



Annual Report 2025

COMPLETE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDIT REPORT





Our Vision

To engage the whole child to think, respond, and live with excellence for the glory of God alone.

Our Mission

Rehoboth exists as an extension of the Christian home, partnering with parents as a covenant community to support them in their task of nurturing and educating their children to equip them for all of life.

Our Purpose

We believe that it is our purpose to orient students Biblically toward the knowledge of God, the Gospel, humanity, and all of God's creation, so that they would seek His will, see things as He sees them, and engage with and influence the culture in which they live. We believe that the Christian school must partner with parents and churches to develop the whole child (i.e. their academic, spiritual, moral, personal, and social growth), to inspire them to excel, to exhibit perseverance and resilience, and to make wise choices. Such an education is distinctly Christian in its character, intentions, and outworking.

Soli Deo Gloria
(For the Glory of God Alone)





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Independent Auditor’s Report.....	4
Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Statement of Cashflows	10
Notes to the Financial Statements.....	12
Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Practices.....	13
Note 2: Revenue	20
Note 3: Other Expenses.....	21
Note 4: Loans Payable	21
Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents	21
Note 6: Trade and Other Receivables.....	22
Note 7: Trade and Other Payables	22
Note 8: Employee Benefits	22
Note 9: Property, Plant, and Equipment.....	23
Statement by the Board.....	29

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION INC OPERATING AS REHOBOTH CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, of Association for Christian Education Inc operating as Rehoboth Christian College ("the College"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, statement of changes in equity, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Statement by the Board.

In our opinion, the financial report of Association for Christian Education Inc operating Rehoboth Christian College is in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)* and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the College's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure requirements and the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)*; and
- (iii) the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. 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 College in accordance with the auditor independence 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.

Other Information

The Board Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the College's annual report for the year ended 31 December 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 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.

Board Member's Responsibilities for the Financial Report

The Board Members of the College are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australia Accounting Standards – *Simplified Disclosure* requirements and the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)* and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Board is responsible for assessing the ability of the College to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board either intend to liquidate the College or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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 College's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used based on the accounting policies disclosed in Note 1 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 College'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 College 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the College to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the College audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.



HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD



D M BELL FCA
Director

Dated this 3rd day of March 2026
Perth, Western Australia

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Year Ended 31 December 2025

Revenue

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue	2	23,688,413	22,195,838
Employee Benefits Expense			
Salaries and wages		15,679,193	14,125,271
Superannuation		1,803,469	1,553,802
Workers' Compensation insurance		159,868	94,165
Leave provisions		274,000	298,403
		17,916,531	16,071,641
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	9	997,639	945,313
Advertising and promotion expenses		200,234	201,156
Interest expense		298,244	171,591
All other expenses	3	3,316,624	3,469,167
		22,729,272	20,858,867
Current year surplus before income tax		959,141	1,336,970
Net current year surplus		959,141	1,336,970

Other Comprehensive Income

Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Total other comprehensive income for the year		106,522	151,663
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,065,663	1,488,633
Transfer to General Reserve – Gibbs Park Project		0	400,000
Net current year surplus attributable to members of the entity		0	0
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		1,065,663	1,088,633

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2025

Assets

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,310,272	1,704,245
Accounts receivable and other debtors	6	744,617	1,076,773
Total current assets		2,054,889	2,781,018
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	9	29,090,800	23,022,792
Total non-current assets		29,090,800	23,022,792
Total assets		31,145,689	25,803,811

Liabilities

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other payables	7	1,031,248	1,102,726
Employee provisions	8	1,031,851	604,082
Other provisions		0	85,104
Loan amounts repayable within 12 months	4	864,778	721,294
Total current liabilities		2,927,876	2,513,206
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8	553,408	993,312
Loans repayable beyond 12 months	4	8,160,150	3,858,700
Total non-current liabilities		8,713,558	4,852,012
Total liabilities		11,641,434	7,365,218
Net assets		19,504,255	18,438,593

