



7 May 2024

Rowan Woods
President
Australian Directors Guild Limited
Sent via email: admin@adg.org.au
CC: harry@roskant.com.au

Dear Rowan Woods

Australian Directors Guild Limited
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2023 – (FR2023/181)

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2023 for the Australian Directors Guild Limited (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 23 April 2024.

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.

Non-compliance with previous requests

While we filed last year's financial report, we raised certain issues for the reporting unit to address in the preparation of future financial reports. I note that the same errors have appeared in the current report, namely:

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 contained nil activity information for all prescribed reporting guideline categories except the following:

- Item 14(e)(i) – pay a grant that was \$1,000 or less
- Item 14(e)(ii) – pay a grant that exceeded \$1,000
- Item 14(e)(iii) – pay a donation that was \$1,000 or less
- Item 14(e)(iv) – pay a donation that exceeded \$1,000
- Item 14(g) (iv)- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of offices)
- Item 14(g) (v)- pay other employee expenses to employees (other than holders of offices)
- Item 14(j)(i) – pay legal costs relating to litigation
- Item 15(b) – have a payable with another reporting unit
- Item 16 (c)(iv)- have a provision in respect of other employee provisions for holders of offices
- Item 16(d) (iii)- have a provision in respect of separation and redundancy for employees (other than holders of offices)
- Item 16 (d) (iv) – have a provision in respect of other employee provisions for employees (other than holders of offices)

The Commission will confirm these concerns have been addressed prior to filing next year's report.

Timescale requirements

As you are aware, an organisation is required under the RO Act to undertake certain steps in accordance with specified timelines. Information about these timelines can be found on the Fair Work Commission website, in particular, the fact sheet 'Financial reporting process' which explains the timeline requirements, and the fact sheet 'summary of financial reporting timelines' which sets out the timelines in diagrammatical format. The Fair Work Commission website also contains a 'Compliance Calculator' to help organisations comply with the RO Act timelines.

I note that the following timescale requirements were not met:

Preparation of general purpose financial report (GPFR)

Sections 253 and 254 of the RO Act require that a GPFR and an operating report be prepared as soon as practicable after the end of the financial year. Section 266 requires that the financial report be presented to a general meeting of members or a committee of management meeting within six months after the end of the financial year. In the absence of an extension of time for holding a general meeting (see section 265(5)) the latest possible date for lodgement with the Fair Work Commission is six months and 14 days after the end of the financial year.

The committee of management statement indicates that a resolution relating to the GPFR and operating report was not made until 12 March 2024, 9 months and 12 days after the reporting unit's end of financial year, and 3 months and 3 days after the latest possible date for lodgement with the Fair Work Commission.

Please note that sections 253 and 254 are civil penalty provisions.

Reports must be presented to general meeting within 6 months after end of financial year

Under section 266(1) of the RO Act, the report must be presented to a general meeting of members within 6 months after the end of the financial year. The designated officer's certificate states that the financial report was presented to a general meeting of members on 17 April 2024.

If this date is correct, the reporting unit should have applied for an extension of time for the holding of the general meeting in accordance with section 265(5) of the RO Act.

Please note that in future financial years if an extension of time to hold the general meeting later than 6 months is required, a written request, signed by a relevant officer, including any reason for the delay, must be made prior to the expiry of the 6 month period.

Please note that subsection 266(1) is a civil penalty provision.

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

Suite 28 / 330 Wattle Street
Ultimo NSW 2007
P: (02) 9555 7045
www.adg.org.au

19 April 2024

Fair Work Commission
11 Exhibition Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

By email: regorgs@fwc.gov.au

Australian Directors' Guild Ltd

Section 268 *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*

Certificate for the year ended 30 June 2023

I **Rowan Woods** being the **President** 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 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 **27 March 2024**; and
- that the full report was presented to a general meeting of members of the reporting unit on **17 April 2024** in accordance with section 266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer: 

Name of prescribed designated officer: **Rowan Woods**

Title of prescribed designated officer: **President**

Dated: **19 April 2024**

Australian Directors Guild Ltd

ABN 14 002 294 920

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

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AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2023

The Board of Directors presents its report on the organisation for the year ended 30 June 2023.

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

Loss for the year ended 30 June 2023 amounted to \$(90,358) after providing \$nil for tax (2022: Profit \$10,025).

Review of operations

Income for the financial year was \$664,494. This included \$162,398 from fees and levies, \$273,184 from grants, sponsorship and participation fees for member services, \$565 from interest, \$228,347 received from ASDACS.

Direct expenditure on member services and grants was \$178,169, facilitated by personnel costs of \$486,592 and operating costs of \$90,091.

