Booroongen Djugun Limited

ABN: 79 638 718 552

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Booroongen Djugun Limited

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Booroongen Djugun Limited

Directors' report
30 June 2026

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the entity, being Booroongen Djugun Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Information on Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to date of the report are:

Kevin Smith

Responsibilities:	Chairperson from 13 January 2026
Experience:	Previous Director and Treasurer
Appointed:	23 March 2022

Annette Lawrence

Responsibilities:	Deputy Chair from 22 April 2026
Experience:	Previous Director and Secretary
Appointed:	1 October 2020

John Clancy

Responsibilities:	Treasurer From 22 April 2026
Experience:	Previous Director
Appointed:	14 August 2024

Joanne Adams

Responsibilities:	Secretary from 27 October 2025
Experience:	Previous Director
Appointed:	24 September 2025

Christianna Cartwright

Responsibilities:	Director
Experience:	Director of other NFP entities
Appointed:	25 February 2026

Michael Smith

Responsibilities:	Chairperson until 13 January 2026
Experience:	Previous Director
Appointed:	6 September 2018
Ceased:	16 January 2026

Debra Urquhart

Responsibilities:	Director, Clinical Care Advisor
Experience:	Previous Director, Director of Care
Appointed:	6 August 2020
Resigned:	14 August 2025

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of the report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Booroongen Djugun Limited during the financial year were:

AGED CARE FACILITY

Booroongen Djugun Aged Care Facility was officially opened in early 1997 and currently offers 20 low level care beds and 40 high level care beds. The facility was established to provide care to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander frail aged, aged and people with disability who could not be cared for in the community. Each person at the Aged Care Facility is individually assessed and their care provided based on such individual requirements. The facility is unique and offers high standard of care to all residents. The facility includes traditional areas with cultural significance, such as:

- Goanna pond and areas of still water
- Destination walks
- A meeting place
- A Wellness Centre

Booroongen Djugun Aged Care facility employs over 80 well trained and qualified staff, capable of providing a high standard of service to the residents in the facility. A Registered Nurse is available 24 hours per day, as well as a team of Enrolled Nurses, Assistants in Nursing, Activities Officers and Ancillary Workers. The staff are committed to caring for the residents in a professional manner.

COLLEGE

The Booroongen Djugun College is a successful alliance of the Department of Education & Training NSA_CtG (National Skills Agreement Close the Gap) Implementation plan. BDL College along with only (7) other ACCO RTOs is part of a NSW only CoP (Community of Practice) totaling $100m for target Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander funding between 2025-2028. BDL college is a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) that conducts courses that are industry approved and nationally recognised. The College is staffed by qualified and experienced educators and trainers and offers accredited courses and traineeships. Courses are conducted on the College's Kempsey campus and at other outreach centres throughout New South Wales, Australia.

COMMUNITY CARE SERVICES

Booroongen Djugun Limited (HCP) Home Care Packages help older Australians with complex care needs to live independently in their own homes. Community Care Services are provided a subsidy as an approved provider of home care to coordinate a package of care, services and case management to meet the individual needs of older Australians. Level of package care required by the consumer is assessed by the Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT). Community Care Services retains focus on providing package care to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, however, provide package care for all older Australians.

Booroongen Djugun Community Care Services was part of the Age Care Reform implemented 1 November 2025 where the (HCP) Home Care Packages transition to the (SaH) Support at home model.

Aligning with person-centered quality and safe services. The Age Care Act 2014 also underwent amendments to support and include quality and safe care where Older Australians have more choices aligned with the 'Statement of Rights'. The model continues to focus on services for Older Australians with complex care needs specific to their ageing needs. However, assessment is more individualised and focused on a sustainable Age care environment. This includes Older Australians having to contribute towards their services within a fee for service model. This is asset tested with Department of Human Services. Older Australians can lodge a hardship application for the fees to be waivered.

Booroongen Djugun Limited (CHSP) Commonwealth Home Support Program was intended to transition across to SaH. However the Department advised in September 2026 after multiple extensions that CHSP will remain block funded to continue assisting Older Australians with quality and safe access to support services based on their level of ageing needs. Eligibility for both the SaH and CHSP programs is determined through a single assessment process on the (MAC) My Age Care portal.

Booroongen Djugun Limited Community Care Services is a registered NDIS Provider of supports; inclusive of Plan Management, Coordination of Supports and direct service delivery. The Community Care Service NDIS Team assists NDIS participants to reach their goals in accordance with their NDIS Plans. Eligibility and access to receive NDIS supports are assessed and determined by the NDIA

(National Disability Insurance Agency).

