ACCOUNTING
& ADVISORY

Financial Statements 2023

Interior Fitout Association Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ABN 98 131 696 912
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Prepared by Lift Accounting and Advisory

Contents

ACCOUNTING & ADVISORY

Directors Report

Interior Fitout Association Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Directors' Report

Your directors present the financial report of Interior Fitout Association Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee) for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

The names of Directors throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Name Of Director
Michael Casablanca
Michael McLoughlin
Rosemary Ann Reeman
Christopher Mark Hookham
Joshua Kelly
Jamie Hood

Directors Meetings

During the financial year, a number of directors meetings were held. Attendances by each of director were as follows:

Directors Name	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Michael Casablanca	5	5
Michael McLoughlin	5	5
Rosemary Ann Reeman	5	5
Christopher Mark Hookham	5	5
Joshua Kelly	5	5
Jamie Hood	1	1

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The short term objective for the company is to increase the awareness of membership benefits, promote new sponsorship packages and improve the overall value proposition for members.

The long term objective for the company is to achieve the short term objectives by improving our membership recruitment and retention strategies, increasing our marketing activities and enhance value by better connecting with our members and customers.

Strategy for Achieving Objectives

The strategy to achieve the objective is by increasing advertising and marketing to the industry via the internet and printed media.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the year to support, promote and educate shop fitting members. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result

The loss after providing for income tax for the financial year amounted to, as per below:

2023	2022
($9,137)	($137,120)

Key Performance Measures

The company measures its performance in both the sponsorship's held/retained and the number of members. The key performance measure is memberships retained and new members obtained.

Information on Directors

Name: Rosemary Reeman

Title: Board of Directors / Board Chair

Experience and Expertise: Rosemary has been involved in the shop & office fitting industry since 1980. She re-joined the Association in 1998. Rosemary was elected as Divisional President of the Association's reformed WA Division and served in that capacity between 1999-2002. She was elected to the National Council in 2000 as Junior Vice President and held that position until 2005. In 2005 she was elected as Senior Vice President until 2007 and served as the Association's National President from 2007 - 2009. As National President, Rosemary became part of the inaugural Board of Directors when the Association incorporated as an Australian Company Limited by Guarantee in 2008 and she served in that capacity until 2009. Rosemary was elected to the Board of Directors again in 2017 and was elected as Board Chair in 2020. She was also privileged to be inducted as an "Icon of the Industry" in WA in 2009 and a Life Member of the Association in 2011. Rosemary is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Rosemary is also currently Managing Director of Master Planners Interiors Pty. Ltd.

Name: Michael McLoughlin

Title: Board of Directors

Experience and Expertise: Michael joined the Association in 2004 after acquiring an existing members business. He was elected to the Qld Committee in 2008 and served as Jnr Vice President between 2008 - 2009. In 2009, he took over as Snr Vice President. Between 2011 - 2014 he was elected as State President. Michael was also elected to the National Council in 2009 and elected to the position of Snr Vice President2017-2019 and has held the position of National President since 2019. He was appointed to the Board of Directors in 2015. Michael has 35 years' experience in the building and construction industry,17 being in the Shop fitting Industry. He is Managing Director of Bencee Fitout & Construction.

Name: Michael Casablanca

Title: Board of Directors

Experience and Expertise: Michael has been a member of the Association since 2000 after acquiring an existing members business. He was elected to the QLD Committee in 2004 and elected as Jnr Vice President in 2007 and Snr Vice President in 2008. He served as QLD President between 2009 -2011. Michael was also elected to the National Council in 2007. He was elected as national Junior Vice President between 2011-2013, Senior Vice President from 2013-2015 and National President from 2015-2017. Michael was elected to the Board of Directors in 2011 and elected as Board Chair from 2017-2020. Michael is the Managing Director of Woodland Shopfitting.

Name: Christopher Hookham

Title: Board of Directors

Experience and Expertise: Christopher has been a member of the Association since 1998 after acquiring an existing members business. He was elected to the NSW committee member in 2001 and continues to serve on that NSW committee. Chris was also elected to the National Council in 2002 and has served on that Council continuously since that time. During his time on the National Council, Chris was elected national Junior Vice President between 2013-2015, Senior Vice President from 2015-2017 and National President from 2017-2019. He was also elected to the Board of Directors in October 2013. Chris has over 30 years' experience in the shop fitting industry and is director of Dixon & Swanson.

Name: Joshua Kelly

Title: Board of Directors

Experience and Expertise: Joshua has been a member of the Association since 1997. He has served on the SA Committee continuously since 2005 and was the elected SA State President from 2005 to 2016. He has also held the position of SA Treasurer & Vice President. He has served on the National Council since 2006 and was appointed to the Board of Directors in 2018. He has 27 years' experience in the shop fitting industry. Joshua is the Managing Director of the Winkle Group.

