EVERABILITY GROUP LIMITED

ABN 11 157 291 960 ACN 604 293 209

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2024

Directors' Report

The directors present their report consisting of EverAbility Group Limited, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Directors

The following persons were directors of EverAbility Group Limited during the period and up to the date of this report:

Aaron Constantine (Chairperson) Kym Georgiou - resigned 17/2/24 Sue Shoobridge (Company Secretary) – resigned 27/11/23 Scott Marston Hayden White John Nolan Rita Kleinfeld-Fowell Richard Gilmour – appointed 13/2/24 Jak Nuttall – appointed 6/3/24 Jane Tandy – appointed 31/5/24

Principal activities

During the year the principal activities of the group consisted of:

- a) the provision of therapy services across the ages, including early intervention
- b) Vision Specialist therapy services
- c) The training and placement of Guide and Assistance Dogs
- d) Fundraising activities
- e) Disability Employment Services

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There has been no significant change in the state of affairs for the company.

EVERABILITY GROUP LIMITED

Information on directors

Name: Aaron Constantine Title: Non–Executive Director Experience and skills: Aaron Constantine was appointed to the Board in 28 March 2019 and appointed Chairperson in 4 April 2020.

Aaron has worked in the finance sector for almost 39 years. During this time, he's held positions of Executive Director, Head of Corporate Finance and Managing Director Investment Banking, across investment banking and stockbroking portfolios. He has accumulated a broad range of skills and experience in equities research, equities dealing and corporate finance. Aaron is Chair of EverAbility Group Limited and Chair of the Guide Dog Foundation.

Special responsibilities:

Member of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

Name: Kym Georgiou

Title: Non-Executive Director

Kym resigned from the Board in 17 February 2024

Experience and skills:

Kym Georgiou was appointed to the Board in October 2015. Kym brings to the Board her extensive experience as a speech pathologist. In the mental health and disability sectors, through a range of allied health positions, Kym has worked with adults, adolescents and children in hospital and clinic settings as well as private practice. Kym is a Churchill Scholar, a published researcher and has been a member of the Board of Huntingdon's WA. Kym is passionate about supporting and advocating for services that improve the quality of life of children, adolescents and adults with a disability.

Special responsibilities: None

Name: Sue Shoobridge

Title: Non-Executive Treasurer and Company Secretary Experience and skills:

Sue Shoobridge was appointed to the Board in July 2016 following the merger of Guide Dogs Tasmania with EverAbility.

Sue resigned from the Board 27 November 2023.

She had been a member of the Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Tasmania board since August 2013 and President from February 2015 until her resignation from that Board in August 2022. She is now retired, but during her employment prior to 2015 held executive financial management roles in the finance, agribusiness and government business enterprise sectors. Sue is a Fellow of CPA Australia and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Special responsibilities: Chair of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

Name: Scott Marston Title: Non–Executive Director Experience and skills: Scott Marston was appointed to the Board in 1 July 2016 following the merger of Guide Dogs Tasmania with EverAbility.

Scott was a director of the Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Tasmania from December 2012, and Vice President from February 2015, until his retirement in November 2021. Scott is currently CEO of Earworx Pty Ltd. Scott has a Bachelor of Business Degree and holds post graduate qualifications in Project Management and Franchising.

Special responsibilities: None

Name: Hayden White Title: Non–Executive Director Experience and skills:

Hayden White was appointed to the Board in 19 October 2017.

As a Chartered Accountant, specialising in restructuring, corporate recovery and turnaround management, Hayden brings over 25 years' experience working with corporate clients, boards, financiers, retail banks and small-to-medium enterprises. Hayden is currently a Senior Managing Director at global consultancy firm, FTI Consulting, having previously been a Partner at KPMG for over 10 years, leading their Perth Restructuring Services Division.

Special responsibilities: Member of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

EVERABILITY GROUP LIMITED

Name: John Nolan Title: Non–Executive Director Experience and skills:

John Nolan was appointed to the Board in 29 October 2019.