Booroongen Djugun Limited Aboriginal (SSDO) Sector Support Development Officers' primary focus is to develop mechanisms to improve the access to, and effectiveness of, both Aboriginal specific services and non-Aboriginal services by Aboriginal communities. The Coordinator identifies needs and implements strategies to develop and support existing as well as new Aged Care services. The

SSDOs' primary aim is to ensure necessary integration and coordination of Aged Care services to Aboriginal people in their communities.

BDL Community Care Services is a registered Provider across NDIS, and Age Care Programs in accordance with the allocated funding to individual NDIS Participants and Older Australians. CCS Service Delivery Team is a registered provider for NDIS High Intensity supports, successfully meeting all NDIS Audit conformities in the recent and current 2026 audit, Implementation of Behaviour Supports and clinical care needs in alignment with the NDIS Quality Safeguard Commission Practice Standards and Aged Care Quality Standards.

CCS Service Delivery Team offer tailored and quality care to all clients across Disability and Aged care in consultation with clients and their chosen support networks and mainstream providers.

Individual clients core activities are aligned with their choice of goals, care needs and are inclusive of; in home supports, (SCCP) social, civic, community, participation, domestic assistance, transport, capacity building, day program, clinical monitoring, cultural activities, connection and well-being activities, and life skill building.

CCS Service Delivery Team offer tailored STA (short term accommodation) with care teams to suit individual NDIS Participants in alignment with the NDIS goals.

CCS Service Delivery Team specialise in the delivery of culturally safe services and regularly engage and consult with traditional Elders in the design and implementation of services assisting with facilitation of regular (quarterly) Elders Advisory Committees.

Operating results

The surplus/(deficit) of the Company amounted to ($1,741,414) (2025: ($1,589,807)).

Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, for the year ended 30 June 2026 has been received and can be found on page 6 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Kevin Smith
Chairperson

John Clancy
Treasurer

Dated: 09 October 2026

HLV AUDIT

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

9 October 2026

To the Board of Directors
Booroongen Djugun Limited
337-351 River Street
Greenhill via Kempsey NSW 2440

Auditor's independence declaration under Section 60-40 of the *ACNC Act 2012*

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2026, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hlv Audit

HLV Audit Pty Ltd

Holladay

Angela Holladay

HLV Audit Pty Ltd - Director

Kempsey NSW

Booroongen Djugun Limited

Statement of income and retained earnings
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
Revenue	5	14,929,089	13,654,731
Finance income	6	125,811	165,916
Other income	5	136,648	292,717
Total income		15,191,548	14,113,364
Depreciation and amortisation		(326,915)	(403,622)
Employee benefit expenses		(12,258,339)	(10,556,543)
Finance expenses	6	(8,161)	(5,062)
Impairment losses on receivables		(169,929)	(349,498)
Other expenses		(4,169,618)	(4,388,446)
Total expenses		(16,932,962)	(15,703,171)
Profit (loss) before income taxes		(1,741,414)	(1,589,807)
Income tax	3.a	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year		(1,741,414)	(1,589,807)

Retained earnings	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
Opening balance		7,247,551	8,837,358
Loss for the year		(1,741,414)	(1,589,807)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		5,506,137	7,247,551

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Booroongen Djugun Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,809,036	2,863,451
Trade and other receivables	10	725,043	397,515
Other assets		195,960	112,680
Total current assets		2,730,039	3,373,646
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	2,717	2,717
Property, plant and equipment	11	5,621,660	5,675,943
Right-of-use assets	16	247,756	371,652
Total non-current assets		5,872,133	6,050,312
Total assets		8,602,172	9,423,958
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	1,052,521	388,450
Borrowings	13	1,224	8,379
Employee benefits	14	801,652	642,909
Contract liabilities	15	327,259	142,123
Lease liabilities	16	129,898	123,575
Other liabilities	17	485,520	466,077
Total current liabilities		2,798,074	1,771,513
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	14	163,022	140,058
Lease liabilities	16	134,939	264,836
Total non-current liabilities		297,961	404,894
Total liabilities		3,096,035	2,176,407
Net assets		5,506,137	7,247,551
Equity			
Opening balance		7,247,551	8,837,358
Loss for the year		(1,741,414)	(1,589,807)
Total equity		5,506,137	7,247,551

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Booroongen Djugun Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers and government funding	14,852,104	13,994,937
Payments to suppliers and employees	(15,611,346)	(14,772,752)
Interest received	125,811	165,916
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(16,614)	(22,629)
Finance costs	(8,161)	(5,062)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	(658,206)	(639,590)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	-	51,486
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(272,632)	(41,075)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(272,632)	10,411
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of RAD's	-	(250,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	(123,577)	(117,560)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(123,577)	(367,560)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,054,415)	(996,739)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,863,451	3,860,190
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	1,809,036	2,863,451

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. Introduction

The financial report covers Booroongen Djugun Limited as an individual entity. Booroongen Djugun Limited is a not-for-profit Company, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The principal activities of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2026 were consistent with those described in the Directors' report.

