



Wuchopperen
HEALTH SERVICE LTD

Annual Financial Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

ABN 15 010 112 580

Contents

	Page
Statement of comprehensive income	3
Statement of financial position	4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Statement of cash flows	6
Notes to the financial statements	7
Directors' declaration	27
Independent auditor's report	28

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income			
Revenue	7	28,586,597	25,842,678
Capital Income	8	2,403,666	137,275
		<u>30,990,263</u>	<u>25,979,953</u>
Expenses			
Administration expenses		1,723,936	1,332,925
Board and governance		31,640	-
Catering and functions		204,417	193,146
Client related expenses		731,411	717,513
Depreciation and amortisation expenses			
Property, plant and equipment	16	574,139	719,291
Right-of-use assets	17	349,303	333,738
Education and training		191,710	193,650
Employee expenses	14	20,658,018	19,031,200
Grants repaid	11	490,296	846,531
Insurances		381,817	336,535
Motor vehicle expenses		83,210	85,386
Pharmaceutical and medical supplies		264,092	215,690
Professional fees		528,549	281,671
Promotional expenses		245,847	284,568
Property expenses		808,172	637,616
Travelling and conference expenses		242,060	152,705
Other expenses	9	444,286	332,249
		<u>27,952,903</u>	<u>25,694,414</u>
Results from operating activities		3,037,360	1,248,587
Finance income		348,325	106,836
Finance costs		(85,265)	(35,395)
Net finance income	10	<u>263,060</u>	<u>71,441</u>
Net surplus/(deficit) before tax		3,300,420	356,980
Income tax expense	6.5	-	-
Net surplus/(deficit)		<u>3,300,420</u>	<u>356,980</u>
Increase in asset revaluation surplus	16	485,655	3,212,864
Total comprehensive income		<u>3,786,075</u>	<u>3,569,844</u>

Statement of financial position

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	5,827,051	7,634,359
Investments	13	5,532,389	5,300,000
Trade and other receivables	15	598,217	1,034,225
Current assets		<u>11,957,657</u>	<u>13,968,584</u>
Property, plant and equipment	16	23,169,155	18,327,257
Right-of-use assets	17	1,182,368	500,947
Non-current assets		<u>24,351,523</u>	<u>18,828,204</u>
Total assets		<u>36,309,180</u>	<u>32,796,788</u>
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	1,462,722	1,525,204
Contract liabilities	19	2,929,072	3,901,871
Loans and borrowings	20	487,546	190,120
Provisions	21	1,563,166	1,575,096
Current liabilities		<u>6,442,506</u>	<u>7,192,291</u>
Loans and borrowings	20	743,496	309,123
Provisions	21	182,794	141,065
Non-current liabilities		<u>926,290</u>	<u>450,188</u>
Total liabilities		<u>7,368,796</u>	<u>7,642,480</u>
Net assets		<u>28,940,384</u>	<u>25,154,309</u>
Equity			
Retained surplus		18,981,429	15,681,009
Asset revaluation surplus	16	9,958,955	9,473,300
Total equity		<u>28,940,384</u>	<u>25,154,309</u>

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Retained surplus			
Balance at 1 July		15,681,009	15,324,029
Net surplus/(deficit)		3,300,420	356,980
Balance at 30 June		<u>18,981,429</u>	<u>15,681,009</u>
Asset revaluation surplus			
Balance at 1 July		9,473,300	6,260,436
Increase in asset revaluation surplus		485,655	3,212,864
Balance at 30 June		<u>9,958,955</u>	<u>9,473,300</u>

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers, patients and grant funds		35,578,999	29,690,868
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		<u>(32,181,821)</u>	<u>(28,803,067)</u>
Cash generated from operating activities		3,397,178	887,801
Interest received		348,325	106,836
Interest paid		<u>(85,265)</u>	<u>(35,395)</u>
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	23	<u>3,660,238</u>	<u>959,242</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of investments	13	(232,389)	(5,300,000)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	16	<u>(4,930,382)</u>	<u>(173,828)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(5,162,771)</u>	<u>(5,473,828)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		<u>(304,777)</u>	<u>(361,289)</u>
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		<u>(304,777)</u>	<u>(361,289)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,807,309)	(4,875,875)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	12	<u>7,634,359</u>	<u>12,510,234</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	12	<u>5,827,050</u>	<u>7,634,359</u>

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Reporting entity

Wuchopperen Health Service Limited (the “Company”) is domiciled and incorporated in Australia. The Company’s registered office is at 6 Moignard Street, Cairns. The Company is a not-for-profit entity and is involved in the provision of health care services and the delivery of human services programs.

