
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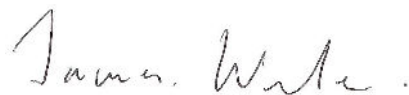
Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Responsible Entities of Women's Housing Company Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, as lead auditor for the audit of Women's Housing Company Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants



James Winter Partner - Audit & Assurance

Sydney, 4 November 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Women's Housing Company Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Women's Housing Company Limited (the "Registered Entity") which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Funds and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the Responsible Entities' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Australian Nursing Home Foundation Limited 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 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the 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 (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Registered Entity's Declaration in Accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2021 (NSW)* for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Our opinion on the financial report 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 report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report 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 the 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 – *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, 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, the 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 Responsible Entities either intends to liquidate the Registered Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Registered Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

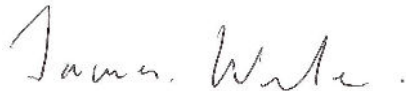
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to the fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 Registered Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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.

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



GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants



James Winter
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Sydney, 4 November 2024

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

ABN 38 002 704 056

RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the Responsible Entities ('Directors') of Women's Housing Company Limited:

1. The financial statements and notes of Women's Housing Company Limited are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, including:
 - a. Giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022, and
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Responsible Entities.



Jodie Blackledge

Director



Stacey Hooper

Director

SYDNEY, 4 November 2024

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

ABN 38 002 704 056

DECLARATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING REGULATION 2021 (NSW)

I, Nada Nasser, CEO of Women's Housing Company Limited (the "Company") declare on behalf of the Company, that:

1. the Company is able to pay all of its debts as and when the debts become due and payable;
2. the 30 June 2024 financial statements of the Company satisfy the requirements of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW) and the Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2021 (NSW);
3. the contents of the 30 June 2024 financial statements of the Company are true and fair; and
4. the Company has appropriate and effective internal controls.



Nada Nasser
Chief Executive Officer

SYDNEY, 4 November 2024

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED**ABN 38 002 704 056****STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****For the year ended 30 June 2024**

		2024	2023
		\$	\$
REVENUE	NOTE		
Revenue for the provision of services, residential tenancy and grant revenue	3	20,855,205	30,922,726
Other income	4	733,710	371,376
Net gain on sale of property		8,605	2,780,496
Total revenue and other income from continuing operations		21,597,520	34,074,598
EXPENSES			
Tenancy & property management expenses	5	13,043,094	11,679,770
Administration expenses	6	8,065,453	6,882,603
Finance costs	7	1,224,048	1,033,467
Total expenses		22,332,595	19,595,840
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		(735,075)	14,478,758
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(735,075)	14,478,758

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED**ABN 38 002 704 056****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****As at 30 June 2024**

	NOTE	2024	2023
		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash & cash equivalents	8	9,422,417	8,136,219
Trade receivables	9	174,639	150,015
Other assets	10	935,434	1,390,230
Total current assets		10,532,490	9,676,464
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment	11	45,025,341	46,076,539
Contract assets	12	162,047	172,790
Right-of-use assets	13	22,633,718	24,196,713
Receivables & other assets	14	480,305	478,375
Total non-current assets		68,301,411	70,924,417
TOTAL ASSETS		78,833,901	80,600,881
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade creditors & payables		662,902	741,069
Lease liabilities	15	6,618,677	5,863,612
Contract liabilities	16	3,919,277	4,143,177
Other liabilities	17	1,269,237	1,096,809
Provisions	18	604,498	546,812
Total current liabilities		13,074,591	12,391,479
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	15	17,219,385	18,939,528
Provisions	18	91,916	86,790
Total non-current liabilities		17,311,301	19,026,318
TOTAL LIABILITIES		30,385,892	31,417,797
NET ASSETS		48,448,009	49,183,084
FUNDS			
Accumulated funds		48,448,009	49,183,084
TOTAL FUNDS		48,448,009	49,183,084

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED**ABN 38 002 704 056****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
Balance at 1 July	49,183,084	34,704,326
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(735,075)	14,478,758
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June	48,448,009	49,183,084