The functional and presentation currency of Booroongen Djugun Limited is Australian dollars. Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

The financial report was authorised for issue by those charged with governance on 09 October 2026.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

3. Material accounting policy information

a. Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

b. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST. Cash flows in the Statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

c. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets. Where an indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

d. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

i. Financial assets

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into those measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (where material) less provision for impairment. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Trade receivables and contracts assets

Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and contract asset and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default. The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

ii. Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (where material). The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and lease liabilities.

e. Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2026. The adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances. These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates. The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

a. Key estimates - employee benefit provisions

The company provides for employee benefits as a liability arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. In determining the liability, consideration is given to expected employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in the profit or loss.

b. Key estimates and judgements - revenue recognition

When determining the nature, timing and amount of revenue to be recognised, the following critical estimates and judgements were applied and are considered to be those that have the most significant effect on revenue recognition.

i. Government funding and grants

For many of the funding and grant income derived by way of agreements, the determination of whether the contract includes sufficiently specific performance obligations is a significant judgment involving various discussions and critically assessing the terms and conditions contained within the signed agreement or proposal documents prepared during the grant application.

c. Key estimates - expected credit losses

The Company applies a probability approach to the estimation of lifetime expected credit losses taking into consideration a variety of indicators such as previous dealings with the debtor and any known history of default. The estimation of expected credit losses impacts the amount recorded in the allowance account in the profit or loss.

d. Key estimates - estimated useful lives

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

e. Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

he Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using fair value less cost to sell or value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

f. Key judgments - lease classification

The Company is a party to a number of lease arrangements in relation to their offices and equipment. Review of the minimum lease payments, lease term, other terms and conditions in the lease are considered when assessing whether they are operating leases or whether they should be recognised in the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

5. Revenue and other income

a. Accounting policy

i. Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally, the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

Principal versus agent

Where another party is involved in fulfilling performance obligations, a Company considers whether it is acting in capacity as principal or agent.

The Company is acting as principal where it retains control over a specific good or service before transfer to the customer; however, the form of control may not be solely legal title or physical possession and therefore may require a more detailed assessment of the nature and factors surrounding a transaction. Where the Company assesses that its performance obligation is instead to arrange the provision of goods or services to be delivered by another party, it is acting as agent.

Where the Company has determined that it is acting in a principal capacity, revenues are recognised at the gross amount of consideration it expects to receive when (or as) it fulfils its performance obligations. Alternatively, where the Company is acting as agent, recognised revenues are limited to the amount it expects to receive in fees or commissions when (or as) it fulfils its performance obligation in arranging the specified goods or services to be transferred, which may be the net consideration it retains after related expenditure to another party.

ii. Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Government funding, subsidies and grants

Consideration received from Government departments under funding agreements, including consumer directed care funding models, that are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue as performance obligations are satisfied. Where funding is received in advance, a contract liability is recorded until those performance obligations are satisfied.

The provision of goods or services to third-party beneficiaries is a characteristic of the promised transfer of goods or services to the customer; however, the customer remains the party that has contracted with the Company to deliver those performance obligations, i.e. the Government body.

Grant income arising from non-enforceable contracts or those without sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised on receipt unless it relates to capital grants which meet certain criteria.

Enforceable capital grants received to enable the Company to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be controlled by the entity are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

- For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project as there is no profit margin.
- For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the entity.

Provision of services

Revenue from contracts with customers through the provision of services is recognised as identified performance obligations are satisfied, which may be at a point in time or over time depending on the nature of the service. Client fees and contributions are recognised in a manner that reflects the transfer of the benefits to the customer. The benefits are generally transferred when the services are delivered.