John has 40 years' commercial experience in government, public and private organisations. Over the last 20 years his senior roles included group CEO Asia for the Wilson Group, whose diverse companies operate car parking, security, access control, health services and credit card processing. He has been a Board Director for a number of sporting organisations including WA Swimming, the Fremantle Football Club's Business Club and the Western Australian Cricket Association Foundation.

Special responsibilities: Member of the Board Audit and Risk Committee Name: Rita Kleinfeld-Fowell Title: Non-Executive Director Experience and skills: Rita was appointed to the Board in May 2023.

Rita has a background in Disability Discrimination Law, Family Law, Public Law, Human Rights and Public Law as a senior solicitor with a large community law centre specialising in Disability and Human Rights. Rita is a current Board Director on various government bodies, including the Ministerial Advisory Council on Disability. Born with usher syndrome Rita has lived experience of Deaf-Blindness, is an NDIS participant, a current client with VisAbility and also a Guide Dog user.

Name: Richard Gilmour Title: Non-Executive Director Experience and skills: Richard was appointed to the Board 13 February 2024.

Richard was elected to the Board of the Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Tasmania in November 2021, becoming President in July 2022. Richard has 30 years' experience with the Tasmanian public sector, specialising in capital project delivery and strategic asset management, currently as the Director, Community Infrastructure, at Homes Tasmania. Richard is personally invested in community capacity building and addressing the needs of people with a disability. His Board appointment provides government connections as well as policy, strategic asset management and project skills.

EVERABILITY GROUP LIMITED

Name: Jane Tandy GAICD Title: Non-Executive Director Experience and skills: Jane was appointed to the Board 31 May 2024.

Jane has spent 20 years in senior management and executive roles in financial services and capital markets. She also has experience in the Not-for-Profit sector, holding many Non-Executive Director positions including Carers WA. Jane is passionate about people, communication, outcomes, and a champion for diversity. She brings to the Board her knowledge of regulatory oversight, compliance, and cybersecurity.

Special responsibilities: None

Name: Jak Nuttall CPA Title: Non-Executive Director Experience and skills: Jak was appointed to the Board 6 March 2024.

Jak has extensive experience in financial and business management and is currently a Director at an Accounting Practice. He is experienced in the Not-for-Profit sector and currently acts as Treasurer for Holyoake Inc. Tasmania. Jak has a strong commitment to supporting the community and a desire to make a difference. In recognition of his valuable financial skill set, he has been appointed to the Board's Finance and Audit Sub Committee.

Special responsibilities: Member of the Board Audit and Risk Committee

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 7 meetings of the Board and 5 meetings of the Board Audit and Risk Committee were held. Attendances by each director are as follows:

DIRECTORS MEETINGS 2023/24				
	BARC (Board Audit and Risk Committee)		Boa	ard
Director name	Number	Number	Number	Number
	Eligible to Attend	Attended	Eligible to Attend	Attended
Aaron Constantine	5	4	7	6
Kym Georgiou	N/A	N/A	3	1
Richard Gilmour	N/A	N/A	4	4
Rita Kleinfeld-Fowell	N/A	N/A	7	3
Scott Marston	N/A	N/A	7	7
John Nolan	5	4	7	5
Jak Nuttall	2	2	2	1
Sue Shoobridge	2	2	1	1
Jane Tandy	N/A	N/A	1	0
Hayden White	5	4	7	6

Insurance of officers and indemnities

(a) Insurance of officers

During the financial year, a premium of \$16,700 (2023: \$12,062) was paid to insure the directors and officers of EverAbility Group Limited.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of EverAbility Group Limited, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings. This does not include such liabilities that arise from conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officer of the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage for themselves or someone else to cause detriment to EverAbility Group Limited.

(b) Indemnity of auditors

EverAbility Group Limited has agreed to indemnify their auditors, PwC, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from EverAbility Group Limited's breach of their agreement. The indemnity stipulates that EverAbility Group Limited will meet the full amount of any liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

Auditors independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission Act 2012* is set out on page 9.