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED**ABN 38 002 704 056****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	NOTE	2024	2023
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from tenants and others		14,236,817	12,410,220
Payments to suppliers & employees		(13,573,880)	(14,832,613)
Receipts from government funding		7,237,386	12,664,751
Interest received		164,928	39,445
Net cash provided by operating activities	19	8,065,251	10,281,803
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for other fixed assets/investments		(63,369)	(42,004)
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(28,285)	(20,127,383)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		10,909	3,750,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(80,745)	(16,419,387)
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease payments - interest		(1,221,999)	(1,031,486)
Lease payments - principal		(5,476,309)	(5,071,879)
Net cash used in financing activities		(6,698,308)	(6,103,365)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,286,198	(12,240,949)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		8,136,219	20,377,168
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	8	9,422,417	8,136,219

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

ABN 38 002 704 056

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 1 – STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. General information

Women's Housing Company Limited (the "Company") is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee, incorporated, and domiciled in Australia. The Company is registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission, and under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW) and is exempt from income tax.

The principal activities of the Company are to provide social and affordable housing, specialist homelessness services as well as crisis and transitional accommodation for women on limited incomes.

The financial report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2023 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 28 October 2024.

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW).

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The balances are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis in accordance with the historical cost convention and except where stated, do not consider changing money values or current valuations of assets.

Going concern

Notwithstanding the Company has negative net current assets at 30 June 2024, the Directors have concluded that the going concern assumption remains appropriate based on the positive operating cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2024 and after adjusting the net current assets at 30 June 2024 for non-cash items. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

c. Material accounting policy information

The material accounting policies documenting the measurement basis used in preparing the financial information and other accounting information relevant to an understanding of the financial report are discussed in the relevant note.

i. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of GST except where GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST components of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

ii. Financial Instruments

Recognition, initial measurement, and de-recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled, or expires.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

ABN 38 002 704 056

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

ii. Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables, which is presented within other expenses.

Financial assets at amortised cost

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

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

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Equity FVOCI)

Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are eligible for an irrevocable election at inception to be measured at FVOCI. Under Equity FVOCI, subsequent movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend from these investments continue to be recorded as other income within the profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents return of capital.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

iii. Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any indication that individual assets are impaired. Where impairment indicators exist, the recoverable amount is determined, and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss where the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligation is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote, in which case no liability is recognised.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

ABN 38 002 704 056

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

d. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

Revenue recognition

As revenue from contracts with customers is recognised over time, the amount of revenue recognised in a reporting period depends on the extent to which the performance obligation has been satisfied. This requires an estimate of the quantity of the services to be provided based on the performance obligations of the contract and agreements held. Recognised amounts of contract revenue and related receivables reflect management's best estimate of each contract's outcome and stage of completion.

Useful lives

The Directors review its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

Lease term

The calculation of the lease liability in respect of leased residential properties requires the exercise of judgement in respect of the estimated period over which leases will be retained beyond their original fixed contractual term.

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated and is used to discount future lease payments in order to measure the present value of the lease liability. The estimated incremental borrowing rate is based on what the Company estimates it would be required to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and in a similar economic environment.

e. Comparative Figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation within these financial statements.

NOTE 2 - LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the Company being wound up while she is a member, or within one year after she ceases to be a member, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company (contracted before she ceases to be a member) and of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributions among themselves such as any be required, the amount undertaken by each member not exceeding one year's membership subscription fee, plus a maximum of \$20. The current subscription fee is \$Nil (2023: \$Nil). As at 30 June 2024, the total amount that members of the Company are liable to contribute if the Company is wound up is \$220 (2023: \$240).

