FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### For Year Ended 31st March 2019

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#### **Company Directory**

#### For Year Ended 31st March 2019

Nature of Business

Retirement Village

**Registered Office** 

66 High Street

Leeston

Director

T D Brankin

**Alternate Director** 

MJK Lay

Accountants

Lay Associates Limited

Leeston

Auditors

PKF Goldsmith Fox Audit

Christchurch

Bankers

Bank of New Zealand

Fielding

ANZ National Bank Limited

Napier

**Solicitors** 

Geoff Currie Lawyers

Christchurch

**Statutory Supervisor** 

Covenant Trustee Services Ltd

Auckland

**Business Location** 

Dannevirke

Shareholder

Thomas D Brankin

100

ordinary shares

**Company Number** 

1258335

**IRD Number** 

83-843-113

#### ANNUAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

In accordance with Section 211 of the Companies Act 1993 The Director presents the Company's Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The shareholders of the company have exercised their right under section 211(3) of the Companies Act 1993 and unanimously agreed that this Annual Report need not comply with any of paragraphs (a) and (e)-(j) of section 211(1) of the Act

#### **Principal Activity**

Retirement Village Ownership.

#### **Company Affairs**

No employee received remuneration and any other benefits of more than \$100,000 during the year.

No donations were made by the company during the year.

T D Brankin held office as director during the year. No other person held the office as director at any time during the year.

No guarantees were given for debts incurred by a director, no indemnity was given to, or insurance for, any director or employees of the company, and no loans were made by the company to any director during the year.

#### **Share Dealings**

During the year no Director acquired or disposed in any interest in equity securities issued by the company.

#### Auditors

PKF Goldsmith Fox Audit have been appointed the Company's auditors and it is proposed that they continue in office in accordance with section 207(T) of the Companies Act 1993.

Director

For and on behalf of the Board

Date: 12 September 2019

#### EILEEN MARY AGE CARE PROPERTY LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Mar-18 \$		Note	Mar-19 \$
	Revenue		0.000
1,204,889	Gross Operating Revenue	10	1,456,744
55,000	Gain/(Loss) on Adjustment to Investment Property		(145,000)
	Expenses		
8,150	Audit Fees		5,550
6,785	Legal Fees		3,752
980,000	Management Fee	6	980,000
831	Depreciation		679
152,732	Interest		158,361
63,199	Administration & Other Expenses		68,346
1,211,697	Total Expenses		1,216,688
48,192	Operating Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation		95,056
(1,836)	Tax Expense/(Benefit)	14.2	67,216
50,028	Operating Profit/(Loss) After Taxation		27,840
\$ 50,028	<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		\$ 27,840

# EILEEN MARY AGE CARE PROPERTY LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Mar-18		<b>Mar-19</b>
\$		\$
	EQUITY AT START OF PERIOD	
-	Share Capital	<del></del>
4,871,383	Retained Earnings	4,921,411
4,871,383	TOTAL EQUITY AT START OF PERIOD	4,921,411
50,028	Profit/(Loss) for the Year	27,840
50,028	TOTAL RECOGNISED REVENUE & EXPENSES	27,840
	EQUITY AT END OF PERIOD	338
8=	Share Capital	-
4,921,411	Retained Earnings	4,949,251
\$ 4,921,411	TOTAL EQUITY	\$ 4,949,251



