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ANGLICAN COMMUNITY CARE LIMITED

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

ABN 53 440 436 445

ANGLICAN COMMUNITY CARE LIMITED

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GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

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ANGLICAN COMMUNITY CARE LIMITED
For the year ended 30 June 2026

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Anglican Community Care Limited, the directors of the registered Entity declare that, in the directors' opinion.

1 The financial statements and notes, satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities* and *Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:

a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures applicable to the Entity; and

b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the registered Entity as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2 There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.*

Richard Fisher
Chairperson

Paul Duka
Treasurer

ANGLICAN COMMUNITY CARE LIMITED

For the year ended 30 June 2026

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER ACNC ACT S 60-40 TO THE DIRECTORS OF ANGLICAN COMMUNITY CARE LIMITED

In accordance with Subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Anglican Community Care Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Anglican Community Care Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2026 there have been no contraventions of:

i. the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and

ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm: Galpins Accountants, Auditors and Business Consultants
Name of Partner: Timothy Muhlhausler



Date: 30th September 2026
Address: 233 Commercial St W, Mount Gambier SA 5290

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Anglican Community Care Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Anglican Community Care Ltd (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and the Directors declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Entity is in accordance with Division 60 of *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (the ACNC Act), including:

I. giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
II. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations 2022*.

Basis for Audit 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 Entity in accordance with the ACNC Act, 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.

Responsibility of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth)* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 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 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 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 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 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 findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

GALPINS ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS & BUSINESS CONSULTANTS



Tim Muhlhausler CA, Registered Company Auditor
Director

08/10/2026

Anglican Community Care Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	3	488,118	625,222
Grants and contributions	4	27,091,769	26,941,263
Interest income	5	270,951	321,781
Investment income	6	203,770	205,712
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	7	-	-
Other income	8	638,112	451,862
Fair value gain / (loss) from financial assets	13	(54,704)	517,155
Total income		**28,638,016**	**29,062,995**
Expenses			
Staff benefit expenses	9	22,685,539	21,848,937
Supplies and services	10	5,020,269	5,347,307
Depreciation and amortisation	11	1,406,846	1,236,277
Finance costs	12	373,495	326,781
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	7	2,898	249
Other expenses	14	14,656	18,784
Total expenses		**29,503,703**	**28,778,335**
Net result		**(865,687)**	**284,660**
Total comprehensive result		**(865,687)**	**284,660**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Anglican Community Care Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	4,331,264	5,777,803
Receivables	16	54,894	106,086
Other current assets	17	882,086	427,589
Total current assets		**5,268,244**	**6,311,478**
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	18	6,007,881	6,062,870
Property, plant and equipment	19	3,046,282	2,541,339
Right of use assets	23	3,322,949	3,693,330
Intangible assets	20	47,070	66,264
Other non-current assets	21	68,830	70,870
Total non-current assets		**12,493,012**	**12,434,673**
Total assets		**17,761,256**	**18,746,151**
Current liabilities			
Payables	22	1,180,948	433,072
Lease liabilities	23	725,517	707,214
Loan borrowings	24	52,239	44,419
Staff benefits	25	2,969,988	3,143,435
Other current liabilities	26	627,305	672,371
Total current liabilities		**5,555,997**	**5,000,511**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	23	2,935,558	3,256,580
Loan borrowings	24	1,356,799	1,413,594
Staff benefits	25	551,678	504,716
Total non-current liabilities		**4,844,035**	**5,174,890**
Total liabilities		**10,400,032**	**10,175,401**
Net assets		**7,361,224**	**8,570,750**
Equity			
Other reserves	27	1,066,136	855,170
Retained earnings		6,295,088	7,715,580
Total equity		**7,361,224**	**8,570,750**
Contingencies	28		