Equity

	2025 \$	2024 \$
General reserve	48,322	48,322
Capital reserve	1,200,015	1,093,493
Retained surplus	18,255,918	17,296,777
Total equity	19,504,255	18,438,592

Statement of Changes in Equity Year Ended 31 December 2025

2025

	Retained Income \$	Capital Reserve \$	General Reserve \$	Total 2025 \$
Balance at 1 January 2025	17,296,777	1,093,493	48,322	18,438,592
Building Fund Contributions	0	106,522	0	106,522
Net surplus for the year	959,141	0	0	959,141
Total comprehensive income attributable to members for the year	959,141	106,522	0	1,065,663
Transfer between reserves	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2025	18,255,918	1,200,015	48,322	19,504,255

2024

Balance at 1 January 2024	16,359,807	541,830	48,322	16,949,959
Building Fund Contributions	0	151,663	0	151,663
Net surplus for the year	1,336,970	0	0	1,336,970
Total comprehensive income attributable to members for the year	1,336,970	151,663	0	1,488,633
Transfer between reserves	(400,000)	400,000	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2024	17,296,777	1,093,493	48,322	18,438,592

Statement of Cashflows

Year Ended 31 December 2025

Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Operating Profit/Loss

	Dec 2025 \$	Dec 2024 \$
Operating surplus for the year	959,141	1,336,970
Add back non-cash items:		
Depreciation	997,639	945,313
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	4,712	17,112
Bad debt expense	48,898	(13,460)
Other non-cash adjustments	5,730	150
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	295,869	(434,631)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(71,478)	103,539
Increase in provisions	95,790	174,087
Net cash from operations	2,336,301	2,129,080

Statement of Cashflows

Year Ended 31 December 2025

	Dec 2025 \$	Dec 2024 \$
Cashflows from operating activities		
Receipts from families	8,601,129	7,263,661
Grants received	15,277,360	14,331,526
Interest paid	(298,244)	(171,591)
Interest received	105,793	166,019
Payment to suppliers	(3,445,342)	(3,388,894)
Benefits to employees	(17,904,395)	(16,071,641)
Net cash generated from operating activities	2,336,301	2,129,080
Cashflows from investing activities		
Acquisition of buildings and equipment	(7,051,008)	(2,664,023)
Proceeds on disposal of assets	3,700	27,620
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,047,308)	(2,636,403)
Cashflows from financing activities		
Proceeds from building fund	45,141	0
Proceeds from borrowings	5,143,507	464,950
Repayment of borrowings	(871,615)	(573,912)
Net cash used by (provided from) in financing activities	4,317,033	(108,962)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held	(393,973)	(616,285)
Cash at beginning of year	1,704,245	2,320,530
Cash at end of the year	1,310,272	1,704,245

Notes
to the
Financial
Statements



Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Practices

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 3 March 2026.

Basis of Preparation

The Association for Christian Education Inc. applies Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure as set out in AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities.

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Associations Incorporation Act 2015. The Association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events, and conditions.

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement of fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets, and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the College will continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The College is dependent on the ongoing receipt of grants from the Federal and State Governments to ensure the continuance of its education services.

The College's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate cash inflows from profitable operations in the future and/or to obtain the necessary financing as well as receipt of government funding to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they fall due. Based on the budgets prepared by management, the Board is satisfied that the College can continue to pay its debts as and when they fall due. In the event the College is unable to generate cash inflows from profitable operations or obtain necessary financing it could have a material adverse effect on the College's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. The College generated a surplus of \$964,651 for the year (2024: \$1,336,970).