Name: Jamie Hood

Title: Board of Directors

In 2005 Jamie joined the association. He was elected to the WA Committee as a committee member for the 2007-2008 committee year. He continued on as a committee member for the 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 committee years. He was elected as the Junior Vice President for the 2011-2012 committee year and remained in this role for the 2012-2013 committee year before being elected as the Senior Vice President for the 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017 committee years. In the 2017-2018 committee year Jamie moved back into a committee position and then into the Treasurers role for the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 committee years. In the 2020-2021 committee year Jamie was elected as President of the WA Committee and has remained in the role over the 2021-2022, 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 committee years. In 2018 Jamie was elected to the National Advisory Council as a WA Councillor and has remained on the National Advisory Council since. In 2022 Jamie was elected as Vice President on the National Advisory Council and in 2023 was elected as a Director of the Board. Jamie is a qualified Electrician and Lighting designer. He joined Aura Lighting (Then Lighting Advisory service) in 1999 and became a director in 2003 after acquiring a shareholding in the business. Over the next 20 years he purchased more of the business and has now an equal share in Aura Lighting. During all that time he has managed the commercial sales and consultancy part of the business dealing mainly in the shop fitting and commercial fit out industries.

Members Guarantee

In accordance with the constitution, each member is liable to contribute $1 in the event that the company is wound up. There are 494 members at 30 June 2023 . The total amounts members would contribute is $494.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 307c of the Corporations Act 2001 has been included.

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

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Joshua Kelly (Director)

Date 11 / 10 / 2023

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Christopher Hookman (Director)

Date 11 / 10 / 2023

Statement of Profit and Loss

Interior Fitout Association Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	NOTES	2023	2022
Revenue			
Revenue	2	1,345,129	818,074
Total Revenue		**1,345,129**	**818,074**
Gross Surplus		**1,345,129**	**818,074**
Other Income			
JobSaver Payments passed on by Association Services Pty Ltd		-	12,250
Total Other Income		**-**	**12,250**
Expenditure			
Auditor and Taxation Costs		11,650	14,450
Depreciation		9,249	1,063
Legal expenses		12,700	27,995
Management/Staff Expenses		547,241	601,025
Membership Expenses		20,481	16,615
Conference Expenses		184,259	-
Office Expenses		39,131	47,476
Other expenses from ordinary activities		350,711	114,569
Publication Costs		91,095	81,997
Rent & Outgoings		43,578	55,889
Sponsorship Costs		44,171	6,364
Total Expenditure		**1,354,266**	**967,444**
Current Year Surplus/ (Deficit)		**(9,137)**	**(137,120)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

Statement of Financial Position

Interior Fitout Association Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
As at 30 June 2023

	NOTES	30 JUN 2023	30 JUN 2022
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	1,003,915	953,292
Trade & Other Receivables	3	147,343	107,699
Other Current Assets			
Prepayments	4	7,535	67,091
Total Other Current Assets		**7,535**	**67,091**
Total Current Assets		**1,158,792**	**1,128,081**
Non-Current Assets	5,6	39,458	6,065
Total Assets		**1,198,251**	**1,134,146**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables	7	144,480	130,987
Provisions	8	65,911	40,997
Total Current Liabilities		**210,392**	**171,983**
Other Current Liabilities	6	22,000	-
Non-Current Liabilities	6	12,833	-
Total Liabilities		**245,225**	**171,983**
Net Assets		**953,026**	**962,163**
Member's Funds			
Retained Surplus		953,026	962,163
Total Member's Funds		**953,026**	**962,163**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Interior Fitout Association Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
Equity		
Retained Surplus Opening Balance	962,163	1,099,283
Net surplus attributable to members	(9,137)	(137,120)
Retained Surplus at 30th June	**953,026**	**962,163**

Statement of Cash Flows

Interior Fitout Association Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Receipts From Customers	1,372,095	948,896
Payments to Suppliers and Employees	(1,301,983)	(1,042,748)
Interest Received	20,023	832
Cash Receipts From Other Operating Activities	68,170	12,250
Cash Payments From Other Operating Activities	(157,201)	(16,703)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**1,104**	**(97,473)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment	(4,809)	(2,218)
Other Cash Items From Investing Activities	(35,216)	(20,000)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**(40,025)**	**(22,218)**
Other Activities		
Contract Liability Non Current	12,833	-
Long Service Leave Provisions	11,141	22,517
Contract Liability Current	22,000	-
American Express Card	32,798	-
Net Cash Flows from Other Activities	**78,772**	**22,517**
Net Cash Flows	**39,851**	**(97,174)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	963,922	1,061,097
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,003,773	963,922
Net change in cash for period	**39,851**	**(97,174)**