2 Basis of accounting

Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures (“AASBs”) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (“AASB”) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The financial statements do not comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board. They were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the date shown on the directors’ declaration.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items which are measured at fair value at each reporting date.

- Land
- Buildings
- Plant and equipment
- Furniture and fittings

Economic dependency and going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Company is a not-for-profit entity and is reliant on government funding in order to continue its operations. Management has no reason to believe that the required funding will not be forthcoming for the foreseeable future. However, should future government funding be significantly reduced or curtailed, the Company would be unlikely to be able to continue its operations at current levels.

3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency.



4 Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Property, plant and equipment – Note 6.6 and Note 16
- Provisions – Note 6.9 and Note 21

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Management is not aware of any assumptions or estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

5 Changes to standards and significant accounting policies

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

New and amended standards 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.

6 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.



6.1 Revenue

Revenue arises mainly from the rendering of services and rental income.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised by reference to each distinct performance obligation in the contract with the customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is measured at its transaction price, being the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, net of goods and services tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on the basis of the relevant standalone selling price of each distinct good or service promised in the contract. Depending on the substance of the contract, revenue is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied, which may be at a point in time or over time.

The Company recognises other revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

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

Services

Revenue from services is recognised in the financial year in which the performance obligations are considered met. For fixed-price contracts, the Company has determined that most of its contracts satisfy the overtime criteria, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as it performs. The Company recognises revenue using the input method, based on costs incurred in the period for each performance obligation to be recognised over time.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known to management.

Rent

Rent revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.



6.2 Grants and other contributions

Grants under AASB 15

Grants (other than certain capital grants) are accounted for under AASB 15 where the grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations. As such, the revenue is recognised when each performance obligation is satisfied.

Grants under AASB 1058

Other grants, including certain capital grants, are generally accounted for under AASB 1058.

The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 is dependent upon whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation at the time of receipt. Income under the standard is recognised where:

- an asset is received in a transaction, such as by way of grant, bequest or donation;
- there has either been no consideration transferred, or the consideration paid is significantly less than the asset's fair value; and
- the intention is to principally enable the entity to further its objectives.

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets' fair values when the assets are received. Any related liability or equity items associated with the asset are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard. Once the asset and any related liability or equity items have been recognised, then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time the asset is received.

For transfers of financial assets (usually cash and/or a receivable) to the Company which enable it to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, a liability is recognised for the excess of the fair value of the transfer received over any related amounts recognised. Related amounts recognised may relate to contributions by owners, AASB 15 revenue or contract liability recognised, lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9, or provisions in accordance with AASB 137. The liability is brought to account as income over the period in which the Company satisfies its performance obligation.

6.3 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income and finance costs include interest income and interest expense. Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.



6.4 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in expenses in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer or when the Company recognises costs of restructuring. If the benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months at the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

6.5 Income tax

The Company has been granted exemption from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

6.6 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Land, buildings, plant and equipment and furniture and fittings are measured on the revaluation basis, at fair value, in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. Motor vehicles and work in progress are measured at cost.

Non-current assets measured at fair value are revalued, where required, so that the carrying amount of each class of asset does not materially differ from its fair value at the reporting date.



Land is measured at fair market value based on appraisals prepared by external professional valuers. Buildings are measured at fair value using the current replacement cost methodology. Current replacement cost is determined as the replacement cost of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Plant and Equipment and Furniture and Fittings were considered to be a combination of operational and non-operational assets. As such a combination of market and cost approach was used to value these assets.

Revaluation increments are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of asset revaluation surplus. However, the net revaluation increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a net revaluation decrease of the same class of assets previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss. However, the net revaluation decrease shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that same class of asset.