Rounding of amounts

EverAbility Group Limited is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the directors' report. Amounts in the directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest dollar.

Contributions on winding up

The company is registered under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and is a public company limited by guarantee. In the event of the company being wound up, each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. As at the 30 June 2024, the total amount that the members of the company are liable to contribute if the Company is wound up is \$7.

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

On behalf of the directors

Aaron Constantine Chairperson

Dated this 25 September 2024 Perth, Western Australia



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of EverAbility Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Amanda Williams

Amanda Williams Partner PricewaterhouseCoopers

Perth 25 September 2024

CONTENTS

	Page
Financial Statements Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	11
Statement of Financial Position	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Statement of Cash Flows	14
Notes to the Financial Statements	15
Directors' Declaration	39
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members	40

Entity

This financial report is prepared in Australian Dollars which is EverAbility Group Limited's functional and presentation currency and covers EverAbility Group Limited, formerly known as Visability Limited, a public company limited by guarantee under the Corporations Act 2001 of Western Australia.

EverAbility Group Limited is a not for profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 25 September 2024.

EverAbility Group Limited is an entity limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

61 Kitchener Avenue Victoria Park WA 6100

A description of the entity's operations and principal activities is included in the directors' report on page 2, which are not part of these financial statements.

EVERABILITY GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		\$	\$
Revenue	3	13,274,402	14,307,939
Other Income	3	10,909,644	8,362,910
Total Revenue and Other Income		24,184,046	22,670,849
Costs of sales		746,459	636,849
Employee benefits expense		16,328,462	17,671,490
Rent, rates and property		964,043	783,311
Rent, rates and property		304,040	700,011
Community education and fundraising expenses		293,953	350,725
Vehicle and transport costs		343,125	308,307
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	4	1,100,863	1,067,617
Computer and communications costs		525,574	765,432
Office expenses		1,251,114	837,636
Service delivery expenses		977,283	750,796
Other expenses		456,112	488,239
Total Expenses		22,986,987	23,660,402
Surplus/(Deficit) from operations		1,197,059	(989,553)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		464,907	75,301
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1,661,966	(914,252)
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the members of the entity		1,661,966	(914,252)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

EVERABILITY GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

•••••••	Notes	2024	2023
		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,896,651	6,447,538
Financial Asset at Amortised Cost	6	7,268,908	6,266,173
Trade and other receivables	7	830,926	626,944
Inventories	9	213,461	208,281
Total Current Assets		14,209,946	13,548,937
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Goodwill		70,000	70,000
Investments	8	4,944,565	4,222,599
Property, plant and equipment	10	14,337,075	14,620,242
Right of use assets	13	113,828	128,184
Total Non-current Assets		19,465,468	19,041,025
Total Assets		33,675,414	32,589,962
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	1,329,662	1,527,945
Contract Liabilities	12	2,225,186	3,634,264
Provisions Lease Liabilities	14 13	2,207,274 112,963	2,328,995 130,275
Total Current Liabilities	15	5,875,088	7,621,478
Total Current Liabilities		3,075,000	7,021,470
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	14	254,903	346,135
Contract Liabilities	12	1,710,927	449,819
Lease Liabilities	13	1,471	1,471
Total Non-current Liabilities		1,967,300	797,425
Total Liabilities		7,842,389	8,418,903
NET ASSETS		25,833,025	24,171,059
EQUITY		,,	, ,
Retained surplus		16,831,836	15,634,776
Merger Reserve	15	8,194,737	8,194,737
Revaluation Reserve	15	806,452	341,545
TOTAL EQUITY		25,833,025	24,171,059
	=	20,000,020	27,171,000

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	Retained Surplus	Merger Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
1 July 2022 Net deficit attributable to EverAbility's ongoing activities for		16,624,330	8,194,737	266,244	25,085,311
the year Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive		(989,553)	0	0	(989,553)
income	15(a)	0	0	75,301	75,301
At 30 June 2023	-	15,634,777	8,194,737	341,545	24,171,059
1 July 2023 Net surplus attributable to EverAbility's ongoing		15,634,777	8,194,737	341,545	24,171,059
activities for the year Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive		1,197,059	0	0	1,197,059
income	15(a)	0	0	464,907	464,907
At 30 June 2024	-	16,831,836	8,194,737	806,452	25,833,025