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Anglican Community Care Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Other reserves $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Balance at 30 June 2024		**1,332,068**	**7,060,501**	**8,392,569**
Net result for 2024-25		-	284,660	284,660
Transfer to / (from) reserves		(476,898)	476,898	-
Other direct movements in retained earnings	27	-	(106,479)	(106,479)
Total movements for the year		**(476,898)**	**655,079**	**178,181**
Balance at 30 June 2025		**855,170**	**7,715,580**	**8,570,750**
Net result for 2025-26		-	(865,687)	(865,687)
Transfer to / (from) reserves		210,966	(210,966)	-
Other direct movements in retained earnings	27	-	(343,839)	(343,839)
Total movements for the year		**210,966**	**(1,420,492)**	**(1,209,526)**
Balance at 30 June 2026		**1,066,136**	**6,295,088**	**7,361,224**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Anglican Community Care Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from fees, charges and grants		28,405,690	31,849,168
GST recovered from the ATO		890,990	684,534
Interest received		270,951	321,781
Payments to suppliers and employees		(30,145,311)	(28,524,672)
Net GST/BAS receipts/(payments)		1,134,771	(2,814,598)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		**557,091**	**1,516,213**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		11,545	-
Investment income		196,414	205,712
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(831,588)	(458,111)
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		**(623,629)**	**(252,399)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(341,006)	(296,473)
Principal payment of lease liabilities		(990,020)	(927,461)
Principal repayment of borrowings		(48,975)	(44,892)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		**(1,380,001)**	**(1,268,826)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,446,539)**	**(5,012)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,777,803	5,782,815
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	**4,331,264**	**5,777,803**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Anglican Community Care Limited

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

1 General information

Anglican Community Care Limited is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.
On 1 October 2025, Anglican Community Care Limited changed its legal structure from an incorporated association to a company limited by guarantee. The change in legal structure does not impact the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Core activities include the recruitment and support of foster carers, supports for people experiencing homelessness, residential care services for young people, aboriginal services, family relationships and support, creche for vulnerable children, financial counselling, financial inclusion and emergency relief.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the *Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures* of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. Anglican Community Care Limited is a company limited by guarantee and a not-for-profit Entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Management assessed the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern and prepared the financial statements on this basis taking into account all relevant information about the future.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board 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 the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

2.2 Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or accounting policy statements have required a change.

Where presentation and classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable. The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

Certain comparative amounts in the Statement of Cash Flows have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. In the prior year, lease and loan repayments were presented on a gross basis. The 2025 comparative has been reclassified to separately present interest paid of $296,473, principal payments of lease liabilities of $927,461 and principal repayments of borrowings of $44,892.
The reclassification has no impact on the net cash flows from financing activities, net result, net assets or total equity for the comparative period.

2.3 Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest dollar.

2.4 Goods and Services Tax

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except where GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In those circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of the asset or as part of the relevant expense.

Receivables and payables are recognised inclusive of GST where applicable.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included within other current assets or payables, as applicable.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO. Where GST is not recoverable or payable, the amounts are disclosed on a gross basis.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

2.5 Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Entity is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

2.6 Revenue and Other Income

The Entity is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers or Income* per AASB 1058: *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, whereupon initial recognition of an asset, the Entity is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised (eg financial liabilities representing repayable amounts), with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the Entity receives operating grant funding, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity:

- 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, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Other Income

Contributed Assets

The Entity receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives, recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards, with income recognised immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amounts.

Capital Grant

Where the Entity receives a transfer of a financial asset under an enforceable agreement that requires the Entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that will be controlled by the Entity, the Entity recognises a liability for the obligation to acquire or construct that asset.

The liability is initially measured at the amount of the financial asset received that relates to the obligation, after recognising any other amounts required under applicable Australian Accounting Standards.

Income is recognised in profit or loss as the Entity satisfies its obligation to acquire or construct the non-financial asset.

Capital funding arrangements that do not meet these criteria are accounted for in accordance with the other applicable requirements of AASB 15 or AASB 1058, having regard to the substance and terms of the arrangement.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised in profit or loss only when the Entity's right to receive payment is established.

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand and other short-term deposits. Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of bank overdrafts.