On revaluation accumulated depreciation is restated proportionately with the change in the carrying amount of the asset and any change in the estimated remaining useful life.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in income or expenses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight line basis or diminishing value over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in expenses. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- Buildings 10 – 40 years
- Plant and equipment 5 – 20 years
- Furniture and Fittings 3 – 10 years

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



6.7 Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset, unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component, or a financial liability, is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss
- equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income
- debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Classifications are determined by both:

- the Company's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company has determined that all of its financial assets fall within the amortised cost category.

Financial liabilities

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as fair value through profit or loss if it is held-for-trading. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has only financial liabilities classified as measured at amortised cost.

6.8 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance 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.

The Company assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess credit risk characteristics based on the days past due.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. As the Company is a not-for-profit entity, value in use is the written down current replacement cost of an asset as the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and as the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in expenses.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or Amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.



6.9 Provisions

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance costs.

6.10 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in AASB 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price. However, for the leases of property, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.



The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following where applicable:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to nil.

The Company presents right-of-use assets as a separate line item and lease liabilities within "loans and borrowings" in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

6.11 Share capital

The Company is a company limited by guarantee. The Company has no share capital.



	2025	2024
	\$	\$
7 Revenue		
Revenue		
Grants and donations (under AASB 15)		
Brotherhood of St Laurence	540,762	540,317
Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety	5,585,492	5,087,982
Department of Education	1,426,704	1,614,383
Department of Health, Disability and Ageing	8,535,581	8,122,540
Department of Trade, Employment and Training	40,920	-
Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support	632,057	608,098
National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation	1,848,842	2,310,403
Department of Social Services	117,814	-
Institute of Urban Indigenous Health	510,574	-
National Indigenous Australians Agency	954,495	920,036
North Queensland Primary Healthcare Network	920,379	906,778
Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council	26,498	150,000
Queensland Health	4,630,137	2,418,741
University of Melbourne	-	28,727
Youth Empowered Towards Independence	-	54,336
Medicare fees and healthcare benefit receipts	2,117,947	2,218,581
Practice Incentive Program	636,305	771,844
Registrar subsidies	574,594	582,135
Grant balances at 1 July	1,858,298	757,975
Grant balances at 30 June	<u>(2,901,720)</u>	<u>(1,858,298)</u>
	<u>28,055,679</u>	<u>25,234,578</u>
Other Income		
Grants and donations (under AASB 1058)		
Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	20,000	-
James Cook University	-	15,000
Tropical Australian Academic Health Centre	29,044	-
The Benevolent Society	171,375	163,281
Rental revenue	22,560	28,653
Cost recoveries	6,985	10,024
Dental receipts	20,942	4,019
General clinic receipts	83,116	80,922
Sundry income	184,993	159,485
Wage recoveries	5,847	146,716
Grant balances at 1 July	2,517	2,517
Grant balances at 30 June	<u>(16,461)</u>	<u>(2,517)</u>
	<u>530,918</u>	<u>608,100</u>
	<u>28,586,597</u>	<u>25,842,678</u>
8 Capital Income		
Department of Health, Disability and Ageing	1,541,782	-
Queensland Health	500,000	-
Grant balances at 1 July	361,884	499,159
Grant balances at 30 June	<u>-</u>	<u>(361,884)</u>
	<u>2,403,666</u>	<u>137,275</u>

	2025 \$	2024 \$
9 Other expenses		
Bank charges	3,604	3,282
Community support	-	968
Donations and sponsorships	-	1,000
Equipment - repairs & maintenance	34,874	18,110
Freight & storage	8,429	7,434
Impairment loss on trade receivables	7,321	-
Minor plant & equipment	329,685	191,292
Recruitment costs	33,774	90,784
Sundry expenses	26,599	19,379
	<u>444,286</u>	<u>332,249</u>

10 Finance income and finance costs

Interest income under the effective interest method on:		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>348,325</u>	<u>106,836</u>
Total interest income arising from financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>348,325</u>	<u>106,836</u>
Interest expense on lease liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(85,265)</u>	<u>(35,395)</u>
Finance costs	<u>(85,265)</u>	<u>(35,395)</u>
Net finance income (costs)	<u>263,060</u>	<u>71,441</u>

11 Grants Repaid

Brotherhood of St Laurence	11,410	127,519
Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support	15,022	67,176
Department of Health, Disability and Ageing	23,134	284,901
Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety	440,730	366,935
	<u>490,296</u>	<u>846,531</u>

