Estia Foundation of Australia

ABN 28 070 330 997

Financial Report - 30 June 2023

Estia Foundation of Australia
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30 June 2023

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Estia Foundation of Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2023

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors
The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Very Rev. Angelos Alifierakis
Metty Cassimatis
Christina Scalone
George Alifierakis
George Bouteris
Paul Nicolaou
John Afaras
Makis Chrysanthos - resigned 21 March 2023

Operating results
The net amount of operating surplus for the financial year was $184,519 (2022: $728,887).

Objectives
The short term and long term objectives of the company are to continue the provision of services to people with intellectual disabilities and the operation and maintenance of its facilities.

These objectives are achieved by continuing to upgrade and improve the company's facilities and services for people with intellectual disabilities.

Strategy for achieving the objectives
To achieve its stated objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

- The company strives to attract and retain quality staff and volunteers who are committed to working with people with intellectual disabilities.
- Improve the quality of housing and administrative facilities.

Principal activities
The principle activities of the company during the course of the financial year were the provision of services to people with intellectual disabilities to realise their full potential. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities that occurred during the year.

Performance measures
The company continues to maintain current services and programs. The provision of these services will continue to rely on subsidies from the National and State Government, income from investments, fees for services rendered and income from donations.

Information on directors

Name:	Very Rev. Angelo Alifierakis
Title:	Director, CEO and Parish Priest
Experience and expertise:	General Manager
Name:	Metty Cassimatis
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Businesswoman
Name:	Christina Scalone
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Lecturer on Natural Therapies
Name:	George Alifierakis
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	IT Manager

Estia Foundation of Australia
Directors' report
30 June 2023

Name:	George Bouteris
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Real Estate Agent, LREA LBA
Name:	Paul Nicolaou
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Business consultant
Name:	John Afaras
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	B. Law & Economics, Intellectual Property and Contract Lawyer
Name:	Makis Chrysanthos - resigned 21 March 2023
Title:	Director and Treasurer
Experience and expertise:	B.Comm., MBA, Management Consultant

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2023, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Number attended	Number Held
Very Rev. Angelos Alifierakis	4	4
Metty Cassimatis	2	4
Christina Scalone	4	4
George Alifierakis	4	4
George Bouteris	4	4
Paul Nicolaou	4	4
John Afaras	4	4
Makis Chrysanthos - resigned 21 March 2023	4	4

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Contributions on winding up
In the event of the company being wound up, each director guarantees to contribute maximum amount of $100 each to the assets of the company.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors

The Very Rev. Fr Angelo Alifierakis
Director

14 February 2024

Paul Nicolaou
Director

William Buck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

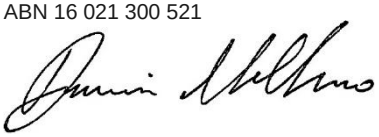
AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT FOR PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO THE DIRECTORS OF ESTIA FOUNDATION OF AUSTRALIA

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief during the year ended 30 June 2023 there have been:

- No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



William Buck
Accountants & Advisors
ABN 16 021 300 521



Domenic Molluso
Partner

Sydney, 14 February 2024

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Estia Foundation of Australia
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Revenue	5	6,676,421	6,788,631
Expenses			
Administrative costs	6	(757,026)	(746,411)
Operating costs	7	(5,030,743)	(4,623,578)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	8	(260,822)	(300,403)
Financing costs	9	(33,281)	(33,719)
Other expenses	10	(410,030)	(355,633)
Surplus before income tax expense		184,519	728,887
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Estia Foundation of Australia		184,519	728,887
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Estia Foundation of Australia		184,519	728,887