Unrestricted access was available at balance date to the following credit facilities:

- Corporate Credit Cards $75,000.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

2.8 Receivables

Trade receivables comprise amounts due from customers for goods and services provided. Other contractual receivables and accrued income, including grant funding receivable, investment income declared but not yet received and commissions receivable, are presented within other current assets.

Receivables are recognised when the Entity has a right to receive consideration. They are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Where receivables are short-term and the effect of discounting is immaterial, they are measured at the amount expected to be received.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months after the reporting date are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

The Entity assesses receivables for expected credit losses in accordance with Note 2.16 Financial Instruments.

Prepayments are presented separately as other current assets and are not financial assets. Statutory receivables, including GST receivable and refundable franking credits, are also presented separately within other current assets.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, where applicable. Property, 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 in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 2.10 for details of impairment).
Property, 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 plant and equipment, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the Entity 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.

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

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	10 - 20%
Plant and equipment	10 - 50%
Motor vehicles	20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired.

If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

Where assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows, but rather for their service capacity, value in use is determined in accordance with the requirements applicable to not-for-profit entities.

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

2.11 Payables

Payables comprise trade creditors and accrued expenses for goods and services received by the Entity prior to the end of the reporting period that remain unpaid at reporting date.

Trade creditors and accrued expenses are measured at the amounts expected to be paid and are generally settled within normal commercial terms.

Employee-related liabilities, including accrued salaries and wages and associated on-costs, are presented separately as staff benefits and are not included in trade and other payables.

2.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Leases

The Entity as Lessee

At inception of a contract, the Entity 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 the Entity where the Entity is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short-term leases, being leases that at the commencement date have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option and leases of low value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.
Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Entity anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Concessionary Leases

For leases with significantly below-market terms principally to enable the Entity to further its objectives (peppercorn/concessionary leases), the Entity has adopted the relief under AASB 2019-8 and measures the right-of-use assets at cost on initial recognition.

2.14 Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages, salaries and other employee benefits expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period are measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Accrued salaries and wages and associated on-costs are recognised within staff benefits in the Statement of Financial Position.

Annual leave

The Entity expects that a significant portion of employees' annual leave entitlements will not be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, annual leave obligations are accounted for as other long-term employee benefits and are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Annual leave is classified as a current liability in the Statement of Financial Position as the Entity does not have the right at reporting date to defer settlement of the obligation for at least 12 months.

Long service leave

Long service leave obligations for which the Entity remains responsible are measured at the present value of expected future payments, taking into account expected future wage and salary levels, employee service and the probability of employee departure.

From 1 October 2025, eligible employees became covered by the South Australian Community Services Portable Long Service Leave Scheme. The Entity recognises the prescribed levy as an employee benefit expense as the related employee service is provided.

The Entity remains responsible for long service leave obligations relating to service before commencement of the portable scheme in accordance with the applicable transitional arrangements. These obligations continue to be measured in accordance with AASB 119 and are classified as current or non-current according to the Entity's right to defer settlement at reporting date.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Entity 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 are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

2.16 Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities are included in the initial carrying amount, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, for which transaction costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost
Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost where they are held principally for the collection of contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Entity's financial assets measured at amortised cost principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other contractual receivables and accrued income.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. For short-term receivables, where the effect of discounting is immaterial, the carrying amount approximates amortised cost.

Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss
The Entity's endowment fund and managed investment portfolio are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Investment income is recognised in profit or loss when the Entity's right to receive the income is established. Regular way purchases and sales of investments are recognised and derecognised at settlement date.

Statutory receivables
Statutory receivables, including GST receivable and refundable franking credits, arise from statutory requirements rather than contractual arrangements. As a not-for-profit entity, the Entity applies the relevant recognition and measurement requirements of AASB 9 to these balances where required.

Impairment of financial assets
The Entity recognises expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

For trade and other receivables, the Entity applies the simplified approach and recognises lifetime expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are determined having regard to historical collection experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions.