Rental income

Rental income received for the self care units is recognised on a straight-line basis over a period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

iii. Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

iv. Volunteer services

No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

b. Revenue from continuing operations

	2026 $	2025 $
Sale of goods	2,985	2,325
Residents fees and charges	1,322,209	1,187,934
Brokered services	167,548	3,450
Other services	25,275	8,778
Training Fees - External	700	1,920
Donations and sponsorship received	7,295	6,636
Commonwealth government		
Federal Aged Care Subsidies	9,215,629	8,703,347
Commonwealth Home Support Program	806,214	770,407
NDIS Income	899,796	912,871
Department of Health - Support at Home (SAH)	1,666,218	1,681,796
Department of Health - SAH Thin Markets grant	90,651	-
Other Federal Government Funding	228,372	242,773
Total Commonwealth government	12,906,880	12,311,194
State government		
NSW Department of Education - Close the Gap	317,970	48,452
NSW Department of Education - Smart & Skilled subsidies	153,227	79,956
Aboriginal Affairs NSW - Minister's Discretionary Fund	25,000	-
Total State government	496,197	128,408
Local government		
Kempsey Shire Council - NAIDOC	-	4,086
Total revenue from operations	14,929,089	13,654,731

c. Other income

	2026	2025
	$	$
Rental income	54,765	60,000
Net gain on disposal	-	22,250
Wage Subsidies	60,912	194,683
Auspice - Elders Christmas Party	-	2,000
Sundry income	20,971	13,784
Total other income	136,648	292,717

6. Finance income and expenses

Finance income	2026	2025
	$	$
Interest income	125,811	165,916

Finance expenses	2026	2025
	$	$
Interest expense	8,161	947
Other finance expenses	-	4,115
	8,161	5,062

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2026	2025
	$	$
HLV Audit Pty Ltd		
Auditors Remuneration - Audit	34,000	37,000
Other remuneration of the auditor	4,900	4,985
Total Auditor's remuneration	38,900	41,985

Other services included assistance with preparation of the financial report and acquittal reports for funding agreements as requested.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

a. Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

b. Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash and cash equivalents	1,809,036	2,863,451

9. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2026 $	2025 $
Loss for the year	(1,741,414)	(1,589,807)
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
(Profit) / loss on sale of assets	-	(22,250)
Depreciation expenses	326,915	403,622
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	123,894	123,894
Non-cash charges against RAD	(7,150)	(6,364)
Impairment of receivables	169,929	349,498
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(increase) / decrease in receivables	(497,457)	6,006
(increase) / decrease in other assets	(83,280)	24,416
increase / (decrease) in payables	664,071	14,803
increase / (decrease) in employee benefits	181,707	47,614
increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	19,443	23,734
increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	185,136	(14,755)
Cash flows from operations	(658,206)	(639,589)

10. Trade and other receivables

Current	2026	2025
	$	$
Accounts receivable	1,178,655	748,014
Provision for impairment	(693,334)	(523,405)
GST receivable	9,443	42,983
Govt Subsidies Receivable - ATSI	6,378	-
Govt Subsidies Receivable - Support at Home	223,901	129,923
Total Trade and other receivables	725,043	397,515

Non-current	2026	2025
	$	$
Deposits	2,717	2,717

11. Property, plant and equipment

a. Accounting policy

Each class of property, plant and equipment is measured using the cost model and is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

i. Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5% - 10%
Plant and equipment	10% - 25%
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	10% - 25%
Motor vehicles	6.7% - 25%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate. When an asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

b. Property, plant and equipment details

Summary	2026 $	2025 $
Land	467,617	467,617
Buildings		
At cost	7,170,374	7,038,760
Accumulated depreciation	(2,518,105)	(2,332,249)
Total Buildings	4,652,269	4,706,511
Plant and equipment		
At cost	950,542	883,154
Accumulated depreciation	(682,094)	(614,323)
Total Plant and equipment	268,448	268,831
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	262,384	188,754
Accumulated depreciation	(148,351)	(113,648)
Total Furniture, fixtures and fittings	114,033	75,106
Motor vehicles		
At cost	976,525	1,066,057
Accumulated depreciation	(857,232)	(908,179)
Total Motor vehicles	119,293	157,878
Total Property, plant and equipment	5,621,660	5,675,943

Movement in carrying amounts

2026	Land $	Buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Furniture, fixtures and fittings $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Opening balance	467,617	4,706,511	268,831	75,106	157,878	5,675,943
Additions		131,614	67,388	73,630	-	272,632
Depreciation		(185,856)	(67,771)	(34,703)	(38,585)	(326,915)
Closing balance	467,617	4,652,269	268,448	114,033	119,293	5,621,660

12. Trade and other payables

Current	2026	2025
	$	$
Trade payables	367,723	192,934
Accrued expenses and other payables	424,044	195,516
PAYG payable	135,543	-
Superannuation payable	125,211	-
Total Trade and other payables	1,052,521	388,450