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Estia Foundation of Australia
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	4,395,633	4,082,272
Trade and other receivables	12	257,126	456,989
Other assets	13	84,860	62,770
Total current assets		4,737,619	4,602,031
Non-current assets			
Receivables	14	1,876,826	1,437,252
Property, plant and equipment	15	4,940,645	5,133,105
Right-of-use assets	16	697,655	738,695
Total non-current assets		7,515,126	7,309,052
Total assets		12,252,745	11,911,083
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	289,103	329,245
Borrowings	18	7,627	6,981
Lease liabilities	19	30,489	29,266
Employee benefits	20	1,151,753	932,916
Other liabilities	21	189,580	184,680
Total current liabilities		1,668,552	1,483,088
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	22	703,166	733,655
Employee benefits	23	41,817	39,649
Total non-current liabilities		744,983	773,304
Total liabilities		2,413,535	2,256,392
Net assets		9,839,210	9,654,691
Equity			
Retained surpluses		9,839,210	9,654,691
Total equity		9,839,210	9,654,691

Refer to note 4 for detailed information on Restatement of comparatives.

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Estia Foundation of Australia
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021	9,110,484	9,110,484
Adjustment for restatement of comparatives (note 4)	(184,680)	(184,680)
Balance at 1 July 2021 - restated	8,925,804	8,925,804
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	728,887	728,887
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	728,887	728,887
Balance at 30 June 2022	9,654,691	9,654,691

Refer to note 4 for detailed information on Restatement of comparatives.

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022	9,654,691	9,654,691
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	184,519	184,519
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	184,519	184,519
Balance at 30 June 2023	9,839,210	9,839,210

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Estia Foundation of Australia
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		6,847,495	6,510,674
Payments to suppliers and employees		(6,098,547)	(5,498,478)
		748,948	1,012,196
Interest received		37,405	732
Interest paid and other finance costs		(31,239)	(32,053)
Net cash from operating activities		755,114	980,875
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	15	(27,322)	(89,375)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	26,818
Net cash used in investing activities		(27,322)	(62,557)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan to Kyle Williams Home Trust		(385,165)	(116,148)
Lease payments		(29,266)	(28,092)
Net cash used in financing activities		(414,431)	(144,240)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		313,361	774,078
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		4,082,272	3,308,194
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	4,395,633	4,082,272

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Estia Foundation of Australia
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2023

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Estia Foundation of Australia as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Estia Foundation of Australia's functional and presentation currency.

Estia Foundation of Australia is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

5 Pearson Street
Gladesville, NSW, 2111

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on __14__February 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and New South Wales legislation the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and associated regulations and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers
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.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Rendering of services
Revenue from rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to clients.

Government grants received
Government grant revenue is recognised when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If there are conditions attached to the grant which must be satisfied, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Donations
Donations are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised when the company has control of the right to receive the interest payment.

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax
As the company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original 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.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, where applicable less accumulated depreciation and amortisation. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings, but excluding freehold land, are depreciated over their useful lives. The depreciation rates applied to each class of assets are:

Buildings	2.5 - 4%
Leased assets	20%
Furniture and equipment	20%
Motor Vehicles	20%
Office equipment	20%

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets
A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

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 leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. 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.

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. 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 if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Comparative Information
In preparing the financial report, some comparative information has been restated to accordance with changes in presentations made in the current year.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Incremental borrowing rate
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have 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 economic environment.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 2, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 4. Restatement of comparatives

During the 2023 financial year the company was made aware that it had received duplicate payments from the NDIS totalling $189,580. Of this amount, $184,680 related to payments made prior to the 2023 financial year with the balance relating to amounts paid during the 2023 financial year. At the time of receipt the company recorded the amounts received as revenue. The duplicate payments are required to be recognised as a liability payable back to the NDIS with a corresponding reduction in retained surpluses.