An impairment loss or reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities principally comprise trade and other payables and loan borrowings. These liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs where applicable, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term trade and other payables are carried at the amount expected to be paid where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Lease liabilities are accounted for separately in accordance with the Entity's accounting policy for leases in Note 2.13.

Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognised when the Entity's contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when the Entity transfers the contractual rights to receive those cash flows and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. Any difference between the carrying amount derecognised and the consideration paid or received is recognised in profit or loss.

2.17 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The directors 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 the Entity.

Key estimates

Property, plant and equipment AASB 116

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Entity reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

Employee benefit obligations AASB 119

Management has assessed the expected timing of settlement of employee leave obligations. As the Entity expects that a significant portion of annual leave entitlements will not be settled wholly within 12 months after the reporting period, annual leave is measured as an other long-term employee benefit at the present value of expected future payments.

The calculation of annual leave and long service leave obligations requires estimates regarding expected future salary levels, employee service, timing of settlement and employee departures. Changes in these assumptions may affect the amount of the employee benefit liability recognised.

Key judgements

Revenue recognition AASB 15

Performance obligations:

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.

Determination of lease terms AASB 16

Lease term and option to extend

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. Whether extension or termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised is a key management judgement. The Entity determines the likelihood to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the Entity.

2.18 Fair value of Assets and Liabilities

The Entity measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

"Fair value" is the price the Entity would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (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 (ie 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 the Entity 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 the Entity'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.

2.19 New and amended standards relevant to the Entity

AASB 2023-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability

The Entity adopted AASB 2023-5, which amends AASB 121 and AASB 1 to clarify how exchangeability is assessed and the spot exchange rate estimated when a currency is not exchangeable. The Entity has minimal international transactions. The amendments did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2026-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements

AASB 2026-1 adds illustrative examples accompanying AASB 136 and AASB 137. Application did not result in a material change to the Entity's disclosures.

3 Revenues from fees and charges

	2026 $	2025 $
Fee for service	467,139	585,704
Venue hire	20,979	39,518
Total fees and charges	**488,118**	**625,222**

4 Grants and contributions

The majority of Anglican Community Care Limited's funding is in the form of grants from governmental department bodies. The Entity has assessed that the majority of its grant agreements are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations. This determination was made on the basis that the funding agreements require the Entity to carry out various mentoring, support and intervention programs to support children, young people and adults who face disadvantage, trauma and crisis, with the types of services to be provided and duration of such programs prescribed within the relevant agreements. The Entity therefore recognises funding received under such agreements as Revenue under AASB 15. Revenue is recognised as the Entity delivers the required services, which is on a straight-line basis over the duration of the underlying program. Funding is generally received in advance or in accordance with agreed funding schedules.

	2026 $	2025 $
Operating		
Federal Government	4,307,253	4,391,951
State Government	21,809,165	21,474,621
Local Government	-	-
Other	905,611	949,970
	27,022,029	**26,816,542**
One-off		
Federal Government	-	-
State Government	69,740	68,390
Local Government	-	-
Other	-	56,331
	69,740	**124,721**
Total grants and contributions	**27,091,769**	**26,941,263**

5 Interest income

	2026 $	2025 $
Interest on deposits	270,951	321,781
Total interest income	**270,951**	**321,781**

6 Investment income

	2026 $	2025 $
Endowment fund	16,563	20,847
Investment portfolio	187,207	184,865
Total investment income	**203,770**	**205,712**

7 Net gain / (loss) from disposal of non-current assets, right of use and other assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Proceeds from disposal	11,545	-
Less net book value of assets disposed	(14,443)	(249)
Total net gain / (loss) from disposal of assets	**(2,898)**	**(249)**

8 Other income

	2026 $	2025 $
Donation and fundraising income	515,262	254,712
Rebates, refunds and credits	17,816	80,301
Insurance / workcover claims	55,430	60,330
Client contributions	30,325	51,136
Sundry	19,279	5,383
Total other income	**638,112**	**451,862**