# EILEEN MARY AGE CARE PROPERTY LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

Mar-18 \$		Note	Mar-19
3	EQUITY		\$
	100 Ordinary Shares	9	
	Add:	,	_
4,921,411	Retained Earnings		4,949,251
\$ 4,921,411	TOTAL EQUITY		\$ 4,949,251
	REPRESENTED BY		
	NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
3,083,850	Bank of New Zealand	4	2,749,800
3,083,850	TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,749,800
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
-	Cash & Cash Equivalents		62,308
-	Goods & Services Tax		811
19,072	Accounts Payable		20,755
44,462	Taxation		86,952
2,544,430	Occupancy Rights Agreements	5	2,539,697
250,000	Bank of New Zealand	4	485,800
225,594	Revenue Received in Advance	5	244,400
3,083,558	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,440,723
6,167,408	TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,190,523
	NON CURRENT ASSETS		
3,735	Plant & Equipment	11.1	3,055
8,825,000	Investment Properties	11.2	8,680,000
8,828,735	TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		8,683,055
	CURRENT ASSETS		
2,764	Cash & Cash Equivalents		-
1,086	Goods & Services Tax		=
230,000	Accounts Receivable		18,571
1,471	Prepayments	1000 M MA	1 <del>-</del> 0
63,166	Deferred Tax Asset	14.2	68,432
1,961,597	Eileen Mary Age Care Ltd	6	2,369,716
2,260,084	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,456,719
11,088,819	TOTAL ASSETS		11,139,774
\$ 4,921,411	NET ASSETS		\$ 4,949,251

Director

12 September 2019

Note: This statement is to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements and the Audit Report



# EILEEN MARY AGE CARE PROPERTY LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Mar-18		Mar-19
\$	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES	\$
	Cash was provided from:	
818,342	Receipts from Customers	964,289
275,000	Rent Received	275,000
1,093,342		1,239,289
	Cash was applied to:	
1,055,770	Payment to Suppliers	1,084,789
1,055,770		1,084,789
37,572	Net Cash from Operating Activities	154,500
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
	Cash was provided from:	
-	Bank of New Zealand Limited	잍
230	Interest Received	330
800,000	Issue of Occupancy Right Agreements	855,000
	Eileen Mary Age Care Limited	
800,230		855,330
	Cash was applied to:	
98,250	Bank of New Zealand Limited	98,250
152,755	Interest Paid	158,133
516,934	Repayment of Occupancy Right Agreements	410,400
68,924	Eileen Mary Age Care Limited	408,119
836,863		1,074,902
(36,633)	Net Cash from Financing Activities	(219,572)
939	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Held	(65,072)
1,825	Opening Cash Balance	2,764
2,764	Closing Cash Balance	(62,308)

Note: This statement is to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements and the Audit Report



Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 1. Statement of Accounting Policies

#### Reporting Entity

Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited is a profit-oriented entity, and information is presented in New Zealand dollars. The functional currency of the Company is New Zealand dollars.

The Financial Statements presented here are for the reporting entity Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited a company registered under the Companies Act 1993. The Scheme for which these Financial Statements have been prepared comprises the ownership of a rest home, studio and apartment units.

#### Reporting Basis

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) under the External Reporting Board (XRB) Accounting Standards Framework. The director has elected for Tier 2 For Profit Accounting Standards to apply on the basis that the Company complies with the Tier 2 criteria under paragraph 20 External Reporting Board Standard A1 (XRB A1) as it does not have public accountability and is not large as defined in XRB A1.

The Financial Statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (Tier 2) ("NZ IFRS RDR") and other applicable financial standards, as appropriate for profit-oriented entities. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The Financial Statements for the year ending 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 12 September 2019.

#### **Measurement Base**

The accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of financial performance and financial position on a historical cost basis are followed by the company with the exception that:

- Investment property is measured at fair value.
- Certain financial instruments are measured at fair value.

The functional and presentation currency is New Zealand dollars. All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar.

The following specific accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of financial performance and the financial position have been applied:



#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is disposed of or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use; the gain or loss (calculated as the difference between net sales price and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The assets residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate at each financial year end.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to allocate the cost of assets over the estimated useful economic life less any estimated residual value. The rates used are:

Plant & Fittings 18 % - 26% DV

#### **Investment Properties**

The company divides its investment properties into land and buildings relating to retirement village units and community facilities. These are intended to be held long term, to earn rental income and capital appreciation.

Investment properties are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are revalued on an annual basis and restated at fair value. Fair value is determined by an independent registered valuer, using the discounted cash flow approach in accordance with NZ IAS 40 and NZ IFRS 13: Investment Properties.