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

EVERABILITY GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

FUR THE TEAR ENDED 3		2024	
Νο	tes	2024	2023
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		Ŧ	Ŧ
Receipts from governments (inclusive of goods and services tax)		9,695,608	10,333,451
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		1,217,395	1,014,465
Receipts from Bequests and fundraising		9,639,908	7,088,910
Other operating income		2,144,409	2,097,379
Interest received		469,341	299,375
Payment of interest		(3,381)	(4,086)
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)	(22	2,762,528)	(23,067,720)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		400,752	(2,238,226)
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			<i></i>
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(*	1,869,549)	(1,468,006))
Dividends received		166,794	268,652
Proceeds from investments		3,109,670	3,479,403
Payments for investments	•	3,573,437)	(3,272,299)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	t	1,325,936	869,938
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(840,585)	(122,311)
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for Principal Portion of lease liability		(111,054)	(126,189)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		(111,054)	(126,189)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the		(550,887) 6,447,538	(2,486,727) 8,934,265
financial year Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the		e, i ii ,000	0,001,200
financial year	5	5,896,651	6,447,538

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other notes. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The company is a registered charity with the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission (ACNC) which holds deductible gift recipient status and is exempt from income tax.

(a) Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australia Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under the Australian Accounting Standards.

(ii) Going Concern

The Directors have concluded that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the Directors have prepared the financial report on a going concern basis in the belief that the Group will realise is assets and settle its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business and from at least the amounts stated in the financial reports.

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is based on historical costs. It does not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(iv) 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 Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

(b) Revenue Recognition

With the implementation of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, EverAbility Group Limited recognised revenue based on the five step approach:

- Identify contracts with customers
- Identify the separate performance obligation
- Determine the transaction price of the contract
- Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and
- Recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is recognised for the major business activities using the methods outlined below:

(i) Government grants

Funding grants are received from both Commonwealth and State governments for delivery of specific categories of services to clients with disabilities. The funding may or may not be linked to specific performance obligations. Funding that is not considered to have specific performance obligations is recognised in accordance with AASB 1058 and is recognised when received (or entitled to be received). Funding that has specific performance obligations is recognised in accordance with AASB 15 and revenue will be recognised when the service is delivered or conditions met.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(ii) Fee for services

Fee for service revenue is derived from therapy or other services delivered to clients. The majority of income comes through the National Disability Scheme (NDIS) providing individualised support packages to people with disability. The income is recognised on delivery of service. Funds are recognised in accordance with AASB 15.

(iii) Bequests and donations

Donations are received from specific marketing and awareness campaigns. These are through both publication, advertising and cash donations through mini dogs at supermarkets and local stores.

Bequests are received through wills and deceased estates. Funds are recognised in accordance with AASB 1058.

(iv)Telephone and technology sales

Assistive technology and low visual equipment are sold through an on premise shop and on-line. Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has passed.

(vi) Rental income

Income from the provision of space to occupying tenants is recognised in the accounting period in which the facility is utilised.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to EverAbility and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Equipment Funded by Grants	1 year
Loan Equipment	1 year
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Plant and Equipment	5 years
IT Hardware	3 years
IT Software	5 years

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Investments

EverAbility has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Subsequent changes in fair value is presented in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit and loss following the derecognition of the investments. Dividends from such investments continues to be recognised in profit and loss as other revenue when EverAbility's right to receive payments is established.