9 Staff benefits

	2026	2025
	$	$
Salary and wages	17,875,820	17,234,461
Workers compensation insurance	625,724	433,544
Superannuation expense	2,219,934	2,134,374
Employee leave and related on-cost provision expense	1,964,061	2,046,558
Total staff benefit expenses	**22,685,539**	**21,848,937**
FTE	**190.23**	**188.60**

10 Supplies and services

	2026	2025
	$	$
Board expenses	20,586	47,480
Client costs	923,027	1,294,675
Computer services	821,100	666,937
Consultants fees	300,548	553,053
Fees and licenses	14,576	21,283
Fines and penalties	-	8,317
Bank fees	10,415	5,849
Fundraising expenses	303,140	164,824
Insurance	159,786	148,472
Marketing and advertising expenses	54,217	60,521
Meeting expenses	182,317	237,362
Minor equipment costs	127,267	171,709
Motor vehicle expenses	177,776	172,005
Printing / stationery / postage	40,161	58,654
Property expenses	274,803	214,720
Rates and taxes	51,294	50,015
Staff training	467,233	327,054
Subscriptions	63,177	61,335
Subcontractors	607,522	551,823
Telephone	101,723	199,040
Utilities	167,257	190,286
Waste disposal	133,094	122,294
Total supplies and services	**5,001,019**	**5,327,707**
Audit Services		
Galpins Accountants, Auditors and Business Consultants		
Audit of financial report and assurance service	19,250	19,600
Other services	-	-
Total Audit services	**19,250**	**19,600**
Total supplies and services	**5,020,269**	**5,347,307**

11 Depreciation and amortisation

	2026 $	2025 $
Property	191,854	99,088
Plant and equipment	165,223	230,233
Intangibles	14,173	11,064
Right of use assets		
Buildings and property	665,058	558,581
Equipment	15,563	16,222
Motor vehicles	354,975	321,088
Total right of use assets	**1,035,596**	**895,891**
Total depreciation and amortisation	**1,406,846**	**1,236,277**

12 Finance costs

	2026 $	2025 $
Lease interest		
Buildings and property	196,586	148,473
Equipment	1,542	2,511
Motor vehicles	57,920	47,699
Total lease interest	**256,048**	**198,683**
Loan interest	**84,958**	**97,790**
Investment portfolio fees	**32,489**	**30,308**
Total finance costs	**373,495**	**326,781**

13 Fair value gain / (loss) on financial assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Endowment fund gain / (loss)	8,750	15,123
Investment portfolio gain / (loss)	(63,454)	502,032
Total fair value gain / (loss)	**(54,704)**	**517,155**

14 Other expenses

	2026 $	2025 $
Debt write offs	1,281	1,668
Sundry expenses	13,375	17,116
Total other expenses	**14,656**	**18,784**

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash at bank and in hand	4,031,264	5,477,803
Short-term deposits	300,000	300,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	**4,331,264**	**5,777,803**

16 Receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
Trade receivables	54,894	106,086
Total receivables	**54,894**	**106,086**

17 Other current assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Prepayments	571,956	342,231
Other receivables and accrued income	193,636	9,514
GST receivable	85,647	44,527
Franking credits receivable	30,847	31,317
Total other current assets	**882,086**	**427,589**

18 Financial assets

Fair value is determined based on prices in active markets for identical assets at measurement date.

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Endowment fund	352,773	344,024
Investment portfolio	5,655,108	5,718,846
Total financial assets	**6,007,881**	**6,062,870**

19 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

	2026 $	2025 $
Other property improvements		
At cost	3,260,322	2,497,141
Accumulated depreciation	(610,139)	(418,285)
Net property	**2,650,183**	**2,078,856**
Plant and equipment		
Other plant and equipment		
At cost	1,537,835	2,020,642
Accumulated depreciation	(1,141,736)	(1,566,159)
Net plant and equipment	**396,099**	**454,483**
Motor vehicles		
Other motor vehicles		
At cost	-	36,764
Accumulated depreciation	-	(28,764)
Net motor vehicles	-	8,000
Total property, plant and equipment	**3,046,282**	**2,541,339**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment (PPE)

