Fair Work Commission

22 January 2024

Stephen Wallace
Treasurer
Australian Directors Guild Limited
Sent via email: admin@adg.org.au
CC: harry@roskant.com.au

Dear Stephen Wallace

Australian Directors Guild Limited
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2022 – (FR2022/186)

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2022 for the Australian Directors Guild Limited. The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 16 December 2022.

The initial financial report did not include the required disclosure under the Australian Accounting Standard, AASB 15: *Revenue from contracts with customers*. On 10 January 2023, the reporting unit was requested to amend the financial report to include this disclosure. The amended financial report containing the correct disclosure was lodged with the Commission. The amended financial report was also re-audited and provided to members.

The financial report has now been filed. You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged. I make the following comments to assist you when you next prepare a financial report.

Nil activities – not disclosed

Item 21 of the reporting guidelines states that if any of the activities identified within items 10-20 of the reporting guidelines have not occurred in the reporting period, a statement to this effect must be included either in the financial statements, the notes or in the officer's declaration statement.

The general purpose financial report does not contain nil activity information for a number of prescribed reporting guidelines.

Reporting Requirements

The Commission website provides a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines. The website also contains the section 253 reporting guidelines and a model set of financial statements.

The Commission recommends that reporting units use these model financial statements to assist in complying with the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (RO Act), the section 253 reporting guidelines and Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information is available via this link.

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please call 1300 341 665 or email regorgs@fwc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Fair Work Commission

Australian Directors' Guild Ltd

s.268 *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*

Certificate by prescribed designated officer

Certificate for the year ended 30 June 2022

I *Stephen Wallace,* being the *Treasurer* of the *Australian Directors' Guild Ltd* certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the *Australian Directors' Guild Ltd* for the period ended 30 June 2022 referred to in s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on *19 December 2023*; and
- that the full report was presented to *a meeting of the committee of management* of the reporting unit on *19 December 2023* in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer: ...[redacted].............................

Name of prescribed designated officer: ....**Stephen Wallace**

Title of prescribed designated officer: ....Treasurer

Dated: January 18, 2024

Australian Directors Guild Ltd

ABN 14 002 294 920

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

28/330 Wattle Street, Ultimo NSW 2007

Ph: (02) 9555 7045 Fax: (02) 9555 7086

Email: accounts@adg.org.au

Website: www.sdg.org.au

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Board of Directors presents its report on the organisation for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Statutory details of Directors, their special responsibilities, and their individual attendances at meetings that they were entitled to attend during the year are given in Note 8C to the Financial Statements.

Activities

The principal activities of the organisation during the year were as a guild of directors, animators, filmmakers working in film and television in Australia.

This included regular consultations with members, representing the interests of members, organising the Australian Directors' Guild Awards, and regular meetings of the committee of management.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the organisation's principal activities during the year.

Financial results

Profit for the year amounted to $10,025 after providing $nil for tax (2021: Loss $6,609).

Review of operations

Income for the financial year was $699,297. This included $83,911 from fees and levies, $378,688 from grants, sponsorship and participation fees for member services, $34 from interest, $236,664 received from ASDACS.

Direct expenditure on member services and grants was $111,862, facilitated by personnel costs of $500,497 and operating costs of $76,913.

Significant changes in financial affairs

No significant changes in the organisation's financial affairs occurred during the year.

Right of members to resign

As per Section 15.2 of the constitution of the ADG a member may resign by written notice to the guild.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee

No officers or directors are fund trustees.

Number of members

The number of full members recorded in the Register of Members of the organisation at the end of the reporting period was 434. The number of associate members recorded in the Register of Members of the organisation at the end of the reporting period was 299.

Number of employees

The number of persons employed by the Association at the end of the reporting period was 5.40 measured on a full-time equivalent basis.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Names of Committee of Management members and period positions held during the financial year

Committee members who held their positions for the entire reporting period:

President	Rowan Woods
Treasurer	Stephen Wallace
Secretary	Daina Reid
Vice President Television	Jonathan Brough
Vice President Documentary	Anna Broinowski
Vice President Feature Film	Nadia Tass
Vice President New Media	Pearl Tan

Events subsequent to balance date

Matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that significantly affect or may significantly affect the operations of the organisation, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the organisation in financial years subsequent to this financial year are disclosed in **Likely Developments** further on in this report.