Accounting Policies

a) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax.

b) Inventories on Hand

No significant inventories are retained at the balance date. Paper and printing consumables are charged to tuition expenses as incurred.

c) Capital Grants

The College assesses AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities. Grant funds are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year. Grant funds are recognised as income when the entity satisfies its obligations with respect to the relevant contract. No capital grants were received in 2025.

d) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Association measures certain assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the Association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable, and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also considers a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use, or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The fair value of liabilities may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statement.

e) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimate recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present – refer to Note 1(g) for details of impairment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probably that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repairs and maintenance are recognized as expenses in profit and loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, excluding leased assets, is depreciated on a reducing balance basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leased assets are depreciated over the period of the lease

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate	Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2%	Computer Equipment	25%
Demountable Buildings	10%	Vehicles	15%
Leased Equipment (Laptops)	33.33%	Library Books	18%
Office Equipment	15%		

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

f) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the Association, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the fair value of the leased property. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the association will obtain ownership of the asset or ownership over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

g) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the association commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are recognised immediately as expenses in profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

- i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount included in profit or loss.
- ii. Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.
- iii. Held-to-maturity investments: Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the association's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.
- iv. Financial liabilities: Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a 'loss event') having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

h) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is conducted on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's

carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

i) Employee Provisions

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the association's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Association's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current accounts payable and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the association does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

k) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for services delivered in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(g) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

l) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

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

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the association obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the association and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the entity is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the association incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction, and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor; otherwise, the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

The Association receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in profit or loss.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

m) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

n) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

o) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

p) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result, and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

r) Key Estimates

Impairment

The Association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Association that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

s) Key Judgments

Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Included in accounts receivable and other debtors at the end of the reporting period are amounts receivable from members in relation to unpaid fees from 2024 amounting to \$188,401.0 A provision for unpaid fees and charges has been made as shown in note six.

Employee Benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

As the Association expects that all its employees would use all their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before twelve months after the end of the reporting period, the Association believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

New and Amended Accounting Standards

The Association has assessed all new and amended accounting standards issued and effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and determine there to be no effect on the current or prior financial statements.

Operating Lease Commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements payable:

Staff and Student Devices	\$	Staff and Student Devices	\$
Minimum lease payments	891,870	Between 12 months and 5 years	446,575
Not later than 12 months	445,295	Later than 5 years	0

The lease expires in December 2028 and are exempt under AASB 16: Leases via the Low Value Exemption.

Network Printers	\$	Network Printers	\$
Minimum lease payments	68,385	Between 12 months and 2 years	37,294
Not later than 12 months	31,091	Later than 2 years	0

The lease expires in 2027, and the devices are exempt from alternative classification under AASB 16: Leases via the Low Value Exemption.

Other contractual commitments exist on an annual renewal basis for cleaning, software, advertising and certain equipment maintenance. The costs of these services form part of the Association's operating budget.

Mortgages, Charges, and Securities

The loans payable to the Department of Education are secured by the registration of a first mortgage over the Association's property at Lot 902, at Dalton Place Wilson and a subsequent mortgage over the Association's Kenwick property at Lot 901 Kenwick.

The loan payable to Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd (the Bank) is a bill linked facility secured by the registration of a first mortgage over the Association's property at Lot 901, being 92-94 Kenwick Road, Kenwick, Perth. A General Security Agreement over the Association's property has also been registered to the Bank.

A Deed of Priority nominating both lenders is also registered.

Note 2: Revenue

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Federal per capita grants	11,407,161	10,781,233
State per capita grants	2,801,741	2,632,890
Other non-capital grants	1,066,954	915,529
Tuition fees	6,948,699	6,334,193
Other receipts from families	1,021,895	993,800
Church grants and donations	1,504	1,875
Membership fees	27,000	26,760
Interest income	105,793	166,019
Other income	307,666	343,539
Total revenue	23,688,413	22,195,838

Note 3: Other Expenses

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Direct tuition	962,044	975,564
Bad debts	48,988	36,320
Repairs, maintenance, grounds, and utilities	841,747	699,579
Insurance and scholarships	181,929	150,546
Subscriptions and levies	119,851	133,859
Board, CEO, and legal expenses	47,657	91,982
Bus transport and travel	125,852	156,701
IT consumables	280,536	459,546
Bank and financial charges	51,628	40,617
Photocopying	89,938	75,679
Audit and accounting fees	22,765	12,109
Operating lease expenses (short-term/low value)	462,663	431,758
Other expenses	81,116	204,907
Total other expenses	3,316,624	3,469,167