Income from investments is recognised as the profit on the excess of the consideration received on sale over the purchase price on acquisition. Sales are offset against acquisitions on a first in first out basis. Realised profits and losses are offset and unrealised profits and losses are offset

(e) Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when EverAbility becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified according to their business model and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows and are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Transaction cost is expensed in profit and loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

• Financial assets at amortised cost

• Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Page | 19

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Debt Instruments

FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Equity Instruments

The group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends form such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets with contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest and held within a business model of 'hold to collect' contractual cash flows are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method. EverAbility's trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9 applies to EverAbility's investments at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVOCI. The application of the impairment model depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

(g) Impairment of Assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. External valuation is obtained every 3 years to determine the fair value for impairment purposes.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows. These are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(h) Employee Benefits

As discussed in note 1 (i), 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 considered. As the enterprise agreement allows employees to hold up to 8 weeks of annual leave a disclosure has been included to report this non current portion.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long-term employee benefit obligations

The group has liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

These obligations are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period, using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wages and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of high-quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies that match, closelv possible. the estimated future cash outflows. as as Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit and loss.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- (i) when the group can no longer withdraw the officer of those benefits; and
- (ii) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of AASB 137 and involves payments of termination benefits.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based n the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision

(j) Trade receivables

EverAbility makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the expected credit losses at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. In using this practical expedient, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

Provision for Impairment

The company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by AASB 9 Financial Instruments, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

(k)Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to EverAbility prior to the end of the financial year, which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(I) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and redemption amount, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowing, using the effective interest method (amortised costs).

(m) Contract Liability

A liability is raised for income received in advance where grants or donations are received with conditions attached that specify the areas the money shall be spent or services which must be delivered that must be fulfilled. As and when the services and conditions are met the corresponding income is recognised.

(n) Investments

EverAbility has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Subsequent changes in fair value is presented in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit and loss following the derecognition of the investments. Dividends from such investments continues to be recognised in profit and loss as other revenue when EverAbility's right to receive payments is established.

(o) Income Tax

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

(p) Leases

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

• Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

• Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost compromising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight line basis.

EverAbility has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Directors have considered the extension option on the commercial buildings and have determined that due to the market rent reviews and the remaining term of the non-cancellable lease term, it is not reasonably certain that the company will choose to exercise the option and therefore the lease payments that would arise during the optional extension periods have not been included in the lease liability.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, 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, cash held in investment management accounts and bank overdrafts.

(r) Inventories

Finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(s) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

(t) Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transaction and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(u) Rounding of Amounts

Amounts in the financial report have been rounded off to the nearest dollar.

(v) Comparative Figures

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of 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 judgments, estimates and assumption 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, estimate and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to respective notes).

3. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from (non-reciprocal) government grants, other grants and service delivery:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Commonwealth Government funding #	575,669	524,633
Fee for service *	7,453,980	7,226,339
Grant funding recognised under AASB 15 *	2,866,711	4,222,365
State and Local Government funding #	599,296	429,842
	11,495,657	12,403,179
Other Operational Activities:		
Fundraising donations and bequests #	9,639,908	7,088,910
Telephone and technology sales *	1,106,722	922,241
	10,746,630	8,011,151
Total Revenue	22,242,287	20,414,330
Other Income		
Interest received	469,341	299,375
Investment Income	202,682	683,145
Profit on disposal of plant and equipment	166,591	165,764
Property rental income	340,533	223,978
Other income	762,612	884,258
Total Other Income	1,941,758	2,256,520
Total Revenue and other income	24,184,046	22,670,849

Revenue recognised under AASB1058 Income of Not-For-Profit entities with merchandise sales revenue recognised under AASB15 revenue from contracts with customers
* Revenue recognised under AASB15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

4. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Depreciation of motor vehicles, plant and equipment	571,829	517,414
Depreciation of buildings	421,541	420,451
Depreciation of Right of Use Asset	107,492	129,751
Total depreciation	1,100,863	1,067,617

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash at bank - unrestricted	1,785,647	*
Cash at bank - restricted	4,095,736	4,084,083
Cash on hand	1,191	3,452
Deposits	14,077	2,014,075
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,896,651	6,447,538

Classification as Cash Equivalents

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Restricted Cash

The cash and cash equivalent disclosed above and in the statement of cash flows include \$4,095,736 (2023: \$4,084,083) which are held by EverAbility Group Ltd. These deposits are subject to obligatory restrictions, either grant specific or other specific conditions, and are therefore not available for general use by the entity.

6. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Term Deposit more than 3 months	7,268,908	6,266,173

Due to the nature as term deposits greater than 3 months from acquisition, some term deposits have been classified from cash and cash equivalents to financial assets at amortised cost (current assets)

7. Trade and Other Receivables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	522,136	657,511
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	(122,724)	(116,910)
	399,411	540,601
Prepayments	244,173	41,712
Other receivables	187,342	44,631
	830,926	626,944

Classification as trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore remeasures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

EverAbility makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the expected credit loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
At 1 July	116,910	104,316
Expected credit losses recognised during the year	26,452	113,204
Receivables written off	(20,638)	(100,610)
Total provision for impairment of receivables	122,724	116,910

7. Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

Trade receivables are written off where there is no reasonable expectations of receiver. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan of failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 120 days past due.

All of the entity's debt investments at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months' expected credit losses.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
8. Investments		
Financial assets at FVOCI	4,832,244	4,149,297
Imputation Credits	112,321	73,301
	4,944,565	4,222,598

The group classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):

- Debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at amortised costs
- Equity investments that are held for trading, and
- Equity investments for which the entity has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through OCI

All financial investments are actively traded in financial markets and the fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

Shares have no fixed maturity date or coupon rate.

Fixed interest securities include corporate bonds, convertible notes and hybrid securities that have coupon rates varying from 3% to 5% and maturity dates ranging from October 2023 to December 2029. The market value of these securities fluctuates from time to time.

8. Investments (continued)

Managed equity investments are managed by third parties on behalf of the company and other investors.

The funds hold a variety of equity investments, which generate a return based on income from those investments and changes in the market value of the investments. The company's investments in the funds can be redeemed on an at-call basis at the market value of the investment at the date of redemption less certain fees and charges.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
9. Inventories		
Finished goods - equipment	213,461	208,281
	213,461	208,281

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year to 30 June 2024 amounted to \$746,459 (2023: \$636,849).

	2024 \$	2023 \$
10. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land at cost	2,357,905	2,357,905
Buildings at cost	17,635,430	17,631,020
Less: accumulated depreciation Net Book Amount	(7,818,306) 9,817,125	(7,397,224) 10,233,796
Plant, furniture & equipment at cost	1,233,154	1,060,934
Less: accumulated depreciation	(576,580)	(376,348))
Net Book Amount	656,573	684,586
Motor vehicles at cost	1,997,098	1,847,867
Less: accumulated depreciation	(491,625)	(503,911)
Net Book Amount	1,505,472	1,343,955
-	14,337,075	14,620,242

10. **Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**

Movements in the carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the financial year are:

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
2024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening net book amount	2,357,905	10,233,795	684,586	1,343,955	14,620,242
Additions	0	14,300	287,532	1,567,717	1,869,549
Disposals	0	(9,550)	(80,990)	(1,068,805)	(1,159,346)
Depreciation expense	0	(421,541)	(234,434)	(337,395)	(993,370)
Closing net book amount	2,357,905	9,817,004	656,694	1,505,472	14,337,075

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
11.Trade and Other Payables		
Trade payables	444,513	478,806
Sundry payables	123,994	257,050
Employee benefits	761,154	792,089
	1,329,662	1,527,945
40. Contract Linkilities		
12. Contract Liabilities		
Current	2,225,186	3,634,264
Non Current	1,710,927	449,819
	3,936,113	4,084,083

Government grants relating to operational activity and costs are recognised in the profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

12. Contract Liabilities (continued)

Grants received and recognised as a contract liability have been provided for varying periods up to 5 years.

Conditional donation income is recognised as income in advance based on pledged detail and commitments with a current campaign running for a three year period.