Gains or losses determined by the revaluation are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are not depreciated.

#### **Impairment**

#### Impairment - Non-Financial Assets

Assets other than investment properties and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless the asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Any reversal of the impairment loss is recognised as income immediately unless the asset is carried at fair value in which case it would be treated as a revaluation increase.



#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### Impairment – Financial Assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. This reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### Consumables

Purchases of supplies are expensed in the period they are incurred.

#### Repairs & Maintenance

Repairs & maintenance costs are accounted for in the period in which they are incurred.

#### **Income Taxation**

The income tax expense recognised for the year includes both the current year provision and the income tax effects of timing differences, being deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current year provision is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year based on tax rates enacted at balance date. Current tax for the year and prior periods is recognised as a liability or asset in the Balance Sheet to the extent that it is not yet paid or refunded.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the taxes payable method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements as per NZIAS 12. The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/loss. Deferred income tax is provided for using tax rates expected to apply in the period of settlement, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax to be utilised.



#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### Revenue

Residents Income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Rental Revenue from the Rest Home Facility is accounted for on a straight-line basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the year.

Interest Received is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Occupancy Amortisation income has been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the expected period of occupancy.

#### **Borrowing Costs**

Interest is expensed in the period in which it is incurred.

### Occupancy Rights Agreements Receivable Revenue in Advance

Occupancy rights receivable revenue represents those amounts by which the amortisation over the contractual period is less than the recognition of the amortisation based on the anticipated period of occupancy.

#### Goods and Services Tax

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis except where the expenditure incurring the GST charge is one in respect of which a claim for recovery of the GST is not allowed by the Inland Revenue Department. Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable have been stated GST inclusive in the Balance Sheet.

#### Critical Estimates and Accounting Judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will seldom equal the related actual results.

#### Fair value of Investment Property

The effect of estimation on these Financial Statements is greatest in the revaluation of the investment property. The directors have therefore obtained independent valuations carried out in compliance with the professional standards of the NZ Institute of Valuers by experienced valuers as detailed in Note 11.2. Nevertheless, any valuation carries a degree of uncertainty and the amounts may be large.



#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### Revenue Recognition

Occupancy Amortisation is recognised as revenue on a straight line basis. This requires management to estimate the period of occupancy. Management estimates are based on past experience of occupancy periods.

The directors in conjunction with the valuer estimate that the average period of occupancy is 7.6 years for Independent Living Units, and 3.9 years for Serviced Apartments (2018: 7.5 years, 3.8 years), based on historical results and experience.

If actual occupancy periods differ significantly from the estimates, Occupancy Amortisation shown in the Financial Statements will be affected accordingly. This is unlikely to cause a material adjustment.

#### **Changes in Accounting Policies**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

#### Adoption of New and Revised Standards and Interpretations

The Company adopted all mandatory new and amended standards and interpretations in the current year. None of the new and amended standards and interpretations had a material impact on the measurement of the Company's assets and liabilities. The new NZ IFRS Standards adopted were:-

#### NZ IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

Addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, and a new impairment model for financial assets. No financial assets or financial liabilities were reclassified because of the application of NZ IFRS 9.

#### NZ IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

NZ IFRS 15 requires identification of discrete performance obligations within a transaction. As associated transaction price is then allocated to these obligations. Revenue is recognised on satisfaction of these performance obligations. These occur when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer and can be at a point in time or over time.

#### Accounting Standards and Interpretations Issued But Not Yet Effective

At the date of authorisation of these Financial Statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued which were not yet effective at Balance Sheet date, and which the Company has not early adopted. The Company has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has determined that there would be no material impact to the amounts recognised or disclosed in the Financial Statements.

The main new standard effective for the financial year ending 31 March 2020 is NZ IFRS 16 which replaces the current guidance in NZ IAS 17 Leases. NZ IFRS 16 requires a lessee to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts.