13. Borrowings

Current	2026	2025
	$	$
Accommodation bonds and RADs held	1,224	8,379

14. Employee benefits

a. Accounting policy

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits, those benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

b. Employee benefit details

Current	2026	2025
	$	$
Annual leave	551,625	416,789
Long service leave	250,027	226,120
Total Current employee benefits	801,652	642,909

Non-current	2026	2025
	$	$
Long service leave	63,022	40,058
Provision for personal leave	100,000	100,000
Total Non-current employee benefits	163,022	140,058

15. Contract balances

The Company has recognised the following contract balances from contracts with customers:

Current contract liabilities	2026 $	2025 $
Unspent Commonwealth Home Support Program funds	6,318	6,318
Unspent government funding and grants	34,626	38,902
Funding received in advance	286,315	96,903
Total Current contract liabilities	327,259	142,123

16. Leases

a. Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists.

i. Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred. The Company has chosen not to apply AASB 16 to leases of intangible assets.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term. Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b. Company as a lessee

The Company retains lease contracts for various items of property, plant and equipment used in operations. The Company's lease commitments as a lessee relate to the following:

- Photocopier head lease for an initial period of 60 months effective June 2020 requiring minimum monthly payments based on agreed minimum usage. A variation to this agreement extended the term and the agreement now expires in August 2027. This resulted in a lease remeasurement in the prior period and new minimum monthly payments of $6,140.45.
- Six motor vehicles for a period 60 months commencing in June 2024 with minimum monthly payments of $5,541.96.

The leases retain implicit or incremental borrowing rates ranging between 5.0% - 20.1% and the leases related to equipment are secured by the underlying right of use assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

2026	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Opening balance	140,650	231,002	371,652
ROU Depreciation	(64,916)	(58,980)	(123,896)
Closing balance	75,734	172,022	247,756

ii. Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	2026 $	2025 $
< 1 year	140,189	140,189
1 - 5 years	139,745	279,935
> 5 years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	279,934	420,124
Less unexpired interest	(15,097)	(31,713)
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	264,837	388,411

iii. Statement of income and retained earnings

The amounts recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings relating to interest expense on lease liabilities and short-term leases or leases of low value assets are shown below:

	2026 $	2025 $
Interest expense on lease liabilities	16,614	22,629
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	8,998
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	123,894	123,894

17. Other liabilities

Current	2026 $	2025 $
Resident trust account	485,520	466,077
Total Other liabilities	485,520	466,077

18. Financial risk management

Financial assets	2026	2025
	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,809,036	2,863,451
Trade and other receivables	725,043	397,515
Deposits	2,717	2,717
Total financial assets	2,536,796	3,263,683

Financial liabilities	2026	2025
	$	$
Trade and other payables	(1,052,521)	(388,450)
Lease liabilities - current	(129,898)	(123,575)
Lease liabilities - non-current	(134,939)	(264,836)
Accommodation Bonds and RADs	(1,224)	(8,379)
Resident trust account	(485,520)	(466,077)
Contract liabilities	(327,259)	(142,123)
Total financial liabilities	(2,131,361)	(1,393,440)

19. Members' guarantee

The Company is registered with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $5 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2026 the number of members was 6 (2025: 5).

20. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2026 (2025: None).

21. Related parties

a. The Company's main related parties are as follows:

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is $1,009,832 (2025: $978,422.97).

Key management personnel remuneration

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

b. Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

- Michael Kelly is a tenant of one of the self-care units and pays rent at a rate of $250 per week. Michael Kelly is the father of Michael Smith, who was the Chairperson during the year until April 2026.
- John Clancy, who is the Treasurer of the Board of Directors was advanced a loan of $2,500 in June 2026. The balance at 30 June 2026 was $2,500.

22. Economic dependence

The Company is dependent on Government funding and grants, both Federal and State, for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the directors have no reason to believe that these departments will not continue to support the Company.

23. Events occurring after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

24. Statutory information

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Booroongen Djugun Limited

337-351 River Street

Greenhill via Kempsey NSW 2440

Australia

Booroongen Djugun Limited

Directors' declaration

The Directors declare that in the Directors' opinion:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and
- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the A*ustralian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2022*.



Kevin Smith
Chairperson



John Clancy
Treasurer

Dated: 09 October 2026

HLV AUDIT

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

Independent audit report to the members of Booroongen Djugun Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a simplified disclosure financial report of Booroongen Djugun Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of income and retained earnings and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

a. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
b. complying with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and 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 auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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.

Responsibilities of responsible persons 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 - Simplified Disclosures and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance 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 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 the Directors 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.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

HLV Audit

HLV Audit Pty Ltd

AHolladay

Angela Holladay
HLV Audit Pty Ltd
Director

Kempsey NSW
9 October 2026