Environmental issues

The organisation's operations presently are not subject to any significant environmental regulation under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Directors' interests and benefits

No Director holds an interest but each, as a member of the organisation, is liable to the extent of their undertaking under the Company's Constitution.

During or since the financial year, no Director of the organisation has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of compensation received or due and receivable by directors shown in the accounts, or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the organisation) by reason of a contract made by the organisation with the Director or an entity with which the Director is associated, or with an entity in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

During or since the financial year the organisation has not paid or agreed to pay, directly or indirectly, premiums in respect of any Directors', Auditors' and Officers' Liability Insurance contract.

Proceedings on behalf of the organisation

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the organisation or to intervene in any proceedings to which the organisation is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the organisation for all or any part of those proceedings. The organisation was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Dividends

The organisation does not pay dividends.

Likely developments

There are no other known likely developments in the operations of the organisation, other than those referred to elsewhere in this Report.

Auditors' independence declaration

The auditors' independence declaration has been received and is included in this report.

Signature of designated officer: [redacted]

Name and title of designated officer: Rowan Woods (Director & President)

Dated: 20th October 2022

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 2022

On 20th October 2022 the Board of Directors of the Australian Directors' Guild passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2022:

The Board of Directors declares that in its opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;

(b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act);

(c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;

(d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:

  (i) meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and

  (ii) the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and

  (iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and

  (iv) where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and

  (v) where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and

  (vi) where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

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

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Rowan Woods (Director & President)

Dated: 20th October 2022

EXPENDITURE REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended *30 June 2022*.

Categories of expenditures	2022 $	2021 $
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses	500,497	506,921
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	76,913	64,080
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	320	11,672

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Rowan Woods (President & Director)

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue from contract with customers	**2D**	308,325	337,037
Other Revenue			
Levies and processing	**2A**	12,250	11,000
Interest	**2B**	34	42
Conference and events	**2C**	181,549	120,853
Total revenue		502,158	468,932
Other Income			
Grants and donations	**2E**	197,139	60,227
ATO rebates	**2F**	-	114,303
Total other income		197,139	174,530
Total income		**699,297**	**643,462**
Expenses			
Employee expenses	**3A**	500,497	506,921
Administration expenses	**3B**	48,354	41,033
Grants or donations	**3C**	-	2,727
Depreciation and amortisation	**3D**	945	945
Finance costs	**3E**	4,994	2,377
Legal costs	**3F**	320	11,672
Audit fees		7,300	4,200
Events, governance and IR provision	**3G**	126,862	80,196
Total expenses		**689,272**	**650,071**
Surplus (deficit) for the year		**10,025**	**(6,609)**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes. Membership fees to be read in conjunction with Note 1.7, incorporating changes required as per AASB 15.

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**4A**	199,784	142,710
Trade and other receivables	**4B**	75,891	6,160
Other current assets	**4C**	11,359	7,362
Total current assets		287,034	156,232
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	**4D**	-	945
Total non-current assets		-	945
Total assets		287,034	157,177
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**5A**	17,050	23,705
Other payables	**5B**	33,007	46,204
Funding and income in advance	**5C**	197,871	25,079
Employee provisions	**5D**	37,671	22,179
Total current liabilities		285,599	117,167
Non-Current Liabilities			
Funding and income in advance	**5C**	-	48,600
Total non-current liabilities		-	48,600
Total liabilities		285,599	165,767
Net assets		1,435	(8,590)
EQUITY			
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	**6A**	1,435	(8,590)
Total equity		1,435	(8,590)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2022

	General funds	Retained earnings	Total equity
	$	$	$
Balance as at 1 July 2020	-	(1,981)	(1,981)
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies	-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	-	(6,609)	(6,609)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2021	-	(8,590)	(8,590)
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies	-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	-	10,025	10,025
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2022	-	1,435	1,435

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	7B	-	-
Receipts from membership, grants, sponsorships and other		753,724	664,133
Interest		34	42
Cash used			
Employees		(485,781)	(508,078)
Suppliers		(210,903)	(169,534)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	7B	-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities		57,074	(13,437)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		-	-
Purchase of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
Net cash from (used by) investing activities			-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Other		-	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		57,074	(13,437)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		142,710	156,147
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	7A	199,784	142,710

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period, and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the organisation is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The committee members have not made any significant accounting estimates or judgements which are likely to affect the future results of the organisation.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following standards and amendments, which have been adopted for the first time this financial year:

AASB 17 Insurance Contracts & AASB 2020-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts.