#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 2. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments comprise accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, refundable occupation right agreements, related party advances and other financial liabilities. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the company's obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged or are cancelled.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial instruments are measured as described in the accounting policies below.

#### Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

#### Trade and other Receivables

Trade receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows. Trade receivables are measured at amortised cost less any impairment. This is equivalent to fair value, being the receivable face value, less appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. The allowance recognised is the lifetime expected credit losses based on an assessment of each individual debtor. It is estimated based on the companies historical credit loss experience and general economic conditions. Expected credit loss represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the debtor. Trade receivables are written off when there is no realistic chance of recovery. Other receivables include related party receivables under note 6.

Impairment provisions for receivables from related parties and loans to related parties are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

#### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost. This is equivalent to the face value of the payables, which is assumed to approximate their fair value. The amounts are unsecured.



#### **Occupancy Right Agreements**

Amortisation has been recognised on a straight line basis over the period of occupancy, being the greater of expected period of tenure, or the contractual right to revenue.

The Director estimates that the average period of occupancy is 7.6 years for Independent Living Units, and 3.9 years for Serviced Apartments (2018: 7.5 years, 3.8 years), based on historical results.

#### Interest Bearing Liabilities and Borrowing

All loans and borrowing (Note 4 and 6) are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received plus directly attributable transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

#### 3. Reserves

#### a. Retained Earnings

· ·	2018	2019
	\$	\$
Opening Retained Earnings	4,871,383	4,921,411
Add: Profit (Loss) for the Year	50,028	27,840
Closing Retained Earnings	4,921,411	4,949,251
4. Term Liabilities		
	2018	2019
Bank of New Zealand Term Loan	\$	\$
Current Portion – Term Loans:		
Bank of New Zealand Term Loan 0002	250,000	250,000
Bank of New Zealand Term Loan 0003	-	235,800
Total Current Portion – Term Loans	250,000	485,800
Term Portion – Term Loans:		
Bank of New Zealand Term Loan 0003	3,083,850	2,749,800
Total Term Portion – Term Loans	3,083,850	2,749,800
Total Bank of New Zealand Term Loans	3,333,850	3,235,600

#### Bank of New Zealand Term Loan 0002:

Security: Second Mortgage over Land and Buildings at 44 Trafalgar St, Dannevirke, Perfected Security Interest in all Present and After Acquired Property of the Company, Personal Guarantees of the Director, Eileen Mary Age Care Limited, Brankin Family Interest Trust and Design Care Group Limited.

Interest Rates: 4.58% per annum Maturity Date: 05 March 2020



#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

The Bank of New Zealand Term loan requires payments of interest only. The current portion is the amount that is required to be repaid in one year. The loan matures within the following 12-month period so the entire outstanding balance is classified as a current liability.

#### Bank of New Zealand Term Loan 0003:

Security: Second Mortgage over Land and Buildings at 44 Trafalgar St, Dannevirke, Perfected Security Interest in all Present and After Acquired Property of the Company, Personal Guarantees of the Director, Eileen Mary Age Care Limited, Brankin Family Interest Trust and Design Care Group Limited.

Interest Rates: 4.58% per annum Maturity Date: 05 October 2020

The Bank of New Zealand Term loan requires principal payments of \$19,650 per month. The current portion is the amount that is required to be repaid in one year. So an amount of \$235,800 is shown as a current liability with the balance of \$2,749,800 as a term liability.

The directors are satisfied that they have met all the contractual covenants of the Bank of New Zealand loans.

The Company has an overdraft facility with a limit of \$65,000. The interest rate on this facility is 10.45% per annum.

#### 5. Occupancy Right Agreements

These are the Occupation Rights deposits paid by residents. Of these deposits a portion is refundable (plus any of the unexpired portion of the non-refundable amount) when a resident leaves the complex and after the unit is sold and the costs of refurbishment and sale have been deducted. The non-refundable portion of the original payment is amortised to the Statement of Comprehensive Income so that the recorded liability at balance date reflects the total refundable portion of the contributions as estimated by the Directors, and is included in Current Liabilities.