Note 4: Loans Payable

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current portion	864,778	721,294
Non-current portion	8,160,150	3,858,700
Total loans payable	9,024,928	4,579,994

Included within loans payable are borrowings from the Department of Education and Westpac Banking Corporation Limited. These borrowings are secured by registered mortgages over the Association's properties, as disclosed in Note 1. The low interest loans bear interest at a rate of 3.5% per annum. The Westpac loan rate is at 5.158%.

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Bank balances and cash	161,836	856,407
Term deposits	734,900	545,032
Subtotal – unrestricted funds	896,736	1,401,439
Restricted purpose funds (Building Fund)	413,536	302,806
	413,536	302,806
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,310,272	1,704,245

Note 6: Trade and Other Receivables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Family Balances		
Family balances	535,225	268,360
Less: provision for impairment	(188,401)	(152,114)
	346,824	116,246
Other Current Assets		
Deposits paid on land	0	600,000
Prepaid expenses	336,545	250,903
Other receivables	61,249	109,625
	397,793	960,527
Total receivable amounts	744,617	1,076,773

Note 7: Trade and Other Payables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Creditors and accrued expenses	356,620	659,056
Other sundry amounts payable	662,837	429,283
Deferred income	11,791	14,387
Total trade and other payables	1,031,248	1,102,726

Note 8: Employee Benefits

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current		
Long service leave	880,291	440,407
Personal and annual leave	151,560	163,675
Total current employee benefits	1,031,851	604,082
Non-Current		
Long service leave	553,408	993,312
Total non-current employee benefits	553,408	993,312

Note 9: Property, Plant, and Equipment

	Assets at Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Book Amount	
	1 Jan 2025 \$	Additions \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2025 \$	1 Jan 2025 \$	Charge for Year \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2025 \$	2025 \$	2024 \$
Land										
52 Brixton St	375,665	0	0	375,665	0	0	0	0	375,665	375,665
Secondary	41,500	0	0	41,500	0	0	0	0	41,500	41,500
Wilson	27,025	0	0	27,025	0	0	0	0	27,025	27,025
Wilson: 3 Molo Ct	188,695	0	0	188,695	0	0	0	0	188,695	188,695
Wilson: 16 Dalton Pl	781,579	0	0	781,579	0	0	0	0	781,579	781,579
Gibbs Park Precinct	1,384,812	5,298,268	0	6,683,080	0	0	0	0	6,683,080	1,384,812
	2,799,276	5,298,268	0	8,097,543	0	0	0	0	8,097,543	2,799,276
Buildings										
Wilson: Dalton/Molo	7,499,449	0	0	7,499,449	1,129,888	126,230	0	1,256,118	6,243,331	6,369,561
Wilson: 25 Armstrong Rd	0	1,161,072	0	1,161,072	0	21,110	0	21,110	1,139,962	0
Business Office	135,001	0	0	135,001	26,901	1,744	20,113	48,758	86,243	108,100
Secondary	1,656,144	0	0	1,656,144	327,873	26,199	6,286	360,358	1,295,786	1,328,271
Rehoboth Centre	3,628,238	0	0	3,628,238	839,966	54,355	45,542	939,863	2,688,375	2,788,272
Kenwick Primary	4,622,695	0	(7,187)	4,615,778	516,880	72,888	420,992	1,010,760	3,605,018	4,106,085
Old c/t residence	31,801	0	0	31,801	21,822	503	(15,406)	6,919	24,882	9,979
	17,573,598	1,161,072	(7,187)	18,727,483	2,863,330	303,027	477,527	3,166,357	15,083,599	14,710,268
Improvements										
Kenwick 7-12	3,164,305	89,823	0	3,254,128	991,255	244,334	(352,795)	882,794	2,371,333	2,173,048
Kenwick K-6	250,838	37,449	7,187	295,474	114,959	21,521	(51,985)	84,495	210,979	135,879
Wilson K-6	657,893	3,803	0	661,696	378,639	26,837	0	405,476	256,220	279,254
Business Office	276,043	4,047	0	280,090	168,879	17,567	(72,747)	113,699	166,392	107,164
	4,349,079	135,122	7,187	4,491,388	1,653,732	310,258	(477,527)	1,486,463	3,004,923	2,695,345