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 352. The number of associate members recorded in the Register of Members of the organisation at the end of the reporting period was 209.

Number of employees

The number of persons employed by the Association at the end of the reporting period was 6 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:

Members	Position	Number of meetings	
		Held during the tenure as director	Attended
Rowan Woods	President	3	3
Stephen Wallace	Treasurer	3	3
Daina Reid	Secretary	3	-
Jonathan Brough	Vice President Television	3	3
Anna Broinowski	Vice President Documentary	3	-
Nadia Tass	Vice President Feature Film	3	3
Pearl Tan	Vice President New Media	3	1

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.

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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.

Members' guarantee

The entity is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10.00 each towards meeting any outstanding and obligations of the company. At 30 June 2023 the number of members were 352 (2022: 434).

Auditors' independence declaration

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

Signature of designated officer:

A black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of the designated officer.

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

Dated: 12th March 2024

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

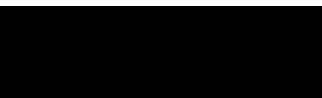
for the year ended 30 June 2023

On 12th March 2024 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 2023:

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: 12th March 2024

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
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EXPENDITURE REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2023

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended *30 June 2023*.

Categories of expenditures	2023 \$	2022 \$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses	486,592	500,497
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	90,091	76,913
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	-	320



Signature of designated officer:

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

Date: 12 March 2024

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
ABN 14 002 294 920

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	\$	\$
Revenue from contract with customers	2D	378,332	308,325
Other Revenue			
Levies and processing	2A	12,413	12,250
Interest	2B	565	34
Conference and events	2C	183,284	181,549
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit		-	-
Revenue from recovery of wages activity		-	-
Total revenue		<u>574,594</u>	<u>502,158</u>
Other Income			
Grants and donations	2E	89,900	197,139
Total other income		<u>89,900</u>	<u>197,139</u>
Total income		<u>664,494</u>	<u>699,297</u>
Expenses			
Employee expenses	3A	486,592	500,497
Administration expenses	3B	76,204	63,354
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	-	945
Finance costs	3D	6,237	4,994
Legal costs	3E	-	320
Audit fees		7,650	7,300
Events, governance and IR provision	3F	178,169	111,862
Other expenses	3G	-	-
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit		-	-
Affiliation fees		-	-
Grants or donations		-	-
Total expenses		<u>754,852</u>	<u>689,272</u>
Surplus (deficit) for the year		<u>(90,358)</u>	<u>10,025</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of land & buildings		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>(0,358)</u>	<u>10,025</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes. Membership fees to be read in conjunction with Note 1.5, incorporating changes required as per AASB 15.

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	139,534	199,784
Trade and other receivables	4B	12,685	75,891
Other current assets	4C	8,184	11,359
Total current assets		<u>160,403</u>	<u>287,034</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	4D	-	-
Total non-current assets		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets		<u><u>160,403</u></u>	<u><u>287,034</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5A	40,105	17,050
Other payables	5B	16,725	33,007
Funding and income in advance	5C	164,373	197,871
Employee provisions	5D	28,123	37,671
Total current liabilities		<u>249,326</u>	<u>285,599</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Funding and income in advance	5C	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities		<u><u>249,326</u></u>	<u><u>285,599</u></u>
Net assets		<u><u>(88,923)</u></u>	<u><u>1,435</u></u>
EQUITY			
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	6A	(88,923)	1,435
Total equity		<u><u>(88,923)</u></u>	<u><u>1,435</u></u>

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

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2023

	General funds	Retained earnings	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2021	-	(8,590)	(8,590)
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
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies	-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	-	(90,358)	(90,358)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	-	(88,923)	(88,923)

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

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	7B	-	-
Receipts from membership, grants, sponsorships and other		722,993	753,724
Interest		565	34
Cash used			
Employees		(509,076)	(485,781)
Suppliers		(274,732)	(210,903)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	7B	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		<u>(60,250)</u>	<u>57,074</u>
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		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Other		-	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		<u>60,250</u>	<u>57,074</u>
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>199,784</u>	<u>142,710</u>
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	7A	<u>39,534</u>	<u>199,784</u>

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

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
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Note 9 Remuneration of auditors

Note 10 Grants and sponsorship information

Note 11 Fair value measurements

Note 12 Financial risk management

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

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.

1.5 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.

AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD
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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.5.1 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 2023 financial year grew to \$214,033 compared to \$ 143,025 in 2022. However due to the adoption of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, membership subscriptions received in 2023 has been recognised as the membership service is being provided with \$149,985 being recognised as revenue in 2023, and \$64,048 being deferred. This is in line with the treatment adopted in the 2022 comparatives.