	<b>2018</b> \$	<b>2019</b> \$
Occupancy Right Agreement	2,544,430	2,539,697
Occupancy Right Agreement Receivable Revenue	225,594	244,400
	2,770,024	2,784,097

#### 6. Related Party Transactions

Eileen Mary Age Care Limited has the same shareholders and directors as the reporting entity.

Eileen Mary Age Care Limited leased the rest home at \$275,000 (2018: \$275,000) and provides management and other services at \$980,000 (2018: \$980,000) to the company.

At balance date, the reporting entity has advanced a total of \$2,369,716 (2018 \$1,961,598) to Eileen Mary Age Care Limited. This advance is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.



#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

There was no forgiveness of debt during the year.

#### 7. Going Concern

Although the Company made a profit for the year ended 31 March 2019, it is still dependent upon the continued support of its related parties and financiers. Due to this support the director considers it appropriate to prepare the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

#### 8. Nature of Business

The company's sole activity is the ownership and management of a retirement village. All activities are carried out in Dannevirke, New Zealand. The company operates in one industry and geographic segment. The chief decision makers review the operating results on a regular basis and make decisions on resource allocation based on the review of results. The nature of goods and services provided and the type of residents have similar characteristics within the operating segment.

#### 9. Share Capital

2018	2019
\$	\$
	\$

The shares were issued at \$1 each and remain unpaid. The shares have no par value. All shares have equal voting rights and share equally in any surplus on winding up.

10.	Operating Revenue	2018	2019
		\$	\$
	Resident Income	894,397	980,774
	Rent Received	275,000	275,000
	Occupancy Amortisation	124,148	200,526
	Interest Received	344	444
	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	1,204,889	1,456,744



Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 11. Non-Current Assets

#### 11.1 Property, Plant & Equipment

	2018		
	Plant and		
	<b>Equipment</b>		
Gross carrying amount	\$		
Balance at 1 April 2017	79,352		
Additions	-		
Balance at 31 March 2018	79,352	9	
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at 1 April 2017	(74,786)		
Current Year depreciation	(831)		
Balance as 31 March 2018	(75,617)		
Total Book Value	3,735		
	2019		
	Plant and		
	<b>Equipment</b>		
Gross carrying amount	\$		
Balance at 1 April 2018 Additions	79,352		
Balance at 31 March 2019	79,352		
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at 1 April 2018	(75,617)		
Current Year depreciation	(680)		
Balance as 31 March 2019	(76,297)		
Total Book Value	3,055		
Total Book Value	3,033		
	Freehold	Buildings	
	land at fair	at fair	Total
MARK 102 V/9 1 202 20	value	value	
11.2 <u>Investment Properties</u>	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April 2017	950,000	7,820,000	8,770,000
Additions/ ( Disposals)	*** ***		0



55,000

8,825,000

(145,000)

8,680,000

55,000

7,875,000

(145,000)

7,730,000

950,000

950,000

Net revaluation increments / (decrements)

Net revaluation increments / (decrements)

Total Fair Value as at 31 March 2018

Additions/(Disposals)

Balance as 31 March 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

The revaluation of Land and Buildings is as follows:

Date of Valuation:

12th August 2019 (as at 31st March 2019)

Amount of Valuation:

\$8,680,000

Name and Qualification of Valuer: CBRE Limited

Michael Gunn

Registered Valuer - B.Com (VPM), ANZIC, SPINZ

#### Basis of Valuation

The valuation was prepared by the above independent valuers in accordance with NZ IAS 40 and NZ IFRS 13. CBRE is appropriately qualified and experienced in valuing retirement village properties in New Zealand.

The fair values are based on a discounted cash flow model applied to the expected future cash flows generated by the investment properties. The major assumptions used in the discounted cash flow analysis are growth rates in unit values which range from 0% to 4.0% (2018: 0% to 4.0%) over a period of time, discount rate of 18.0% (2018: 18.0%), the average period of occupancy as shown in Note 1 and a deduction for non-recoverable expenses such as refurbishment costs and capital expenditure. The period of the discounted cash flow is 20 years (2018: 20 years).