Note 4. Restatement of comparatives (continued)

Statement of Financial Position

	2022 $ Reported	$ Adjustment	2022 $ Restated
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,082,272	-	4,082,272
Trade and other receivables	456,989	-	456,989
Other assets	62,770	-	62,770
Total current assets	4,602,031	-	4,602,031
Non-current assets			
Receivables	1,437,252	-	1,437,252
Property, plant and equipment	5,133,105	-	5,133,105
Right-of-use assets	738,695	-	738,695
Total non-current assets	7,309,052	-	7,309,052
Total assets	11,911,083	-	11,911,083
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	329,245	-	329,245
Borrowings	6,981	-	6,981
Lease liabilities	29,266	-	29,266
Employee benefits	932,916	-	932,916
Other liabilities	-	184,680	184,680
Total current liabilities	1,298,408	184,680	1,483,088
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	733,655	-	733,655
Employee benefits	39,649	-	39,649
Total non-current liabilities	773,304	-	773,304
Total liabilities	2,071,712	184,680	2,256,392
Net assets	9,839,371	(184,680)	9,654,691
Equity			
Retained surpluses	9,839,371	(184,680)	9,654,691
Total equity	9,839,371	(184,680)	9,654,691

Note 5. Revenue

	2023 $	2022 $
Sales revenue		
Government funding	6,026,237	5,847,153
Service users contributions	464,534	421,739
Donations	73,318	60,319
	6,564,089	6,329,211
Other revenue		
Administration fees	20,518	1,130
Interest revenue	91,814	48,999
Other revenue	-	409,291
	112,332	459,420
Revenue	6,676,421	6,788,631

In 2022, Other revenue of $409,291 represented a legal settlement relating to a trademark dispute, in favour of the Company.

Note 6. Administrative costs

	2023 $	2022 $
Salaries and wages - administration	485,925	529,167
Employment benefits - provision movement	20,614	44,319
Superannuation - administration	51,022	51,790
Accounting, audit and consultant fees	124,114	75,646
Workers compensation insurance - administration	40,541	22,430
Legal fees	32,880	20,465
Postage and couriers	1,930	2,594
	757,026	746,411

Note 7. Operating costs

	2023 $	2022 $
Cleaning	21,760	22,054
Client expenses	54,171	41,846
Electricity and gas	41,946	45,381
Food and groceries	124,574	111,573
Insurance	53,418	38,607
Rates and taxes	29,110	19,323
Rent	3,000	3,000
Repair and maintenance	118,410	73,735
Telephone	22,836	23,271
Salaries and wages - service delivery	3,702,580	3,560,892
Workers compensation insurance - service delivery	308,912	150,936
Superannuation - service delivery	349,636	308,059
Employee benefits - provision movement	200,390	224,901
	5,030,743	4,623,578

Note 8. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	2023 $	2022 $
Depreciation expense	219,782	259,363
Right-of-use asset depreciation expense	41,040	41,040
	260,822	300,403

Note 9. Financing costs

	2023 $	2022 $
Bank fees	1,396	1,459
Interest paid	1,151	352
Lease liability interest	30,734	31,908
	33,281	33,719

Note 10. Other expenses

	2023 $	2022 $
Other expenses	220,495	238,337
Sub-contractors - agency costs	189,535	117,296
	410,030	355,633

Note 11. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at bank - CBA	3,164,620	2,877,447
Cash at bank - Bank of Sydney	187,580	182,348
Cash at bank - NAB	22,578	22,477
Cash at bank - Bank of Sydney Term Deposit	1,020,855	1,000,000
	4,395,633	4,082,272

Note 12. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2023 $	2022 $
Trade receivables	220,529	456,989
GST receivable	36,597	-
	257,126	456,989

Note 13. Current assets - other assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Prepayments	84,860	62,770

Note 14. Non-current assets - receivables

	2023 $	2022 $
Mortgage linked loan - Kyle Williams Home Trust	1,876,826	1,437,252

On 1 July 2020 the company entered into a Mortgage Linked Loan Agreement with the Kyle Williams Home Trust. The term of the loan is 30 years with the final repayment due on 1 July 2050. The loan is interest only for the first five years of the loan term, reverting to principal and interest from 1 July 2025 until the end of the loan term. The interest rate to be charged shall be equivalent to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia's Business Lending Variable Rate, Residentially Secured (Residential Equity Rate).