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Petty cash	4,258	4,437
Brokerage Vouchers	26,350	30,650
Cash at bank	5,167,873	6,999,272
Term Deposit - less than 3 month maturity	628,570	600,000
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	<u>5,827,051</u>	<u>7,634,359</u>

13 Investments

Term Deposit - greater than 3 month maturity	<u>5,532,389</u>	<u>5,300,000</u>
	<u>5,532,389</u>	<u>5,300,000</u>

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
14 Employee expenses		
Fringe benefits tax expense	4,829	7,963
Movement in annual leave	74,293	(26,099)
Movement in long service leave	22,384	(70,149)
Movement in TOIL	(52,942)	18,038
Other employee expense	198,906	55,885
Performance incentives	30,155	31,130
Portable long service leave expense	125,198	149,879
Superannuation contributions	2,103,936	1,939,633
Wages and salaries	18,151,259	16,924,920
	<u>20,658,018</u>	<u>19,031,200</u>

The Company makes contributions to defined contribution plans. The amount recognised as an expense was \$2,103,936 for the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: \$1,939,633).

15 Trade and other receivables

Current

Trade receivables	136,911	606,596
Other receivables	174,817	196,679
Prepayments	286,489	230,950
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	-	-
	<u>598,217</u>	<u>1,034,225</u>

Allowance for impairment

The Company has recognised a loss of income for the amount of \$7,321 due to credit losses for the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: \$nil).

The ageing of the receivables and allowance for impairment provided for above are as follows:

	Expected credit loss rate		Carrying amount	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	%	%	\$	\$
Not overdue	0%	0%	6,863	61,297
0 to 3 months overdue	0%	0%	129,535	104,760
3 to 6 months overdue	0%	0%	513	440,539
Over 6 months overdue	0%	0%	-	-
			<u>136,911</u>	<u>606,596</u>

There has been no movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables (2024: \$nil).

Balance at 1 July	-	-
Additional provisions recognised	7,321	-
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	7,321	-
Unused amounts reversed	-	-
Balance at 30 June	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

16 Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Work in Progress	Total
	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Cost	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost						
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,990,000	17,859,494	734,070	159,636	65,687	20,808,887
Additions	-	33,863	20,720	-	119,245	173,828
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from work in progress	-	-	39,497	-	(39,497)	-
Revaluation adjustment to asset revaluation surplus	530,000	1,089,743	16,961	1,576	-	1,638,280
Balance at 30 June 2024	2,520,000	18,983,100	811,248	161,212	145,435	22,620,995
Balance at 1 July 2024	2,520,000	18,983,100	811,248	161,212	145,435	22,620,995
Additions	1,921,727	2,444,152	390,133	-	174,370	4,930,382
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from work in progress	-	137,275	-	-	(137,275)	-
Revaluation adjustment to asset revaluation surplus	30,000	455,655	-	-	-	485,655
Balance at 30 June 2025	4,471,727	22,020,182	1,201,381	161,212	182,530	28,037,032
Depreciation and impairment						
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	4,792,372	314,243	42,415	-	5,149,030
Depreciation for the year	-	576,812	125,133	17,346	-	719,291
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment to asset revaluation surplus	-	(1,574,584)	-	-	-	(1,574,584)
Balance at 30 June 2024	-	3,794,600	439,376	59,761	-	4,293,738
Balance at 1 July 2024	-	3,794,600	439,376	59,762	-	4,293,738
Depreciation for the year	-	518,041	45,289	10,809	-	574,139
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment to asset revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	-	4,312,641	484,665	70,571	-	4,867,877
Carrying amounts						
At 30 June 2024	2,520,000	15,188,500	371,872	101,450	145,435	18,327,257
At 30 June 2025	4,471,727	17,707,541	716,716	90,641	182,530	23,169,155
Asset revaluation surplus						
At 1 July 2024	1,399,950	7,730,123	341,651	1,576	-	9,473,300
Movement - Revaluation	30,000	455,656	-	-	-	485,655
At 30 June 2025	1,429,950	8,185,779	341,651	1,576	-	9,958,955

a Land

The Company's land was valued using the fair market approach.

b Buildings

The Company's buildings were valued using the current replacement cost methodology.

c Plant and equipment and furniture and fittings

The Company's equipment was considered to be a combination of operational and non-operational assets. As such a combination of market and cost approach was used to value these assets.