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 financial year 2023 was \$228,347 for which services have been provided in the same financial year.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 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.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 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.

1.11 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:

- 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.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

1.12 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.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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
- 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.

1.13 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.

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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.

1.14 Intangibles

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

1.15 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.

1.16 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.

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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

1.17 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.

1.18 Going concern

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

1.19 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 2023.

1.20 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2023, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the organisation.

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 2 Income		
Note 2A: Levies and processing		
Production levy	913	750
Visa processing fees	11,500	11,500
Total levies and processing	<u>12,413</u>	<u>12,250</u>
Note 2B: Interest		
Deposits	<u>565</u>	<u>34</u>
Total interest	<u>565</u>	<u>34</u>

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 2C: Conference and events		
Event sponsorships	183,284	181,549
Total conference and events	<u>183,284</u>	<u>181,549</u>

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.

Timing of transfer of services

Service transferred at a point in time

Membership fees	-	-
ASDACS contract	-	-

Services transferred over time

Membership fees	149,985	71,661
ASDACS contract	228,347	236,664
	<u>378,332</u>	<u>308,325</u>

Contract duration

Short-term

Membership fees	149,985	71,661
ASDACS contract	228,347	236,664

Long-term

Membership fees	-	-
ASDACS contract	-	-
	<u>378,332</u>	<u>308,325</u>

Type of contract

Fixed-price

Membership fees	149,985	71,661
ASDACS contract	228,347	236,664

Time-and-materials based contracts

Membership fees	-	-
ASDACS contract	-	-
	<u>378,332</u>	<u>308,325</u>
Total revenue from contract with customer	<u>378,332</u>	<u>308,325</u>

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 2E: Grants or donations		
Government grants		
NSW Govt Support	-	58,139
Donations in cash		
ASDACS cultural fund	50,000	30,000
Create NSW	10,000	20,000
Film Victoria	-	-
Metro Screen	-	48,600
Screen Queensland	17,400	17,400
Screen Australia	-	5,000
Gender Careers – Screen Aust Funding	-	18,000
Screen Australia – Credit Maker	12,500	-
Total grants or donations	<u>89,900</u>	<u>197,139</u>
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	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	450,327	435,418
Superannuation	45,812	43,498
Leave and other entitlements	(9,547)	21,581
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	<u>486,592</u>	<u>500,497</u>
Total employee expenses	<u>486,592</u>	<u>500,497</u>
Note 3B: Administration expenses		
Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses	-	-
Accounting fees	18,300	15,000
Insurance	12,699	9,663
Travel expenses	1,926	-
Contractors and consultants	-	6,600
Office expenses	3,050	16,563
Information communications technology	15,492	14,922
Recruitment fees	24,460	-
Other	277	606
Total administration expenses	<u>76,2</u>	<u>63,354</u>

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 3C: Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
Land & buildings	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	945
Total depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>945</u>
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
Total amortisation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>-</u>	<u>945</u>
Note 3D: Finance costs		
Bank fees	6,000	3,551
Merchant fees	-	1,443
ATO Interest	237	-
Total finance costs	<u>6,237</u>	<u>4,994</u>
Note 3E: Legal costs		
Other legal costs	-	320
Total legal costs	<u>-</u>	<u>320</u>
Note 3F: Events, governance and IR provisions		
Event costs	178,169	111,862
Total events, governance and IR provisions	<u>178,169</u>	<u>111,862</u>
Note 3G: Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i>	-	-
Total other expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 4 Assets		
Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank	75,999	136,814
Short term deposits	63,535	62,970
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>139,534</u>	<u>199,784</u>
Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Receivables from other reporting unit(s)	-	-
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Receivable from other reporting unit(s) (net)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other receivables:		
PayPal Account	9,440	1,723
Other trade receivables	3,245	74,168
Total trade and other receivables	<u>12,685</u>	<u>75,891</u>

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$

Note 4C: Other current Assets

Prepayments	8,184	11,359
Total other current assets	<u>8,184</u>	<u>11,359</u>

Note 4D: Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment:		
at cost	-	5,560
accumulated depreciation	-	(5,560)
Total plant and equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Plant and Equipment

As at 1 July 2023

Gross book value	-	5,560
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(4,615)
Net book value 1 July 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>945</u>

Additions:

By purchase	-	-
From acquisition of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(945)
Other movement [<i>give details below</i>]	-	-
Disposals:	-	-
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other	-	-

Net book value 30 June 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>945</u>
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Net book value as of 30 June 2023 represented by:

Gross book value	-	5,560
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(5,560)
Net book value 30 June 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 5 Liabilities

Note 5A: Trade payables

Trade creditors and accruals	40,105	17,050
Operating lease rentals	-	-
Total trade payables	<u>40,105</u>	<u>17,050</u>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 5B: Other payables		
Superannuation ⁽¹⁾	1,933	12,308
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Legal costs	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
GST and tax payable	14,792	20,699
Total other payables	<u>16,725</u>	<u>33,007</u>
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	16,725	33,007
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	<u>16,725</u>	<u>33,007</u>

⁽¹⁾ The superannuation payable as at 30 June 2023 was paid on 11 July 2023.