This standard will change insurance accounting in Australia. AASB 17 treats insurance products with similar risks in the same manner, regardless of whether they are labelled as 'general', 'life' or 'health' insurance. Some products offered by life insurance entities may now qualify for a simpler way of determining their insurance liabilities. AASB 17 requires an insurer to recognise profits as it delivers insurance services (rather than when it receives premiums) and to provide information about insurance contract profits the company expects to recognise in the future. Insurer will reflect the time value of money in expected payments to settle incurred claims and will measure their insurance contracts based only on the obligations created by these contracts.

AASB 2020-5 amends AASB 17 to: (a) reduce the costs of applying AASB 17 by simplifying some of its requirements; (b) make an entity's financial performance relating to insurance contracts easier to explain; and (c) ease the transition to AASB 17 by deferring its effective date to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 instead of 1 January 2021 and by providing additional optional relief to reduce the complexity in applying AASB 17 for the first time. The amendments to AASB 4 permit eligible insurers to continue to apply AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement until they are required to apply AASB 9 Financial Instruments alongside AASB 17.

This standard does not have a material effect.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework.

The revised conceptual framework: (a) reintroduces the terms stewardship and prudence; (b) introduces a new asset definition that focuses on rights and a new liability definition that is likely to be broader than the definition it replaces but does not change the distinction between a liability and an equity instrument; (c) removes from the asset and liability definitions references to the expected flow of economic benefits - this lowers the hurdle for identifying the existence of an asset or liability and puts more emphasis on reflecting uncertainty in measurement; (d) discusses historical cost and current value measures and provides some guidance on how the IASB would go about selecting a measurement basis for a particular asset or liability; (e) states that the primary measure of financial performance is profit or loss, and that only in exceptional circumstances will the IASB use other comprehensive income and only for income or expenses that arise from a change in the current value of an asset or liability; and (f) discusses uncertainty, derecognition, unit of account, the reporting entity and combined financial statements.

This standard is unlikely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. The amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

This standard is unlikely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2020-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date.

This Standard amends AASB 101 to defer requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current that were added to AASB 101 in AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current. The deferred amendments clarified that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

This standard is unlikely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Adoption of new Accounting Standards requirements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following standards and amendments, which have been adopted, if relevant, for the first time this financial year:

- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which replaces AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, which replaces the income recognition requirements of AASB 1004 Contributions.

1.7 Revenue and other income

The entity enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in form of membership subscriptions, levies, and Government Grants.

The timing of recognition of these amounts as either revenue or income depends on the rights and obligations in those arrangements.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.7.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Where the entity as a contract with a customer, the entity recognises revenue when or as it transfers control or services to the customer. The entity recognises accounts for an arrangement as a contract with a customer if the following criteria are met;

- The arrangement is enforceable; and
- The arrangement contains promises (that are also known as performance obligations) to transfer services to the customer (or to other parties on behalf of the customer) that are sufficiently specific so that it can be determined when the performance obligations is satisfied.

Membership subscriptions

For membership subscription arrangements that meet the criteria to be contracts with customers, revenue is recognised when the promised services transfer to the customer as a member.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the entity recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the entity promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required.

Total membership subscriptions received during the 2022 financial year grew to $143,025 compared to $ 71,661 in 2021. However due to the adoption of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, membership subscriptions received in 2022 has been recognised as the membership service is being provided with $71,661 being recognised as revenue in 2022, and $71,364 being deferred. This is in contrast to the treatment adopted in the 2021 comparatives, whereby the membership subscriptions had been recognised as revenue when it was received

Contract with ASDACS (Australian Screen Directors Authorship Collection Society)

Total service fee was received in four instalments during the year. Service fee received during the 2022 financial year was $236,664 for which services have been provided in the same financial year.

1.8 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the organisation will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the organisation recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

1.10 Capitation fees and levies

Capitation fees and levies are recognised on an accrual basis and recorded as a revenue and/or expense in the year to which it relates.