A desktop revaluation was performed by Management on Land and Buildings as at 30 June 2024. The Company's land value has been revalued inline with the value listed on the latest Land Valuation Notice issued by The Department of Resources on 30 June 2025. The Company's buildings have been revalued using the asset revaluation index for non-residential construction published by Queensland Government Statistician's Office.

17 Right-of-use assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,056,052	1,603,893	2,659,945
Additions	628,310	425,484	1,053,794
Disposals	(1,056,052)	(1,038,181)	(2,094,233)
Re-measurement of lease liability	-	(23,069)	(23,069)
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>628,310</u>	<u>968,127</u>	<u>1,596,437</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,056,052	1,102,946	2,158,998
Depreciation for the year	25,210	324,093	349,303
Disposals	(1,056,052)	(1,038,181)	(2,094,233)
Balance at 30 June 2025	<u>25,210</u>	<u>388,858</u>	<u>414,068</u>
Carrying amounts			
At 30 June 2024	-	500,947	500,947
At 30 June 2025	<u>603,100</u>	<u>579,268</u>	<u>1,182,368</u>

The Company has leased the Edmonton Clinic Building for a 3 year term ending on the 20th of May 2028, with an option to extend for a further 2 years. The option has not been included in the lease terms as it is not reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. On renewal, the terms of the lease will be renegotiated. The Company also leases 37 motor vehicles under agreements of 3 years.

Right of use asset solely relates to the recognition of the assets available for future use accounted for under AASB16. The corresponding liability has been disclosed in note 19.

18 Trade and other payables	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade payables	698,833	527,644
Accrued expenses	567,710	571,128
GST payable	124,811	356,918
Other payables	71,368	69,514
	<u>1,462,722</u>	<u>1,525,204</u>

19 Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities	2,918,181	2,222,699
Revenue received in advance	10,891	1,679,172
	<u>2,929,072</u>	<u>3,901,871</u>

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period was \$2,918,181 (2024: \$2,222,699) in unspent grants and may be recognised as revenue in future periods dependent on funder approval.

20 Loans and borrowings

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current		
Lease liabilities	487,546	190,120
	<u>487,546</u>	<u>190,120</u>
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	743,496	309,123
	<u>743,496</u>	<u>309,123</u>

Future lease payments

The total of future lease payments are disclosed for each of the following periods.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Less than one year	588,540	230,931
One to five years	807,965	341,203
More than five years	-	-
	<u>1,396,505</u>	<u>572,134</u>

Interest on leases

Interest on lease liabilities	<u>85,265</u>	<u>35,395</u>
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Leases as lessee

The Company leases a number of motor vehicles. The leases typically run for a period of 3 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. The Company leases its Edmonton Clinic building with the lease ending on the 20th of May 2028 with an option to extend for a further 2 years. The option has not been included in the lease terms as it is not reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

21 Provisions

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current		
Annual leave	1,042,721	1,005,733
Time off in lieu	24,185	77,127
Purchased leave	37,305	13,935
Long service leave	458,955	478,301
	<u>1,563,166</u>	<u>1,575,096</u>
Non-current		
Long service leave	<u>182,794</u>	<u>141,065</u>

Long service leave

The provision for long service leave represents the Company's best estimate of the future benefit that employees have earned. The amount and timing of the associated outflows is uncertain and dependent on employees attaining the required years of service. Where the Company no longer has the ability to defer settlement of the obligation beyond 12 months from the reporting date, liabilities are presented as current. This would usually occur when employees are expected to reach the required years of service in the 12 months from reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value of future benefits at 30 June 2025 was 3.67% (2024: 4.84%).

Effective 1 January 2021, the Queensland Government introduced a portable long service leave scheme for the community services industry. As a registered provider of community services, the Company and all staff are covered. The Company pay QLeave a quarterly levy of 1.35% of gross wages and can claim back payments when an employee takes long service leave.

22 Capital and reserves

Company limited by guarantee

The Company is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, each member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of it being wound up while that person is a member or within one year after that person ceased to be a member for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before that person ceased to be a member and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for adjustment of the rights of the contributors amongst themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding \$10.