	Property	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	TOTAL $
Balance as at 1 July 2024	1,990,530	447,100	8,000	2,445,630
Additions	192,927	201,159	-	394,086
Legacy asset cost adjustment	4,855	40,524	-	45,379
Work in progress	(10,368)	(3,818)		(14,186)
Disposals/write off	-	(249)	-	(249)
Depreciation	(99,088)	(230,233)	-	(329,321)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**2,078,856**	**454,483**	**8,000**	**2,541,339**
Additions	737,166	70,896	-	808,062
Legacy asset cost adjustment	10,368	3,591	-	13,959
Work in progress	15,647	33,774	-	49,421
Disposals/write off	-	(1,422)	(8,000)	(9,422)
Depreciation	(191,854)	(165,223)	-	(357,077)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**2,650,183**	**396,099**	**-**	**3,046,282**

20 Intangibles

	2026 $	2025 $
Software		
Cost	117,030	194,907
Accumulated amortisation	(69,960)	(128,643)
Net carrying amount	**47,070**	**66,264**

	2026 $	2025 $
Reconciliation of intangibles		
Carrying amount at beginning of the period	66,264	44,496
Additions	-	37,250
Disposals/write off	(5,021)	(4,418)
Amortisation	(14,173)	(11,064)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**47,070**	**66,264**
Total intangibles	**47,070**	**66,264**

Software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis at 20% per annum. Amortisation expense is recognised in depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

21 Other non-current assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Bonds paid	68,830	70,870
Total other non-current assets	**68,830**	**70,870**

22 Payables

	2026	2025
	$	$
Trade creditors	1,123,823	289,041
Other accrued expenses	57,125	116,525
Revenue in advance	-	27,506
Total payables	**1,180,948**	**433,072**

23 Right of use assets and lease liabilities

The Entity's lease portfolio includes motor vehicles, equipment and buildings. These leases have an average of 10 years as their lease term.

Options to extend or terminate:

Options to extend or terminate are contained in several of the property leases of the Entity. There were no extension options for equipment or motor vehicle leases. These clauses provide the Entity opportunities to manage leases in order to align with its strategies. All of the extension or termination options are only exercisable by the Entity. The extension options or termination options which were reasonably certain to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the Right of use asset.

i) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet

	2026	2025
	$	$
Right of use assets		
Lease building	5,452,794	5,106,448
Accumulated depreciation	(3,081,400)	(2,416,342)
	2,371,394	**2,690,106**
Leased equipment	55,845	65,210
Accumulated depreciation	(32,382)	(33,505)
	23,463	**31,705**
Leased motor vehicles	1,719,177	1,698,964
Accumulated depreciation	(791,085)	(727,445)
	928,092	**971,519**
Total right of use assets	**3,322,949**	**3,693,330**

Movement in carrying amounts

Leased buildings		
Opening net carrying amount	2,690,106	1,567,229
Addition to right of use asset	346,346	1,681,458
Disposal/write off right of use asset	-	-
Depreciation expense	(665,058)	(558,581)
	2,371,394	**2,690,106**
Leased equipment		
Opening net carrying amount	31,705	47,927
Addition to right of use asset	7,321	-
Disposal/write off right of use asset	-	-
Depreciation expense	(15,563)	(16,222)
	23,463	**31,705**
Leased motor vehicle		
Opening net carrying amount	971,519	527,763
Addition to right of use asset	397,880	764,844
Disposal/write off right of use asset	(86,332)	-
Depreciation expense	(354,975)	(321,088)
	928,092	**971,519**
Total right of use asset	**3,322,949**	**3,693,330**

ii) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

	2026	2025
	$	$
Depreciation charge related to right of use assets	1,035,596	895,891
Interest expense on lease liabilities	256,048	198,683
Low value asset lease expense	976	2,184
	1,292,620	**1,096,758**

iii) Lease liabilities and future contractual lease payments

	Buildings & Property	Equipment	Motor Vehicles	TOTAL
	$	$	$	$
Current liability	405,513	14,237	305,767	725,517
Non-current liability	2,279,684	10,250	645,624	2,935,558
Total lease liabilities	**2,685,197**	**24,487**	**951,391**	**3,661,075**