13. Leases

EverAbility has leases for office space at various locations throughout Western Australia and Tasmania.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Lease liability at 1 July	131,746	242,756
Additional lease liabilities during year	93,136	15,180
Lease payments	(114,435)	(130,275)
Interest expense	3,381	4,086
Lease liability at 30 June	113,829	131,746

The lease liabilities are split between current and non-current as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current Liability	112,963	130,275
Non-Current Liability	1,471	1,472
	113,829	131,747

13. Leases (continued)

	202 \$	4	2023 \$
Right of Use assets are recognised as f	follows:		
Right of use asset	128	3,185	242,756
Plus: Additions		3,136	-
Less: accumulated depreciation	(107	,492)	(129,751)
Right of use of asset at 30 June	113	8,829	128,184
14. Provisions	2024 \$)23 \$
Current:			
Annual Leave	1,179,798		3,296
Long Service Leave Total current	1,027,476 2,207,274		5,699 8 ,995
Non Current			
Long Service Leave	204,903	34	6,135
Insurance	50,000		-
Total Non Current	254,903	34	6,135

The current provision for long service leave includes all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current, since EverAbility does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience, EverAbility does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued long service leave or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

14. Provisions (continued)

It is recognised that within the annual leave balance \$139,924 is estimated to not be utilised within the next 12 months as the organisation policy allows staff to hold annual leave balances for up to 8 weeks.

Current leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months

	2024	2023
Current leave obligations expected to be	\$	\$
Current leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	191,496	139,924
Analysis of total provisions		
Opening Balance at 1 July	2,675,129	2,467,822
Additional provisions	2,168,801	2,041,779
Provision Utilised	(2,381,754)	(1,834,472)
Balance at 30 June	2,462,176	2,675,129

15. Reserves

a. Revaluation Reserve

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities in OCI, as explained in note 1(m). These changes are accumulated within revaluation reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

b. Merger Reserve

The merger reserve reflects the contribution of net assets from Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Tasmania as a result of EverAbility Limited obtaining control over the assets at acquisition date.

16.Related Party Transactions

(a) Directors

The following persons were non-executive members of the Board of the EverAbility during the financial year:

Aaron Constantine (Chairperson) Sue Shoobridge (Treasurer, Company Secretary)- resigned 27/11/23 Kym Georgiou – resigned 17/2/24 Scott Marston Hayden White John Nolan Rita Kleinfeld-Fowell Richard Gilmour – appointed 13/2/24 Jane Tandy – appointed 31/5/24 Jak Nuttall – appointed 6/3/24

No amounts of remuneration have been paid to Board members during the year.

(b) Key management personnel

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Total key management compensation	1,024,497	1,655,208

(c) Transactions with other related parties

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Sales of goods and services	42,522	156,811

All transactions with related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and have been settled in cash. No expense has been recognised in the current year for doubtful debts in respect to related party transactions.

17. Remuneration of Auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia (PwC) as the auditor of EverAbility Group Limited for 2024.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Audit of financial report	73,500	61,200

18. Commitments

Capital Commitments

Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting year but not yet recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	2024	2023	
	\$	\$	
Property, plant and equipment	377,240	99,459	

19. Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

No other matters or circumstance has arisen subsequent to the reporting date that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, EverAbility's operations, results or state of affairs in future financial years.

20.Contingent Liabilities

There are no known contingent liabilities at reporting date, (2023: Nil).

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors declare that, in the Directors opinion:

- 1. The attached financial statements and notes as set out on pages 15 to 38 are in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012;
- 2. The attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- 3. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all its debts as and when they become due and payable;

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to subdivision 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

On behalf of the directors

Aaron Constantine, Chair

Jak Nuttall, Director

Dated at Perth 25 September 2024



Independent auditor's report

To the members of EverAbility Group Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of EverAbility Group Limited (the Company) is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulations* 2022.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- the directors' declaration.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757 Brookfield Place, 125 St Georges Terrace, PERTH WA 6000, GPO Box D198, PERTH WA 6840 T: +61 8 9238 3000, F: +61 8 9238 3999

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

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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012* 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 ability of the Company 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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Tricewater house Coopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Amanda Williams

Amanda Williams Partner

Perth 25 September 2024