23 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net surplus	3,786,075	3,569,844
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Amortisation - leases	349,303	333,738
Adjustment for impact of AASB16	5,851	23,088
Depreciation	574,139	719,291
Asset revaluation surplus	(485,655)	(3,212,863)
	<u>4,229,713</u>	<u>1,433,098</u>
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Contract liabilities	(972,799)	600,438
Provisions and employee benefits	29,798	(70,150)
Trade and other receivables	436,008	(257,014)
Trade and other payables	(62,482)	(747,130)
Net cash from / (used) in operating activities	<u>3,660,238</u>	<u>959,242</u>

24 Related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Key management personnel compensation</i>		
The key management personnel compensation comprised the following:		
Short-term employee benefits	1,370,489	1,178,104
Post-employment benefits	116,312	161,927
Other long term benefits	157,127	(36,793)
	<u>1,643,928</u>	<u>1,303,238</u>

Compensation of the Company's key management personnel includes salaries, director fees, non-cash benefits and contributions to post-employment superannuation plans.

Key management personnel and director transactions

A number of key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over these entities.

A number of these entities transacted with the Company during the year. The terms and conditions of the transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, in similar transactions with non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:



	Transaction values for the		Balance outstanding	
	year ended 30 June		as at 30 June	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Daniel Rosendale				
(a) Deadly Inspiring Youth Doing Good (DIYDG)	2,892	1,443	-	-
Donnella Mills				
(b) Northern Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO)	-	2,375,503	-	38,889
(c) James Cook University (JCU)	-	19,409	-	-
Jayde Geia				
(d) Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)	109	-	-	-
Semara Jose				
(e) Deadly Inspiring Youth Doing Good (DIYDG)	-	1,443	-	-
(f) North Queensland Primary Health Network	-	907,438	-	249,364
Solomon (David) Gela				
(g) David Gela Ministries	600	300	-	-

(a) The Company worked in conjunction with DIYDG in 2024 to run a youth event and marquee hire at NAIDOC in the park. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such services and were due and payable under normal payment terms.

In 2025 the Company purchased tickets through DIYDG for various NAIDOC 2025 events. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such services and were due and payable under normal payment terms.

(b) The Company received grant funding from NACCHO to fund the Blood Borne Virus and Syphilis Enhanced Response, Rheumatic Heart Disease, Culture Care Connect, Mental Health Support programs as well as one-off payments to support other funding applications. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such services and were due and payable under normal payment terms. Director Donnella Mills retired as a board member on 27/11/2023.

(c) The Company received grant funding from JCU for the facility development funding grant. Amounts were received based on the funding agreements and were due and receivable under normal payment terms. In addition the Company sponsored the Early Years Conference held at James Cook University and paid for nine employees to attend. Director Donnella Mills retired as a board member on 27/11/2023.

(d) The Company purchased maps through AIATSIS. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such goods and were due and payable under normal payment terms.



(e) The Company worked in conjunction with DIYDG in 2024 to run a youth event and marquee hire at NAIDOC in the park. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such services and were due and payable under normal payment terms. Director Semara Jose retired as a board member on 27/11/2023.

(f) The Company received grant funding from NQPHN to fund the Integrated Team Care program as well as one off payment to support medicare earnings. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such services and were due and payable under normal payment terms. Director Semara Jose retired as a board member on 27/11/2023.

(g) The Company used David Gela Ministries to provide two blessings during the year. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such services and were due and payable under normal payment terms.

25 Auditor’s remuneration

	2025	2024
Audit services	\$	\$
Audit of financial statements	43,500	42,000
	<u>43,500</u>	<u>42,000</u>

26 Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

27 Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Directors' declaration

The directors of Wuchopperen Health Service Limited (the "Company") declare that in their opinion:

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


i giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

ii complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures; and

b there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company is able to pay all of its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*:

Signed in accordance with resolution of directors

Daniel Rosendale 

Director

18/08/2025

Date

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wuchopperen Health Service Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Wuchopperen Health Service Limited (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of 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 material accounting policies and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Wuchopperen Health Service Limited has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC)*, including:

- a giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b complying with *Australian Accounting Standards AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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 available at the date of this report, 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 and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the *ACNC Act*, and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the 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 have 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 report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Helen Wilkes

H A Wilkes
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Cairns, *18th Aug* 2025



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