Reconciliation of Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

	2023	**2022**
Operating Profit	15,778	(137,120)
Depreciation	9,249	1,063
Loss on Sale of Plant and Equipment	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) trade debtors	(6,872)	51,098
Decrease/(Increase) in Finished Goods	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Plant and Equipment held	(4,809)	(2,218)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments		(18,748)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Creditors & Accruals	9,231	7,923
(Decrease)/Increase in other creditors	(12,176)	(18,333)
(Decrease)/Increase in sundry provisions		19,161
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	39,851	**(97,174)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Interior Fitout Association Limited (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The entity 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 these 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 at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements are in Australian Dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 21 September 2023 by the directors of the entity.

Accounting Policies
a. Revenue and Other Income

The Entity is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers or Income per AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, where upon initial recognition of an asset, the Entity is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised (eg financial liabilities representing repayable amounts), with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

Revenue and Other Income
Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests

When the entity received operating grant funding, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.
When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity:
- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:
- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards;
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Other Income
Contributed Assets
The entity receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138.)
On initial recognition of an asset, the Entity recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer).
The Entity recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.
The entity receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives.
These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138.)

Capital Grant

When the Entity receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.
The Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Entity satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant.

Interest Income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.
Dividend Income
The Entity recognises dividends in profit or loss only when the Entity's right to receive payment of the dividend is established.

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

b. Plant and Equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on a cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(e) for details of impairment).
Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including plant and equipment but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.
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 proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Gains are not classified as revenue. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.
c. Leases

The Entity as lessee
At inception of a contract, the Entity assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Entity where the Entity is a lessee. However all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

– fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
– variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
– the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
– the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
– lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
– payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Entity anticipates exercising a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

d. 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 the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified as “at fair value through profit or loss”, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Classification and subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:
– amortised cost; or
– fair value through profit or loss.
A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:
– a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
– held for trading; or
– initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.
All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense over in profit or loss over the relevant period.
The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.
A financial liability is held for trading if it is:
– incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
– part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
– a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in effective hedging relationships).
Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.
The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer’s credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.
If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.
A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:
– amortised cost;
– fair value through other comprehensive income; or
– fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:
– the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
– the business model for managing the financial assets.
A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:
– the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
– the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.
A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured fair value through other comprehensive income:
– the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
– the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.
By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.
The entity initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:
– it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
– it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
– it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.
The initial designation of financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the entity can make an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss.
Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the entity’s accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.
Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.
The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder’s contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.
All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:
– the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
– all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
– the entity no longer controls the asset (i.e. has no practical ability to make unilateral decision to sell the asset to a third party).
On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.
On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.
On derecognition of an investment in equity which the entity elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive

income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

<u>Impairment</u>

The entity recognised a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:
– financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;

Loss allowance is not recognised for:
– financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
– equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The entity used the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:
– the general approach;

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the entity assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:
– if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
– if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

e. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual 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.

f. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

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

Other long-term employee benefits

The entity classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the entity's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which 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. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

The entity's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

Retirement benefit obligations
Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the entity receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the entity pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 11% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The entity's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the entity's statement of financial position.

g. 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. Bank Overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

h. Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold. 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(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

i. 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.

j. Income Tax

Provision for income tax has been self-assessed and the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

k. Intangible Assets

Software

Software is initially recognised at cost. Where software is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software has an estimated useful life of between one and three years. It is assessed annually for impairment.

l. Comparative Figures

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

m. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the entity.

Key judgements

(i) Performance obligations under AASB 15
To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.
(ii) 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 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the entity expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows (despite an informal internal policy that requires annual leave to be used within 18 months), the directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

n. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities
The entity measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.
“Fair value” is the price the entity would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie 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 values 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 the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie 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 takes into account 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 and the entity’s own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, 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 statements.

o. New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the Entity

AASB 2020-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments
The Entity adopted AASB 2020-3 which makes some small amendments to a number of standards including the following: AASB 1, AASB 3, AASB 9 and AASB 116.
The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.
AASB 2021-7a: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and

AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections

AASB 2020-7a makes various editorial corrections to a number of standards effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2022-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Illustrative Examples for Not-for-Profit Entities accompanying AASB 15

AASB 2022-3 amends the Australian illustrative examples for not-for-profit entities accompanying AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to illustrate how AASB 15 applies to the recognition and measurement of upfront fees. The amendments do not change the requirements of AASB 15.