Note 9: Property, Plant, and Equipment (Continued)

	Assets at Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Book Amount	
	1 Jan 2025 \$	Additions \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2025 \$	1 Jan 2025 \$	Charge for Year \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2025 \$	2025 \$	2024 \$
Grounds Development										
Kenwick 7-12	99,049	0	0	99,049	0	0	0	0	99,048	99,049
Kenwick K-6	224,327	0	0	224,327	0	0	0	0	224,329	224,329
Wilson K-6	111,276	0	0	111,276	0	0	0	0	111,276	111,276
Gibbs Park Precinct	3,350	167,071	0	170,421	0	0	0	0	170,421	3,350
Business Office	153,604	2,284	0	155,888	0	0	0	0	155,888	153,604
	591,606	169,355	0	760,961	0	0	0	0	760,962	591,608
Furniture and Fittings										
Kenwick 7-12	1,052,481	56,593	0	1,109,074	767,943	46,014	(1,545)	812,413	296,661	284,538
Rehoboth Centre	118,654	0	0	118,654	103,045	0	0	103,045	15,609	15,609
Kenwick K-6	477,019	20,363	0	497,382	312,984	14,205	93,381	420,570	76,812	164,035
Wilson K-6	639,260	28,450	0	667,710	481,197	38,804	(95,731)	424,570	243,440	158,063
Business Office	86,267	8,134	0	94,401	52,878	5,414	(866)	57,426	36,975	33,389
	2,373,681	113,539	0	2,487,221	1,718,047	104,437	4,761	1,817,723	669,498	655,634
Plant and Equipment										
Kenwick 7-12	356,718	15,011	0	371,729	238,812	17,249	0	256,061	115,668	117,906
Kenwick K-6	158,066	0	0	158,066	81,623	10,710	0	92,333	65,733	76,443
Wilson K-6	137,078	1,181	0	138,259	104,046	4,793	0	108,839	29,420	33,032
Business Office	2,502	0	0	2,502	1,526	137	0	1,663	839	976
	654,364	16,192	0	670,556	426,007	32,889	0	458,896	211,660	228,357

Note 9: Property, Plant, and Equipment (Continued)

	Assets at Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Book Amount	
	1 Jan 2025 \$	Additions \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2025 \$	1 Jan 2025 \$	Charge for Year \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2025 \$	2025 \$	2024 \$
Computer Equipment										
Kenwick 7-12	879,035	63,393	(39,926)	902,502	691,153	41,653	(2,089)	730,717	171,785	187,882
Kenwick K-6	228,812	35,737	47,528	312,076	108,729	42,975	1,903	153,607	158,469	120,084
Wilson K-6	375,677	39,508	3,800	418,985	276,094	30,264	3,145	309,504	109,481	99,583
Business Office	153,794	15,276	0	169,070	105,096	2,426	22,844	130,366	38,704	48,698
College Network	99,812	0	0	99,812	99,812	4,289	(19,213)	84,888	14,924	0
Leased IT Assets									0	(5,064)
	1,737,130	153,914	11,402	1,902,446	1,280,884	121,608	6,591	1,409,082	493,363	451,182
Library Resources										
Kenwick 7-12	132,429	0	0	132,429	129,994	404	0	130,398	2,031	2,435
Kenwick K-6	63,652	0	0	63,652	59,127	751	0	59,878	3,775	4,522
Wilson K-6	191,497	0	0	191,497	176,379	2,508	0	178,887	12,610	15,117
	387,578	0	0	387,578	365,500	3,662	0	369,162	18,416	22,074
Other										
Bus fleet	1,288,047	0	0	1,288,047	419,000	121,757	0	540,757	747,290	869,047
Capital work-in-progress	0	3,546	0	3,546	0	0	0	0	3,546	0
Low value assets	9,968	0	0	9,968	9,968	0	0	9,968	0	0
Total assets	31,764,328	7,051,008	11,402	38,826,738	8,736,468	997,639	1,830	9,735,936	29,090,800	23,022,792