As security for this loan, the company holds a registered mortgage over the real property located at 52 Waratah Street, Kyle Bay NSW 2221. The Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia Consolidated Trust has provided a guarantee to the company that it indemnifies the company against all losses, expenditure, costs and expenses of whatever nature suffered or incurred directly or indirectly by the company in recovering the principal sum, interest and all other amounts that may become due under this deed or the mortgage.

Note 15. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2023 $	2022 $
Leasehold improvements - Gladesville - at cost	5,011,617	5,011,617
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(988,324)	(863,033)
	4,023,293	4,148,584
Freehold land and buildings	1,143,392	1,143,392
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(509,976)	(473,831)
	633,416	669,561
Leased assets - at cost	148,455	148,455
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(148,455)	(148,455)
	-	-
Furniture & equipment	489,246	480,586
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(418,398)	(398,775)
	70,848	81,811
Motor vehicles - at cost	326,247	326,247
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(177,071)	(147,246)
	149,176	179,001
Office equipment - at cost	84,272	82,601
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(81,817)	(80,606)
	2,455	1,995
Building renovations - Gladesville - at cost	198,441	181,449
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(136,984)	(129,296)
	61,457	52,153
	4,940,645	5,133,105

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

	Leasehold improvements $	Freehold land and buildings $	Leased assets $	Furniture and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Office equipment $	Building renovations $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2022	4,148,584	669,561	-	81,811	179,001	1,995	52,153	5,133,105
Additions	-	-	-	8,660	-	1,670	16,992	27,322
Depreciation expense	(125,291)	(36,145)	-	(19,623)	(29,825)	(1,210)	(7,688)	(219,782)
Balance at 30 June 2023	4,023,293	633,416	-	70,848	149,176	2,455	61,457	4,940,645

Note 16. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	820,774	820,774
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(123,119)	(82,079)
	697,655	738,695

The company leases land and buildings for its operations under agreements of between 25 to 50 years with, in some cases, options to extend.

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

	Land and buildings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2022	738,695	738,695
Depreciation expense	(41,040)	(41,040)
Balance at 30 June 2023	697,655	697,655

Note 17. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2023 $	2022 $
Trade payables	150,871	112,047
GST payable	-	51,071
Accruals	138,232	166,127
	289,103	329,245

Note 18. Current liabilities - borrowings

	2023 $	2022 $
Bank loans - Bank of Sydney	7,627	6,981

The loan facility limit at 30 June 2023 was $1,000,000.

Total secured liabilities
The total secured current liabilities are as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Bank loan - Bank of Sydney	7,627	6,981

Assets pledged as security
The bank overdraft and loans are secured by first mortgages over the company's land and buildings.

The bank loan facility is secured by:

First registered mortgage over the property situated at 108 Payten Avenue, Roselands NSW 2196; and

Note 18. Current liabilities - borrowings (continued)

First registered mortgage over the property situated at 364 Lane Cove Road, North Ryde NSW 2113.

Note that all securities are cross-collateralised (i.e. Bank of Sydney may enforce any one or more of the security items to recover the amount owing under the facility agreement).

The bank loans are principal and interest payment loans. The variable interest rate is 8.27% (2022: 5.27%).

Note 19. Current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2023 $	2022 $
Lease liability	30,489	29,266

Note 20. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	2023 $	2022 $
Annual leave	906,714	716,896
Long service leave	245,039	216,020
	1,151,753	932,916

Note 21. Current liabilities - other payables

	2023 $	2022 $
Other payables	189,580	184,680

Refer to Note 4 with respect to restatement of comparatives.

Note 22. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2023 $	2022 $
Lease liability	703,166	733,655
Future lease payments		
Future lease payments are due as follows:		
Within one year	60,000	60,000
One to five years	240,000	240,000
More than five years	720,000	780,000
	1,020,000	1,080,000

Note 23. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits

	2023 $	2022 $
Long service leave	41,817	39,649

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2023 $	2022 $
Aggregate compensation	415,145	486,194

Since the date of incorporation, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit for performing their duties as directors of the company.