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 3 – REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
REVENUE FROM TENANTS		
Rental income	13,569,544	11,285,627
Other tenant related revenue	313,775	247,614
Total revenue from tenants	13,883,319	11,533,241
REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES (AASB 15)		
Government revenue (including grants)		
State government		
NSW Department of Communities and Justice:		
Housing programs	5,058,635	4,620,262
Homelessness services	1,347,858	1,255,737
Other funding	87,886	1,051,523
Total state government revenue	6,494,379	6,927,522
Local government		
Woollahra Municipal Council	304,202	259,669
Randwick City Council	75,862	51,198
Total local government revenue	380,064	310,867
Total government revenue	6,874,443	7,238,389
Other revenue	97,443	22,185
Total revenue from contracts for the provision of services	6,971,886	7,260,574
OTHER GRANT REVENUE (AASB1058)		
Government funding of the acquisition of property:		
NSW Department of Communities and Justice	-	12,128,911
Total revenue from continuing operations	20,855,205	30,922,726

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Any arrangements that are not accounted for as contracts with customers are treated as contributions in accordance with AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities. Assets arising from grants or contributions are recognised at their fair value at the earlier of the receipt of the asset or the date when the Company's entitlement to invoice the grantor is established.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 3 – REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS continued

These assets are generally cash but may be property which has been donated or sold to the Company at significantly below its fair value.

Rental income and other tenant charges

Rental income is recognised as income in the period within which it is earned via the provision of rental accommodation.

Government funding

Revenue for services delivered in accordance with contracts with government is recognised as and when the services are delivered or transferred to the customer or beneficiaries. If any of the specific performance obligations are yet to be met at the year-end date, a liability is recognised to the extent that the obligations remain unsatisfied.

In the case where the contract does not contain sufficiently specific performance obligations, the funding is accounted for as a grant upon receipt, by reference to the fair value of the funding received. When the service contract is executory in nature, the Company recognises revenue upon invoice, if the right to invoice corresponds directly with the value transferred to the customer or beneficiaries through the Company's performance to date.

Capital grants received under an enforceable agreement to enable the Company to acquire or construct residential property to identified specifications which will be controlled by the Company are initially recognised as a liability and will be recognised as revenue when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed. For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred. For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the Company i.e. when title transfers or vests.

Rendering of services

Revenue from fees received for services and management fees is recognised when the specific service is provided.

NOTE 4 – OTHER INCOME

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Insurance recoveries	384,892	228,314
Interest income	213,031	70,610
Donations and other income	135,787	72,452
Total other income	733,710	371,376

Interest income

Income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

NOTE 5 – TENANCY & PROPERTY MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets (residential)	5,907,665	5,115,281
Repairs & maintenance	4,133,325	4,208,524
Rates & utility charges	1,943,385	1,601,810
Insurance	542,515	445,020
Bad & doubtful debts	348,707	272,581
Other	167,497	36,554
Total tenancy & property management expenses	13,043,094	11,679,770

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 6 – ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Salaries & related costs	5,000,937	4,206,668
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	1,151,291	966,290
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets (office)	165,831	159,693
Office expenses	279,566	199,515
Brokerage	196,233	185,575
Consultants	120,563	173,643
Contractors	137,140	140,018
Audit fees	43,775	39,135
Other	970,117	812,066
Total administration expenses	8,065,453 =====	6,882,603 =====

NOTE 7 – FINANCE COSTS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Interest on lease liabilities	1,221,999	1,031,486
Unwind of discount on make-good provision	2,049	1,981
Total finance costs	1,224,048 =====	1,033,467 =====

NOTE 8 – CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash on hand and at bank	564,396	443,109
Cash investments at call	8,858,021	7,693,110
Total cash & cash equivalents	9,422,417 =====	8,136,219 =====

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, other short term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTE 9 – TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Rental debtors	592,302	487,333
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(417,663)	(337,318)
Total trade receivables	174,639 =====	150,015 =====

Trade receivables are recognised at amortised cost less an allowance for expected credit losses.