Property of the Association is mortgaged as security for borrowings as disclosed in Note 1 and Note 4.

Note 9: Property, Plant, and Equipment (2024)

	ASSETS AT COST				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BOOK AMOUNT	
	1 Jan 2024 \$	Additions \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2024 \$	1 Jan 2024 \$	Charge for Year \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2024 \$	2024 \$	2023 \$
Land										
52 Brixton St	375,665	0	0	375,665	0	0	0	0	375,665	375,665
Secondary	41,500	0	0	41,500	0	0	0	0	41,500	41,500
Wilson	27,025	0	0	27,025	0	0	0	0	27,025	27,025
Gibbs Park Precinct	0	1,384,812	0	1,384,812	0	0	0	0	1,384,812	0
	444,190	1,384,812	0	1,829,002	0	0	0	0	1,829,002	444,190
Buildings										
Wilson: Dalton/Molo	7,688,144	0	0	7,688,144	999,898	129,990	0	1,129,888	6,558,256	6,688,246
16 Dalton Pl	781,579	0	0	781,579	0	0	0	0	781,579	781,579
Business Office	135,001	0	0	135,001	24,695	2,206	0	26,901	108,100	110,306
Secondary	1,656,144	0	0	1,656,144	300,765	27,108	0	327,873	1,328,271	1,355,379
Rehoboth Centre	3,628,238	0	0	3,628,238	783,062	56,904	0	839,966	2,788,272	2,845,176
Kenwick Primary	4,622,965	0	0	4,622,965	433,082	83,798	0	516,880	4,106,085	4,189,883
Old c/t residence	31,801	0	0	31,801	20,713	1,109	0	21,822	9,979	11,088
	18,543,872	0	0	18,543,872	2,562,215	301,115	0	2,863,330	15,680,542	15,981,657
Improvements										
Kenwick 7-12	3,124,748	39,557	0	3,164,305	752,003	239,252	0	991,255	2,173,048	2,372,743
Kenwick K-6	223,000	27,838	0	250,838	101,408	13,551	0	114,959	135,879	121,592
Wilson K-6	594,351	63,542	0	657,893	351,141	27,498	0	378,639	279,254	243,210
Business Office	257,052	18,991	0	276,043	158,027	10,852	0	168,879	107,164	99,025
	4,199,151	149,928	0	4,349,079	1,362,579	291,153	0	1,653,732	2,695,345	2,836,570

Note 9: Property, Plant, and Equipment (2024 Continued)

	ASSETS AT COST				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BOOK AMOUNT	
	1 Jan 2024 \$	Additions \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2024 \$	1 Jan 2024 \$	Charge for Year \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2024 \$	2024 \$	2023 \$
Grounds Development										
Kenwick 7-12	159,688	92,965	0	252,653	0	0	0	0	252,652	159,687
Kenwick K-6	224,327	0	0	224,327	0	0	0	0	224,329	224,329
Wilson K-6	111,276	0	0	111,276	0	0	0	0	111,276	111,276
Gibbs Park Precinct	0	3,350	0	3,350	0	0	0	0	3,350	0
	495,291	96,315	0	591,606	0	0	0	0	591,60	495,292
Furniture and Fittings										
Kenwick 7-12	950,835	101,646	0	1,052,481	726,699	41,244	0	767,943	284,538	224,137
Rehoboth Centre	118,654	0	0	118,654	100,291	2,754	0	103,045	15,609	18,362
Kenwick K-6	474,783	2,236	0	477,019	284,234	28,750	0	312,984	164,035	190,549
Wilson K-6	608,275	30,985	0	639,260	456,037	25,160	0	481,197	158,063	150,965
Business Office	71,162	15,395	290	86,267	48,545	4,504	171	52,878	33,389	22,618
	2,223,709	150,262	290	2,373,681	1,615,804	102,412	171	1,718,047	655,634	606,631
Plant and Equipment										
Kenwick 7-12	341,298	15,420	0	356,718	219,366	19,446	0	238,812	117,906	121,932
Kenwick K-6	127,432	30,634	0	158,066	70,835	10,788	0	81,623	76,443	56,597
Wilson K-6	137,078	0	0	137,078	98,126	5,920	0	104,046	33,032	38,952
Business Office	2,502	0	0	2,502	1,354	172	0	1,526	976	1,149
	608,310	46,054	0	654,364	389,681	36,326	0	426,007	228,357	218,630