	2026	2025
	$	$
Lease payments		
within one year	942,817	1,142,798
one to five years	2,500,182	2,615,882
five plus years	763,873	1,181,892
Total Lease payments	**4,206,872**	**4,940,572**

Weighted average incremental borrowing rate	**2026**	**2025**
	6.59%	6.60%

Total lease payments are the undiscounted contractual lease payments of the Entity's lease portfolio as at 30 June 2026. Lease liabilities recognised in Statement of Financial Position are measured at the present value of future lease payments and therefore differ from the total contractual lease payments.

24 Loan borrowings

	2026 $	2025 $
Property	52,239	44,419
Total current borrowings	**52,239**	**44,419**
Property	1,356,799	1,413,594
Total non-current borrowings	**1,356,799**	**1,413,594**
Total loan borrowings	**1,409,038**	**1,458,013**

There are three property loans. All loans are held with Anglican Funds South Australia. These loans are secured over property of the Entity. There are no covenant restrictions for these loans. As at 30 June 2026, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as security for these borrowings was $1,775,168.

Interest rates are reviewed annually and range from 5.65% - 6.49%. The loans have original terms of 20 years, with remaining terms ranging from 15 to 18 years.

25 Staff benefit liabilities

From 1 October 2025, eligible employees became covered by the South Australian Community Services Portable Long Service Leave Scheme. Under the scheme, eligible employees accrue portable long service leave and ac.care is required to pay a prescribed levy based on eligible remuneration. Historically, this was classified as current liabilities for employees who had vested their entitlements and non-current liabilities for those who had not vested their entitlements.

ac.care remains responsible for long service leave obligations arising from service prior to commencement of the portable scheme in accordance with the applicable transitional arrangements.

Staff benefit provisions at reporting date are as follows:

	2026 $	2025 $
Current		
Annual leave	1,190,673	1,143,279
Long service leave	837,370	786,669
Accrued salaries and wages / on-costs	941,945	1,213,487
Total current staff benefits	**2,969,988**	**3,143,435**
Non-current		
Long service leave	551,678	504,716
Total non-current staff benefits	**551,678**	**504,716**
Total staff benefits	**3,521,666**	**3,648,151**

The movement in the provision for long service leave recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

Long service leave provision	$
Long service leave - current liability	786,669
Long service leave - non-current liability	504,716
Total Provision at 1 July 2025	**1,291,385**
Transition adjustment on commencement of portable LSL scheme	170,157
SA portable LSL claims	(72,494)
Provision at 30 June 2026	**1,389,048**

	2026 $	2025 $
Portable long service leave levy		
Portable LSL levy expense	200,312	-
Levy payable as at 30 June 2026	45,533	-

The portable long service leave levy payable of $45,533 at 30 June 2026 is included in Note 22 Payables.

The transition adjustment reflects the reconciliation between the State LSL return balance at commencement of the portable scheme and the provision recognised in the financial statements. The State return was calculated using a 100% probability factor, whereas the financial statement provision incorporates probability weighting and applicable on-costs. The closing provision represents ac.care's remaining long service leave obligation under the transitional arrangements. Long service leave arising from service covered by the portable scheme is administered and funded through the scheme. Portable LSL levy expense and the closing levy payable are disclosed separately as they represent different measures.

26 Other liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Contract liabilities - Government grants received in advance	627,305	672,371
Total other liabilities	**627,305**	**672,371**

27 Other reserves and direct equity movements

Other reserves comprise amounts allocated or restricted for specific purposes, including program carryovers, donations, the Redress Scheme and infrastructure. Transfers between retained earnings and reserves represent internal allocations within equity and do not affect total equity.