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 10 – OTHER ASSETS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
GST receivable	39,729	639,014
Prepayments	685,865	585,506
Accrued interest	92,508	44,405
Sundry debtors	117,332	121,305
	-----	-----
Total other assets	935,434	1,390,230
	=====	=====

NOTE 11 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Freehold land & buildings	48,166,486	48,138,201
Less accumulated depreciation on buildings	(3,270,580)	(2,197,297)
	-----	-----
	44,895,906	45,940,904
Office furniture, improvements & equipment	407,086	429,967
Less accumulated depreciation	(303,836)	(320,013)
	-----	-----
	103,250	109,954
Computer software	276,413	263,481
Less accumulated depreciation	(265,996)	(263,481)
	-----	-----
	10,417	-
Motor vehicles	55,132	68,319
Less accumulated depreciation	(39,364)	(42,638)
	-----	-----
	15,768	25,681
	-----	-----
Total property, plant and equipment	45,025,341	46,076,539
	=====	=====

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

2024	Freehold land and buildings	Office furniture, improvements & equipment	Computer software	Motor vehicles	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	45,940,904	109,954	-	25,681	46,076,539
Additions	28,285	50,437	12,932	-	91,654
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,304)	(2,304)
Depreciation expense	(1,073,283)	(57,141)	(2,515)	(7,609)	(1,140,548)
Balance at 30 June 2024	44,895,906	103,250	10,417	15,768	45,025,341

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Freehold land and buildings

The titles for some Freehold property assets are held subject to the provisions of section 18 of the Community Housing Providers (Adoption of National Law) Act 2012. The Act imposes the following restrictions on the Company (as a Community Housing Provider) regarding dealings in the property:

(1) A community-housing provider must not transfer or otherwise deal with land in which a Housing Agency has an interest unless:

- a) the Housing Agency consents to the transfer or other dealing, or
- b) the transfer or other dealing is authorised, or is of a class that is authorised, by a community housing agreement with that community housing provider ("an exempt transaction"), or
- c) a community housing agreement with the community housing provider provides that this section does not apply to the land concerned.

(2) A Housing Agency must not unreasonably withhold consent under subsection (1) (a).

Title to certain freehold land and buildings was transferred from NSW Land and Housing Corporation to the Company on 18th April 2011 in accordance with the Community Housing Asset Ownership program. The transfer of title was for NIL consideration and NSW Land and Housing Corporation has registered an interest in the title to land that has vested. The NSW Land and Housing Corporation will also hold an interest in land acquired using the proceeds of sale or disposal of land in which it holds an interest. This registered interest imposes restrictions on the transfer of, or other dealings in regard to the land. Property is also held as a consequence of being acquired using the sale proceeds of previously owned transferred property.

The contribution of properties in 2011 was recognised as income and was measured at the fair value of the contribution received. The fair value of the contribution received was calculated taking into account the restriction on their use for the provision of community housing and the impact that this was expected to have on the economic benefits received by the Company. This calculation of fair value therefore applied an appropriate capitalisation rate to the below market rates of rent that were expected in regard to these properties, to arrive at an aggregate fair value of \$8,573,000. This assessment by Directors of fair value was recognised as income and was the amount at which the land and buildings were originally recognised as assets.

An equivalent valuation performed by BlueCHP Limited in June 2011 that incorporated market rates of rent arrived at a market value of \$29,295,000 on acquisition. This valuation was determined by reference to market-based evidence, being the amount for which the assets could have been exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction, assuming the restrictions on title were lifted. The value of the vested assets in the Company's Statement of Financial Position is therefore lower than the market value of unencumbered equivalent assets.

All subsequent property acquisitions are recorded at cost, whether funded completely through Company equity or funded via a combination of grants and Company equity. Any properties that are partly funded by government grants are also held subject to the provisions of section 18 of the Community Housing Providers (Adoption of National Law) Act 2012.

The total written down value at balance date of freehold land and building subject to the restrictions as noted above is \$34,823,520 (2023: \$35,758,466).

Plant and equipment are recognised at historic cost, including costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, less depreciation, and any impairment.

Land and buildings transferred to the Company for nil consideration are measured at the fair value of the contribution received and carried at deemed cost. This takes into account any restrictions on use imposed by the transferor.