The current unit values are the values of each unit at valuation date determined by traditional sales approach and valuation methods. The valuation comprises the combined operator and residents' interest in the Occupational Right Agreements and the operator's interest in the land and buildings of the care facility trading as Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited. The care facility has been valued subject to a notional lease, based on capitalised market rent using a yield of 12.00% (2018: 12.00%)

#### Security

Residents make interest free advances ('Occupation Right Agreement") to the retirement village in exchange for the right to occupancy of retirement village units. Under the terms of the Occupancy Agreement, an encumbrance is recorded over the land title by the statutory supervisor, Covenant Trustee Services Limited. The security of Covenant Trustee Services Limited is first ranking.

#### 12. Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2019 the company has no capital commitments (2018: Nil)

#### 13. Significant Events after Balance Date

There were no material significant events after balance date which effect the results shown in these statements



# EILEEN MARY AGE CARE PROPERTY LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements

# For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 14. **Taxation**

14.1 Income Tax		2018	2019
		\$	\$
Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Tax		48,192	95,056
Add/(Less) Non Taxable Timing Differen		250	=
Occupation Rights Agreements Amortisat	ion Adjustment	87,273	18,806
Revaluation of Investment Properties		(55,000)	145,000
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for Taxation		80,715	258,862
Loss Offset from iAgri Limited	•	-	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit) as per Tax Return		80,715	258,862
Income Tax @ 28%	C 15 \	22,600	72,481
Add Previous Years Taxation Payable / (R	efund Due)	21,976	14,617
Less Resident Withholding Tax Paid	_	(114)	(146)
Income Tax Payable/(Refund)	-	44,462	86,952
14.2 <u>Deferred Taxation</u>			
	Impact on		
	Occupancy Rights		
	Agreements	2018	2019
	Receivable	Liability	Liability
	Revenue	(Asset)	(Asset)
N N N 30	\$	\$	\$
At 1 April	(63,167)	(38,731)	(63,167)
Charge for the year	(5,265)	(24,436)	(5,265)
At 31 March	(68,432)	(63,167)	(68,432)
Tax Reconciliation to Income Statement		2018	2019
		\$	\$
Tax for taxation purposes		22,600	72,481
Decrease/(increase) in		(24,436)	(5,265)
deferred tax		(= ., ,	(0,200)
Income tax expense/(income) as per	_	(1,836)	67,216
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
14.3 Imputation Credit Account		2018	2019
		\$	\$
Opening Balance		142,784	142,648
ADD			
Taxation Paid		(=	29,846
Resident Witholding Tax Paid		114	146
IEGG		114	29,992
LESS Tayation Pofunds		250	
Taxation Refunds		250	
Closing Balance	<del>-</del>	250	170 (40
Closing Dalance	-	142,648	172,640



Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 15. Contingent Liabilities

At balance date there are no known contingent liabilities (2018: \$0). Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited has not granted any securities in respect of liabilities payable by any other party.



#### PKF Goldsmith Fox Audit

Chartered Accountants



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019, 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 significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Framework Reduced Disclosure Regime.

This report is made solely to the shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the shareholders those matters which we are required to state to them in the auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the partners, as a body, for our review procedures, for this report, or for the conclusion we have formed.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited

#### **Director's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

The director is responsible on behalf of Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Framework Reduced Disclosure Regime, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible, on behalf of Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited, for assessing its 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 director either intend to liquidate or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The director is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 ISAs (NZ) 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 these financial statements.

#### PKF Goldsmith Fox Audit

Chartered Accountants



As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the director and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited 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 statements 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 Eileen Mary Age Care Property Limited to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
  disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a
  manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the director 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 director 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, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Dawn Alexander.

Christchurch, New Zealand

PKF Goldsmith Pox Audit.

13 September 2019