	2026 $	2025 $
Other reserves		
Carryover Reserve	398,506	187,539
Donations reserves	501,984	501,985
Redress Scheme Reserve	150,000	150,000
Infrastructure Reserve	15,646	15,646
Total other reserves	**1,066,136**	**855,170**

	2026 $	2025 $
Direct movement in retained earnings		
Prior-year accounts receivable correction	51,573	-
Release/utilisation of opening Carryover Reserve	187,539	70,050
Carryover amount reclassified to liability	37,602	36,429
Net Redress adjustment	67,125	-
Total other direct movements in retained earnings	**343,839**	**106,479**

During the year, the Entity recognised certain movements directly in retained earnings. These movements did not form part of the current-year operating result or other comprehensive income.

28 Contingencies

During the year the Entity was subject to a civil claim. The matter was settled in August 2026 and the settlement was fully indemnified by the Entity's insurer. The amounts involved were not material to the financial statements.

29 Events after the reporting period

Date of authorisation for issue

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of ac.care on 30 September 2026.

Capital commitments

At 30 June 2026, the Entity had entered into a contractual commitment to acquire a property for $835,000. The acquisition had not settled at reporting date and no asset or liability had been recognised in respect of the purchase at 30 June 2026.

Events after the reporting period

On 24 July 2026, the Entity settled the purchase of a property for $835,000. This was financed with new loan borrowings of $735,000 at 6.48% variable rate for a 20 year term. This was a non-adjusting event after the reporting period and no amounts have been recognised in the financial statements at 30 June 2026.

30 Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Entity, directly or indirectly. The Entity's KMP comprises members of the Board of Directors, the CEO and members of the Executive Leadership Team. The Entity had seven remunerated KMP, comprising the CEO and members of the Executive Leadership Team.

The Board of Directors provides governance oversight and strategic direction to the Entity. Directors act in an honorary capacity and do not receive remuneration from the Entity for their services.

During the year expenses incurred by the Board Members in fulfilling their role, included travel $11,300, training/advocacy $4,192, memberships $2,125, general expenses $1,593 and accommodation $1,376.

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the Entity during the year are as follows:

	2026 $	2025 $
KMP compensation	**1,330,645**	**856,477**

31 Other related party transactions

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel. There were no material related party transactions other than KMP compensation and Board expenses disclosed above.

32 Financial Instruments

The Entity's financial instruments within the scope of AASB 9 consist principally of cash and deposits, investments, receivables, bonds paid, payables and borrowings.
The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	2026	2025
Financial assets	**$**	**$**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Investments	6,007,881	6,062,870
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,331,264	5,777,803
Trade receivables	54,894	106,086
Other receivables / accrued income	193,636	9,514
Bonds paid	68,830	70,870
Total financial assets	**10,656,505**	**12,027,143**
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Payables	1,180,948	405,566
Loan borrowings	1,409,038	1,458,013
Total financial liabilities	**2,589,986**	**1,863,579**

The 2025 comparative disclosure in this note has been corrected to include a previously omitted $300,000 short-term deposit, increasing cash to $5,777,803 and total financial assets to $12,027,143. Comparative financial asset categories have also been updated to reflect the current presentation. Refer to Note 33 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Entity's financial assets.

Lease liabilities are accounted for in accordance with AASB 16 Leases and are disclosed in Note 23.

33 Fair value measurements

The Entity measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:
– financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;

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

Valuation techniques

The Entity selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Entity are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:
– the market approach, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities;
– the income approach, which converts estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value; and
– the cost approach, which reflects the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

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

Recurring fair value measurements

	2026	2025
Financial assets	**$**	**$**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Investments	6,007,881	6,062,870
Total recurring fair value measurements	**6,007,881**	**6,062,870**

For investments, the fair values have been determined based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period.

34 Entity details

The registered office of the Entity is:

5 Percy Street
Mount Gambier
South Australia, 5290

The principal place of business is:
Head Office
5 Percy Street
Mount Gambier
South Australia, 5290

ac.care

supporting country people for over 40 years

est. 1986