1.11 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leaves and termination benefits when it is probable that settlement will be required, and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of reporting

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long-term employee benefits which are expected to be settled beyond twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the reporting unit in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

1.14 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with bank, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

1.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.16 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the reporting unit manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the reporting units documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

Held-to-maturity investments

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the reporting unit has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve, with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which

Available-for-sale

Listed shares and listed redeemable notes held by the reporting unit that are traded in an active market are classified as available-for-sale and are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve, with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the reporting unit right to receive the dividends is established. The fair value of available-for-sale monetary assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. The foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in profit or loss are determined based on the amortised cost of the monetary asset. Other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Loan and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for debt instruments other than those financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the reporting units past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of available-for-sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of available-for-sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The reporting unit derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

1.17 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the reporting unit manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the reporting units documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The reporting unit derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the reporting units' obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

1.19 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Purchases of land, buildings, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position. The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

Plant and equipment purchased before 2008: 4 years
Plant and equipment purchased after 2008: 3 years

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Derecognition

An item of land, buildings, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the profit and loss.

1.21 Intangibles

Costs of intangible assets are stated at historical cost to date less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

1.24 Taxation

The organisation is exempt from income tax under section 50.15 item 3.2 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has obligation for Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is classified within operating cash flows.

1.25 Fair value measurement

The organisation measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 11.

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

1.26 Omissions or Misstatements

Material Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

1.27 Going concern

The organisation is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

1.28 Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which the amount cannot be

reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

There were no contingent liabilities or assets as at 30 June 2022.

1.29 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2022, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the organisation.

	2022 $	2021 $
Note 2 Income		
Note 2A: Levies and processing		
Production levy	750	1,250
Visa processing fees	11,500	9,750
Total levies and processing	12,250	11,000
Note 2B: Interest		
Deposits	34	42
Total interest	34	42

	2022	2021
	$	$
Note 2C: Conference and events		
Event sponsorships	181,549	120,853
Total conference and events	181,549	120,853

Note 2D: Revenue from contract with customer

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by timing of transfer of services, contract duration and type of contract.

	2022	2021
Timing of transfer of services		
Service transferred at a point in time		
Membership fees	-	-
ASDACS contract	-	-
Services transferred over time		
Membership fees	71,661	81,866
ASDACS contract	236,664	255,171
	308,325	337,037
Contract duration		
Short-term		
Membership fees	71,661	81,866
ASDACS contract	236,664	255,171
Long-term		
Membership fees	-	-
ASDACS contract	-	-
	308,325	337,037
Type of contract		
Fixed-price		
Membership fees	71,661	81,866
ASDACS contract	236,664	255,171
Time-and-materials based contracts		
Membership fees	-	-
ASDACS contract	-	-
	308,325	337,037
Total revenue from contract with customer	308,325	337,037

Note 2E: Grants or donations

	2022	2021
Government grants		
NSW Govt Support	58,139	-
Donations in cash		
ASDACS cultural fund	30,000	30,000
Create NSW	20,000	21,000
Film Victoria	-	1,500
Metro Screen	48,600	5,000
Direct One Program	-	2,727
Screen Queensland	17,400	-
Screen Australia	5,000	-
Gender Careers – Screen Aust Funding	18,000	-
Total grants or donations	197,139	60,227

	2022 $	2021 $
Note 2F: ATO Rebates		
Cash Flow Boost	-	27,303
JobKeeper	-	87,000
Total revenue from recovery of wages activity	-	114,303

Note 3 Expenses

Note 3A: Employee expenses

Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	-	-
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	435,418	460,519
Superannuation	43,498	42,560
Leave and other entitlements	21,581	3,842
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	500,497	506,921
Total employee expenses	500,497	506,921

Note 3B: Administration expenses

Conference and meeting expenses	-	108
Insurance	9,663	8,665
Travel expenses	-	1,487
Contractors and consultants	6,600	5,000
Office expenses	16,563	3,393
Information communications technology	14,922	22,329
Other	606	51
Total administration expenses	48,354	41,033

Note 3C: Grants or donations

Grants:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	-	2,727
Donations:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	2,727

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 3D: Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation		
Land & buildings	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	945	945
Total depreciation	945	945
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
Total amortisation	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	945	945