All other classes of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 11 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	5 – 50 years
Upgrades to buildings	10 – 50 years
Office furniture and equipment	2 – 10 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of 2 – 10 years or the lease term
Computer software	3 – 5 years
Motor vehicles	5 – 7 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the asset's carrying amount and are included in profit or loss in the year that the item is derecognised.

NOTE 12 – CONTRACT ASSETS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Contract asset costs	214,868	214,868
Less: accumulated amortisation	(52,821)	(42,078)
Total contract assets	162,047	172,790

The Company recognises a contract asset for the costs incurred in fulfilling contracts with customers when the costs directly relate to the contract, they generate or enhance a resource that the Company will use to satisfy performance obligations in the contract in future, and the costs are expected to be recovered either explicitly or through the consideration in the contract.

NOTE 13 - RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Residential property – right-of use	47,113,982	42,622,446
Less: accumulated amortisation	(24,799,174)	(18,891,509)
Total right-of-use assets – residential property	22,314,808	23,730,937
Other – right-of use	1,104,863	1,085,898
Less: accumulated amortisation	(785,953)	(620,122)
Total right-of-use assets – other	318,910	465,776
Total right-of-use assets	22,633,718	24,196,713

WOMEN'S HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 13 - RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS continued

2024	Residential property \$	Other \$	Total \$
Balance at beginning of the year	23,730,937	465,776	24,196,713
Leases capitalised	4,858,621	-	4,858,621
Amortisation	(5,907,665)	(165,831)	(6,073,496)
Re-measurement of lease liabilities	(367,085)	18,965	(348,120)
Balance at end of the year	22,314,808	318,910	22,633,718

The Company recognises leases for residential properties leased from private landlords and other assets which met the criteria of AASB 16 as right-of-use assets. The value of the right-of-use asset was determined by reference to the corresponding lease liability (refer to Note 15 for additional details). The right-of-use asset will be amortised in the profit and loss statement over the estimated term of the leases. The weighted average estimated remaining lease term at the reporting date is 4 years.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists. This involves an assessment of whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the term of the lease. The estimated lease term reflects contractual options to extend or terminate the lease, where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option(s) will be exercised. A portfolio approach is adopted for the lease of private residential properties that are used to provide subsidised housing. Note 15 provides additional details.

The Company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and low value leases. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTE 14 – RECEIVABLES & OTHER ASSETS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Bonds on deposit	429,140	427,210
Other deposits	48,263	48,263
Other investments	2,902	2,902
Total receivables & other assets	480,305	478,375

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 15 – LEASE LIABILITIES

	2024 \$	2023 \$
CURRENT		
Residential properties	6,412,198	5,671,702
Other	206,479	191,910
	=====	=====
	6,618,677	5,863,612
	=====	=====
NON-CURRENT		
Residential properties	17,026,322	18,569,742
Other	193,063	369,786
	=====	=====
	17,219,385	18,939,528
	=====	=====
Total lease liabilities	=====	=====
	23,838,062	24,803,140
	=====	=====
<i>Future lease payments are due as follows:</i>		
Within one year	6,788,944	5,983,006
One to five years	19,560,264	12,890,078
More than five years	-	11,189,518
	=====	=====
Total future lease payments	=====	=====
	26,349,208	30,062,602
	=====	=====

The lease liability is initially measured as the present value of the net lease payments that are not settled at commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is reduced when lease payments are made. The lease liability is re-measured when there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term, market-based rent adjustment or change in the index upon which the lease payments are based.

Where a lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss.

Residential Properties represent the lease of residential properties from private landlords. The majority of leases for residential properties are taken out for an initial term of six to twelve months and then enter a holding over period, wherein either party can terminate the lease with between one and three months of notice. The expected lease term for these leases has been calculated via a portfolio approach which reflects the non-cancellable initial period of the leases, the expected longevity of the program via which the leases are funded and the Company's historic experience of lease retention beyond the initial non-cancellable period of similar leases. The Company has determined that these portfolios comprise populations of leases with similar characteristics and reasonably expects that the effects on the financial statements of applying this approach will not differ materially from applying it to the individual leases within those portfolios.