The Basis for Conclusions also document the Board’s decision to retain the accounting policy choice on an ongoing basis for NFP private sector lessees to elect to initially measure a class of ROU assets arising under concessionary leases at cost or at fair value.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Note 2: Revenue and Other Income

	2023	2022
Revenue		
Other Revenue		
- Sale of Good and Services	1,325,106	829,491
Total Other Revenue	**1,325,106**	**829,491**
Other Income		
Interest Income	20,023	832
Total Other Income	**20,023**	**832**
Total Revenue and other income	**1,345,129**	**830,324**

Note 3: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023	2022
CURRENT		
Cash at bank		
ANZ Cheque Account 482588387	120,191	439,256
ANZ Investment 262059264	883,917	513,933
Total Cash at bank	**1,004,108**	**953,189**
Cash on hand		
Petty Cash	(193)	103
Total Cash on hand	**(193)**	**103**
Total current trade and other receivables		
Accounts Receivables		
Accounts Receivable	110,266	103,394
Total Accounts Receivables	**110,266**	**103,394**
Other Receivables		
Deposits Paid - National Conference	14,091	-
Deposits Paid - NSW	909	-
Deposits Paid - QLD	5,700	4,305
Deposits Paid - VIC	766	-
Deposits Paid - WA	727	-
QLD Trybooking Clearing	9,273	-
VIC Trybooking Clearing	2,805	-
WA Trybooking Clearing	2,805	-
Total Other Receivables	**37,076**	**4,305**
Total Total current trade and other receivables	**147,343**	**107,699**
Total CURRENT	**1,151,257**	**1,060,990**

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

	2023	2022

The entity's normal credit term is 30 days.

Note 4: Other Assets

	2023	2022
Other Assets		
Prepayments		
Security Bond - Platinum	5,500	-
Conference Expense Prepayments	1,804	47,091
Rent paid in Advance	-	20,000
Prepayments	231	-
Total Prepayments	**7,535**	**67,091**
Total Other Assets	**7,535**	**67,091**

Note 5: Plant & Equipment

	2023	2022
Plant and Equipment		
Carrying Value at 1 July	6,065	6,092
Additions	7,809	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	9,249	1,063
Loss on Disposal	-	-
Gain on Disposal	-	-
Carrying Amount at 30 June	4,625	4,909

Note 6: Right of use assets

The Entity's lease portfolio includes lease of premises. The lease is for 2 years commencing on 03rd March 2023 and expiring on 02 March 2025 as their lease terms and conditions.

The lessor name is Fleshmez Holdings Pty Ltd and rent per annum is 22,000.

The option to extend or terminate are contained in the property lease of the Entity. These clauses provide the Entity opportunities to manage leases in order to align with its strategies. All of the extension or termination options are only exercisable by the Entity. The extension options or termination options which were reasonably certain to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the Right of use asset.

	2023	2022
Right of use assets (Movements in carrying amounts)		
Leased Premises		
Right of Use Asset	44,000	-

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

	2023	2022
Less: Amortisation Right of Use Asset	(9,167)	-
Total Leased Premises	**34,833**	**-**

Note 7: Trade and Others Payables

	2023	2022
CURRENT		
Trade and other payables		
Trade payables		
Accounts Payable	29,499	20,268
Total Trade payables	**29,499**	**20,268**
Other Payables		
Other Creditors	-	12,176
GST	16,727	4,960
Membership Income Prepaid	13,900	-
American Express	32,798	-
Conference Income Prepaid	10,550	79,383
National Credit Card Account	20	(10,752)
PAYG Withholdings Payable	28,655	24,951
Superannuation Payable	12,331	-
Total Other Payables	**114,981**	**110,718**
Total Trade and other payables	**144,480**	**130,987**
Total CURRENT	**144,480**	**130,987**

Note 8: Provisions

	2023	2022
CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits		
Annual Leave Provisions	32,253	18,480
Long Service Leave Provisions	33,658	22,517
Total Provision for employee benefits	**65,911**	**40,997**
Total CURRENT	**65,911**	**40,997**

	2023	2022
Analysis of total provisions		
Annual Leave Provisions	32,253	18,480
Long Service Leave Provisions	33,658	22,517
Total Analysis of total provisions	**65,911**	**40,997**

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

I have communicated with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identified during my audit.

Cooper & Collins (Central Coast) Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants
Richard Collins
Registered Company Auditor No 2792

Richard Collins

Signed at: Unit 2 1 Sailfind Place Somersby NSW, 2250
Dated: 11th October 2023