Note 3E: Finance costs

Bank fees	3,551	967
Merchant fees	1,443	1,410
Total finance costs	4,994	2,377

Note 3F: Legal costs

Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	320	11,672
Total legal costs	320	11,672

Note 3G: Events, governance and IR provisions

Event costs	111,862	64,671
Accounting fees	15,000	15,525
Total events, governance and IR provisions	126,862	80,196

Note 4 Assets

Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	136,814	79,774
Short term deposits	62,970	62,936
Total cash and cash equivalents	199,784	142,710

Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and Other receivables:

PayPal Account	1,723	-
Other trade receivables	74,168	6,160
Total trade and other receivables	75,891	6,160

Note 4C: Other current Assets

Prepayments	11,359	7,362
Total other current assets	11,359	7,362

	2022	2021
	$	$
Note 4D: Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment:		
at cost	5,560	5,560
accumulated depreciation	(5,560)	(4,615)
Total plant and equipment	-	945

Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Plant and Equipment

As at 1 July		
Gross book value	5,560	5,560
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(4,615)	(3,670)
Net book value 1 July	945	1,890
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
From acquisition of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	(945)	(945)
Other movement [*give details below*]	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other	-	-
Net book value 30 June	945	945
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	5,560	5,560
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(5,560)	(4,615)
Net book value 30 June	-	945

Note 5 Liabilities

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 5A: Trade payables

	2022	2021
Trade creditors and accruals	17,050	23,705
Operating lease rentals	-	-
Total trade payables	17,050	23,705

Note 5B: Other payables

	2022	2021
Superannuation [(1)]	12,308	11,531
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
GST and tax payable	20,699	34,673
Total other payables	33,007	46,204
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	33,007	46,204
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	33,007	46,204

[(1)] The superannuation payable as at 30 June 2022 was paid on 18 July 2022 and 21 July 2022.

Note 5C: Funding and income in advance

	2022	2021
Current		
Screen and event funding	5,000	7,079
Screen Australia Gender Career	-	18,000
Screen Australian Admin (Credit Maker)	13,750	-
Screen Australia (Credit Maker)	42,675	-
Create NSW (Advance)	10,000	-
ADG Awards Revenue (in Advance)	482	-
Screen QLD L2G Admin (Funding in Advance)	17,400	-
Screen QLD L2G Attachment (Funding in Advance)	37,200	-
Deferred Membership Revenue	71,364	-
Total current	197,871	25,079
Non-Current		
Metro Screen Fellowship	-	48,600
Total non-current	-	48,600
Total funding and income in advance	197,871	73,679

Note 5D: Employee Provisions

	2022 $	2021 $
Office Holders:		
Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	-	-
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	33,950	22,179
Long service leave	3,721	-
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	37,671	22,179
Total employee provisions	37,671	22,179
Current	37,671	22,179
Non Current	-	-
Total employee provisions	37,671	22,179

Note 5E: Commitments for expenditure

There is no known committed expenditure amount not disclosed in Balance Sheet.

Note 6A: Funds

	2022 $	2021 $
General funds		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Total Reserves	-	-

Note 6B: Other Specific disclosures - Funds

	2022 $	2021 $
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund	-	-
Other fund(s) required by rules		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Total other specific disclosures - funds	-	-

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 7 Cash Flow

Note 7A: Cash Flow Reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement:

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	199,784	142,710
Balance sheet	199,784	142,710
Difference	-	-

	2022 $	2021 $
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Profit/(deficit) for the year	10,025	(6,609)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	945	945
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(69,731)	52,869
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(3,997)	-
Increase/(decrease) in supplier and other payables	(19,853)	17,621
Increase/(decrease) in funding in advance	124,192	(82,105)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	15,492	3,842
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	57,074	(13,437)

Note 7B: Cash flow information

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash inflows		
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	-	-
Total cash inflows	-	-
Cash outflows		
Payments to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	-	-
Total cash outflows	-	-

Note 8 Related Party Disclosures

The Company has related party transactions with key management and compensation to paid directors. Both these are reported in Note 8A and Note 8B of this report. There were no further related party transactions in the period to 30 June 2022.

Payments may also have been made in the normal course of operations to some Directors and to entities in which some directors have a substantial financial interest for the professional services of those directors within the guild's professional development programs. These payments would have been on the same terms and conditions as would apply to any similar payments to any other members of the Company. There were no other related party transactions.