A limited number of leases for residential properties are entered into for periods of between 12 months and 10 years. These leases may have an option to extend or terminate the lease. In these cases, an assessment has been undertaken of whether the Company is likely to exercise the option to terminate or extend the lease, and the expected lease term is calculated accordingly.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 16 – CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Government contracts – housing programs	3,793,378	3,879,641
Government contracts – homelessness services	-	66,610
Government contracts – non- recurrent	85,520	139,615
Other	40,379	57,311
	-----	-----
Total contract liabilities	3,919,277	4,143,177
	=====	=====

Grant income arising from an agreement which contains enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised when control of each performance obligation is satisfied. Such funds may be deferred as contract liabilities until recognised as revenue.

Within certain funding agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others where there is a continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract. In either case, revenue is generally recognised based on either cost or time incurred, whichever best reflects the transfer of control.

NOTE 17 – OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Tenants' prepaid rent and charges	870,408	892,772
Other creditors	398,829	204,037
	-----	-----
Total other liabilities	1,269,237	1,096,809
	=====	=====

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables. Due to their short-term nature, they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

NOTE 18 – PROVISIONS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
CURRENT		
Annual leave	361,900	337,787
Long service leave	242,598	209,025
	-----	-----
Total current provisions	604,498	546,812
	=====	=====
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	26,210	22,404
Makegood provision	65,706	64,386
	-----	-----
Total non-current provisions	91,916	86,790
	=====	=====
	-----	-----
Total provisions	696,414	633,602
	=====	=====

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 18 – PROVISIONS continued

Employee entitlements arising from wages, salaries and annual leave have been calculated based on current remuneration rates plus related on-costs. The entitlements which are payable later than one year are not materially different from the liability measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

The long service leave liability has been calculated based on current remuneration rates plus related on costs, which provides an estimate of the long service leave not materially different from the liability measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. No provision is made for personal leave entitlements.

NOTE 19 – RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES WITH OPERATING SURPLUS

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Operating surplus	(735,075)	14,478,758
Non-cash flows in operating surplus:		
Depreciation and amortisation	7,224,787	6,241,264
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(8,605)	(2,780,496)
Finance costs – lease liabilities	1,221,999	1,031,486
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	438,416	(389,036)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	94,262	(523,121)
Increase/(Decrease) in contract liabilities	(234,074)	(7,790,784)
Increase in provisions	63,541	13,732
Net cash flows from operating activities	8,065,251 =====	10,281,803 =====

NOTE 20 – AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

NOTE 21 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There is a security deposit guarantee of \$45,375 for the office premises. The Company had no other contingent liabilities at 30 June 2024.

NOTE 22 – CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Company had no contingent assets at 30 June 2024.

NOTE 23 – COMMITMENTS

The Company is party to a funding agreement with the NSW Government whereby grant funding will be received to support property acquisition dedicated to social housing initiatives. Conditional to the funding agreement is that the Company is required to co-contribute \$1,500,000 towards the property acquisition. The project is expected to commence in FY2025.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE 24 – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The Company is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of funding from, and the renewal of contracts by, the Federal and State governments. At the date of this report, the Directors have no reason to believe that this support will not continue.

NOTE 25 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Directors act in an honorary capacity and receive no compensation for their services. During the year, the Company incurred expenses of less than \$5,000 (2023: less than \$5,000) in aggregate to support the directors to fulfill their roles. This included items such as travel expenses, conference fees and training costs.

Key management personnel are those having authority for planning, directing and controlling the Company's activities, directly or indirectly, including Directors and the Executive management team.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Key management personnel compensation	864,488 =====	785,688 =====

NOTE 26 – INFORMATION RELATED TO FUNDRAISING DISCLOSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING REGULATION 2021 (NSW)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Gross donations from fundraising appeals	189,789	75,577
Less: direct costs of fundraising appeals	(614)	(134)
	-----	-----
Net surplus obtained from fundraising appeals	189,175 =====	75,443 =====

The net surplus is applied to the charitable purposes of the Company including tenant support projects.