Note 25. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by , the auditor of the company:

	2023 $	2022 $
Audit services -		
Audit of the financial statements	39,000	35,000

Note 26. Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

Note 27. Commitments

Estia Foundation of Australia (the company) entered into a contract with a construction company to develop the Kyle Williams Home Trust's (Trust) investment property. The development will increase the capacity of the company to provide services to clients. The company will initially fund the project and will recharge the costs to the Trust.

The company has contractual commitments, in respect of the future development, totalling $3,593,686 as at June 2023 (2022: nil).

Note 28. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Estia Foundation of Australia is the parent entity.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 24.

Transactions with related parties
During the year a company in which Mr Makis Chrysanthos is a director and shareholder, ECompass Enterprise Pty Limited, provided accounting services which amounted to $28,500 (2022: $31,336).

A director of the company, Mrs Metty Cassimatis, has a resident daughter at the company's Group Home in Gladesville. The company receives government funding for providing services for Mrs Cassimatis' daughter.

Note 28. Related party transactions (continued)

Loans to/from related parties
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	2023 $	2022 $
Non-current receivables:		
Loan to Kyle Williams Home Trust	1,876,826	1,437,252

The terms and conditions associated with the loan to Kyle Williams Home Trust are outlined in Note 13.

Note 29. Trustee status

The company acts as Trustee of the Kyle Williams Home Trust whose assets and liabilities were as follows:

	2023 $	2022 $
Assets	15,309,861	15,040,922
Liabilities	(1,912,293)	(1,443,552)
Net assets	13,397,568	13,597,370

Note 30. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has 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 31. Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 disclosure

(a) Income from Fundraising

	2023 $	2022 $
Gross income from fundraising	73,318	60,319

(b) Fundraising Events and Appeals Conducted During the Financial Year:

Comparisons by monetary figures and percentages

	2023 $	2023 %	2022 $	2022 %
Gross income from fundraising	73,318	100%	60,319	100%
Net surplus from fundraising	73,318	100%	60,319	100%

(c) Details of Aggregate Gross Proceeds and Totals Costs of Fundraising Appeals

Gross Proceeds from Fundraising

	2023 $	2022 $
Donations	73,318	60,319

(d) Statement showing how funds received were applied

Note 31. Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 disclosure (continued)

During the year ended 30 June 2023, the net surplus from fundraising appeals of $73,318 was spent on direct services delivery.

The surplus of $184,519 (2022: $728,887 surplus) of the entity at the end of the year was transferred to retained surplus.

Estia Foundation of Australia
Directors' declaration
30 June 2023

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Requirements, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013, the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Compliance with Section 24 of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the Authority Conditions:

The directors also declare that:

- the statement of comprehensive income gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure with respect to fundraising appeals;
- the statement of financial position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs with respect to fundraising appeals;
- the provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the regulations under that Act and the conditions attached to the authority to fundraise have been complied with; and;
- the internal controls exercised by Estia Foundation of Australia are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by Estia Foundation of Australia from any of its fundraising appeals.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors

The Very Rev. Fr Angelo Alifierakis
Director

14 February 2024

Paul Nicolaou
Director

William Buck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Estia Foundation of Australia

Independent auditor's report to members

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Estia Foundation of Australia (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Estia Foundation of Australia 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 Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

In compliance with Section 24 of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the Authority Condition, we report:

a. The financial report of the Company shows a true and fair view of the financial results of fundraising appeals during the year ended 30 June 2023;
b. The accounting and associated records have been properly kept during the year in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the Regulations;
c. Money received as a result of fundraising appeals conducted during the year have been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the Regulations; and
d. At the date of this report, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and 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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. At the date of this report, the other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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 Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, the ACNC Act and the needs of the members. The directors responsibility also includes 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

William Buck
Accountants & Advisors
ABN 16 021 300 521

Domenic Molluso
Partner

Sydney, 14 Febraury 2024