	2022	2021
	$	$
Note 8A: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period		
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	100,000	99,361
Annual leave accrued	8,136	2,848
Total short-term employee benefits	**108,136**	**102,209**
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	10,000	9,439
Total post-employment benefits	**10,000**	**9,439**
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	**-**	**-**
Total other long-term benefits	**-**	**-**
Termination benefits	-	2,511
Total	**118,136**	**114,159**

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of compensation for other key management personnel (kmp) is based on a number of factors, including level of responsibilities, experience, performance, and overall performance of the company. The contracts for service with kmp are on an ongoing basis and the terms are not expected to change in the immediate future. Upon terminating their employment with the company, kmp are paid their employment entitlements accrued to the date of termination.

Note 8B: Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

Compensation paid to directors

Compensation paid or payable during the year was:		
Short term benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefits	**-**	**-**
Other long-term benefits	**-**	**-**
Termination benefits	**-**	**-**
Total compensation paid or payable during the year	**-**	**-**

Note 8C: Information on directors

Directors in office at the date of this report are:

Stephen Wallace	Appointed 2015
Jonathan Brough	Appointed 2015
Daina Reid	Appointed November 2017
Anna Broinowski	Appointed November 2017
Rowan Woods	Appointed December 2018
Nadia Tass	Appointed May 2019
Pearl Tan	Appointed October 2019
Partho Sen-Gupta	Appointed November 2021

Directors' attendances during the year at Board meetings they were entitled to attend were:

Director	Attended	Entitled
Samantha Lang	3	3
Nadia Tass	4	5
StephenWallace	5	5
Rowan Woods	5	5
Jonathan Brough	2	5
Daina Reid	0	5
Anna Broinowski	4	5
Partho San-Gupta	3	3
Pearl Tan	5	5

Note 9 Remuneration of Auditors	2022 $	2021 $
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	7,300	4,200
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	7,300	4,200

No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

Note 10 Grants and sponsorship information

	Brought f/wd from 2021	**Received or due in 2022**	**Expended in 2022**	**Carried f/wd to 2023**
Screen Australia (Gender Careers)	18,000	-	18,000	-
Screen Australia (Credit Maker)	-	42,675	-	42,675
Screen Australia Admin (Credit Maker)		18,750	5,000	13,750
MetroScreen Fellowship	48,600	-	48,600	-
Event Sponsorship	7,079			
Create NSW	-	40,000	30,000	10,000
Screen QLD L2G Admin	-	34,800	17,400	17,400
Screen QLD L2G Attachment	-	37,200	-	37,200
	73,679	**173,425**	**119,000**	**121,025**

Note 11 Fair Value Measurement

The Company's activities comprise a single industry and geographic segment. They are as a guild of directors and independent producers working in film and television in Australia. These activities are conducted within Australia.

Note 11A: Financial Assets and Liabilities

Management of the reporting unit assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Fair values of the reporting unit's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own performance risk as at 30 June 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.

- Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 30 June 2022 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for the organisation's financial assets and liabilities:

	Carrying amount 2022 $	Fair value 2022 $	Carrying amount 2021 $	Fair value 2021 $
Financial Assets				
Cash at Bank	199,784	199,784	142,710	142,710
Receivables	74,167	74,167	6,160	6,160
Total	**273,951**	**273,951**	**148,870**	**148,870**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Creditors	17,050	17,050	23,705	23,705
ATO Liabilities	20,698	20,698	34,672	34,672
Superannuation Payable	12,308	12,308	11,531	11,531
Total	**50,056**	**50,056**	**69,908**	**69,908**

Note 11B: Financial and Non-Financial Assets and Liabilities Fair Value Hierarchy

The following tables provide an analysis of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2022

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value		**$**	**$**	**$**
Cash at Bank	30 June 22	199,784	-	-
Trade Debtors	30 June 22	74,167	-	-
Pre-Payments	30 June 22	11,359	-	-
Physical Assets	30 June 22	-	-	-
Total		**285,310**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Trade Creditors	30 June 22	17,050	-	-
Income in Advance	30 June 22	192,389	-	-
ATO liabilities	30 June 22	20,698	-	-
Payroll Liabilities	30 June 22	49,979	-	-
Total		**280,116**	**-**	**-**