Note 9: Property, Plant, and Equipment (2024 Continued)

	ASSETS AT COST				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				NET BOOK AMOUNT	
	1 Jan 2024 \$	Additions \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2024 \$	1 Jan 2024 \$	Charge for Year \$	Disposals and Reallocations \$	31 Dec 2024 \$	2024 \$	2023 \$
Computer Equipment										
Kenwick 7-12	809,581	86,944	17,490	879,035	665,356	42,550	16,753	691,153	187,882	144,219
Kenwick K-6	182,493	53,425	7,106	228,812	86,891	28,802	6,964	108,729	120,084	95,602
Wilson K-6	325,984	50,266	573	375,677	252,005	24,634	545	276,094	99,583	73,978
Business Office	145,709	11,439	3,354	153,794	93,751	13,581	2,236	105,096	48,698	51,959
College network	99,812	0	0	99,812	97,214	2,598	0	99,812	0	2,598
Leased IT assets									(5,063)	(5,063)
	1,563,580	202,074	28,523	1,737,131	1,195,218	112,165	26,498	1,280,884	451,183	363,293
Library Resources										
Kenwick 7-12	132,429	0	0	132,429	129,460	534	0	129,994	2,435	2,969
Kenwick K-6	63,652	0	0	63,652	58,137	993	0	59,130	4,522	5,516
Wilson K-6	188,155	3,342	0	191,497	173,428	2,952	0	176,380	15,117	16,000
	385,508	3,342	0	387,578	361,025	4,479	0	365,504	22,074	24,485
Other										
Bus fleet	831,940	631,238	175,131	1,288,047	453,729	97,663	132,392	419,000	869,047	378,204
Low value assets	9,968	0	0	9,968	9,968	0	0	9,968	0	0
Total assets	29,304,246	2,664,025	203,944	31,764,328	7,950,219	945,313	159,061	8,736,472	23,022,792	21,348,952

Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012
Ss94(2)(b), 97(2)(b), and 100(2)(b)

Statement by the Board

The annual statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the incorporated association.

Association Details

The registered office of the Association is:

Association for Christian Education Inc
Operating Rehoboth Christian College
92 Kenwick Road, Kenwick WA 6107

The principal place of business is:

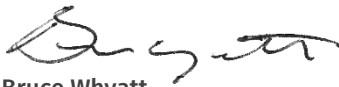
Association for Christian Education Inc
Operating Rehoboth Christian College
92 Kenwick Road, Kenwick WA 6107

The Board has determined that this reduced disclosure financial report requirements financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the Financial Statements.

1. In the opinion of the Board, the Financial Report as set out on pages 7 to 28:
 - a) presents fairly in all material respects the Association's financial position for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in Note 1
 - b) complies with the Associations Incorporations Act 2015 (WA), and
 - c) complies with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission Regulations 2022.
2. At the end of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board.

Signed 3 March 2026 on behalf of the Board by resolution of the Board.



Bruce Whyatt
Chairperson



Ye Ruan
Treasurer



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