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2021

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value		**$**	**$**	**$**
Cash at Bank	30 June 21	142,710	-	-
Trade Debtors	30 June 21	6,160	-	-
Pre-Payments	30 June 21	7,362	-	-
Physical Assets	30 June 21	945	-	-
Total		**157,177**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Trade Creditors	30 June 21	23,705	-	-
Income in Advance	30 June 21	73,679	-	-
ATO liabilities	30 June 21	34,672	-	-
Payroll Liabilities	30 June 21	33,711	-	-
Total		**165,766**	**-**	**-**

Note 12 Financial Risk Management

Objectives, policies and processes

The organisation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The organisation's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the entity. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the organisation's activities. Risk management is carried out by senior executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the entity and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance reports to the Board on a monthly basis.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the organisation's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the organisation will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The organisation's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The organisation maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30-day periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of cash committed in term deposits.

The organisation manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring their long-term financial liabilities as well as cash-outflows due in day-to-day business.

Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day period are identified monthly.

At the reporting date, these reports indicate that the organisation expect to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

The organisation 's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Not later than 1 month		**1 to 3 months**	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$	$	$	$
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	8,782	31,036	18	34,672
Total	**8,782**	**31,036**	**18**	**34,672**

	3 months to 1 year		**1 to 5 years**	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$	$	$	$
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	4,200	-	-
Total	**-**	**4,200**	**-**	**-**

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the organisation.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to members and other organisations, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The organisation has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Trade receivables consist of a small number of members, and funding from independent organisations, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

The organisation has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

On a geographical basis, the organisation is not exposed to any significant credit risk in Australia.

The following table details the organisation's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the organisation and the counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there is objective evidence indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the organisation.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

			Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				
	Gross amount $	**Past due and impaired $**	**< 30 $**	**31-60 $**	**61-90 $**	**> 90 $**	**Within initial trade terms $**
2022							
Trade receivables	74,167	-	73,067	1,100	-	-	74,167
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**74,167**	**-**	**73,067**	**1,100**	**-**	**-**	**74,167**

	Gross amount $	Past due and impaired $	Past due but not impaired (days overdue) < 30 $	31-60 $	61-90 $	> 90 $	Within initial trade terms $
2021							
Trade receivables	6,160	-	-	-	-	-	6,160
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,160**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,160**

The organisation does not hold any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Foreign exchange risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies.

The organisation does not undertake transactions denominated in foreign currency and is not exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held being available-for-sale or fair value through profit and loss.

The organisation is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk may reduce the value of investments as a result of unexpected changes in interest rate.

The organisation is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Note 13 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

In accordance with the requirements of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, the attention of members is drawn to the provisions of subsections (1) to (3) of section 272, which reads as follows:

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

(1) A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.

(2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.

(3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Rowan Woods, being the President and director of Australian Directors' Guild Ltd, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2022.

The reporting unit did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organization, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- pay any other expense to another reporting unit
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer:

[redacted]

Dated: 20th October 2022

Rosenfeld Kant & Co
Chartered Accountants
ABN: 74 057 092 046

Level 24, Tower 2
101 Grafton Street
Bondi Junction NSW 2022

PO BOX 86
Bondi Junction NSW 1355

Independent Audit Report to the Members of Australian Directors Guild Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Australian Directors Guild Ltd (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2022, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Directors Guild Ltd as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

a) the Australian Accounting Standards; and

b) any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act).

I declare that management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Reporting Unit is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

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

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management of the Reporting Unit is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the RO Act, and for such internal control as the Committee of Management determine 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 Committee of Management is responsible for assessing the Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Committee of Management either intend to liquidate the Reporting Unit or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objective is 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 Reporting Unit's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's 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 Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit 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 Reporting Unit to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with the Committee of Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I declare that I am an auditor registered under the RO Act.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, I am required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in section 252 and 257(2) of the RO Act.

My opinion on the financial report is not modified in respect of the following matter(s) because, in my opinion, it has been appropriately addressed by the entity and is not considered material in the context of the audit of the financial report as a whole:

There were no deficiencies, failures or shortcomings noted by this entity.

[redacted]

Harry Boghossian

Rosenfeld Kant & Co

Bondi Junction NSW
20 October 2022