Note 5C: Funding and income in advance

Current

Screen and event funding	-	5,000
Screen Australia Gender Career	-	-
Screen Australian Admin (Credit Maker)	1,250	13,750
Screen Australia (Credit Maker)	42,675	42,675
Create NSW (Advance)	-	10,000
Screen Australia (National Conference Eastern)	19,200	-
ADG Awards Revenue (in Advance)	-	482
Screen QLD L2G Admin (Funding in Advance)	-	17,400
Screen QLD L2G Attachment (Funding in Advance)	37,200	37,200
Deferred Membership Revenue	64,048	71,364
Total current	<u>164,373</u>	<u>197,871</u>
Total funding and income in advance	<u>164,373</u>	<u>197,871</u>

Note 5D: Employee Provisions

Office Holders:

Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Employees other than office holders:

Annual leave	20,971	33,950
Long service leave	7,152	3,721
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	<u>28,123</u>	<u>37,671</u>
Total employee provisions	<u>28,1</u>	<u>37,671</u>

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 5D: Employee Provisions (continued)		
Current	28,123	37,671
Non Current	-	-
Total employee provisions	<u>28,123</u>	<u>37,671</u>

Note 5E: Commitments for expenditure

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

Note 6A: Funds

General funds		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Reserves	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 6B: Other Specific disclosures - Funds

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	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other specific disclosures - funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 7 Cash Flow

Note 7A: Cash Flow Reconciliation

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

Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	139,534	199,784
Balance sheet	<u>139,534</u>	<u>199,784</u>
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:

Profit/(Loss) for the year	(90,358)	10,025
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	-	945
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	59,064	(69,731)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	-	(3,997)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier and other payables	(2774)	(19,853)
Increase/(decrease) in funding in advance	(26,182)	124,192
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	-	15,492
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u>(60,250)</u>	<u>57,074</u>

Note 7B: Cash flow information

Cash inflows		
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	-	-
Total cash inflows	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash outflows		
Payments to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	-	-
Total cash outflows	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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 2023.

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.

Note 8A: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period

Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	61,280	100,000
Annual leave accrued	-	8,136
Total short-term employee benefits	<u>61,280</u>	<u>108,136</u>
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	6,260	10,000
Total post-employment benefits	<u>6,260</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	-	-
Total other long-term benefits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	<u>67,540</u>	<u>118,136</u>

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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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
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	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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
Nadia Tass	3	3
Stephen Wallace	3	3
Rowan Woods	3	3
Jonathan Brough	3	3
Daina Reid	-	3
Anna Broinowski	-	3
Partho San-Gupta	2	3
Pearl Tan	1	3

	2023	2022
	\$	\$

Note 9 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided

Financial statement audit services	7,650	7,300
Total remuneration of auditors	<u>7,650</u>	<u>7,300</u>

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

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Note 10 Grants and sponsorship information

	Brought f/wd from 2022	Received or due in 2023	Expended in 2023	Carried f/wd to 2024
Screen Australia (Credit Maker)	42,675	-	-	42,675
Screen Australia Admin (Credit Maker)	13,750	-	12,500	1,250
Funding in Advance - Screen Australia (National Conference Eastern)	-	19,200	-	19,200
Event Sponsorship	-	-	-	-
Create NSW	10,000	-	10,000	-
Screen QLD L2G Admin	17,400	-	17,400	-
Screen QLD L2G Attachment	37,200	-	-	37,200
	121,025	19,200	39,900	100,325

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 2023 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 2023 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 2023	Fair value 2023	Carrying amount 2022	Fair value 2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets				
Cash at Bank	139,534	139,534	199,784	199,784
Receivables	3,245	3,245	74,167	74,167
Total	142,779	142,779	273,951	273,951
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Creditors	40,105	40,105	17,050	17,050
ATO Liabilities	14,792	14,792	20,698	20,698
Superannuation Payable	1,933	1,933	12,308	12,308
Total	56,830	56,830	50,056	50,056

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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 2023

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value		\$	\$	\$
Cash at Bank	30 June 23	139,534	-	-
Trade Debtors	30 June 23	3,245	-	-
Pre-Payments	30 June 23	8,184	-	-
Physical Assets	30 June 23	-	-	-
Total		150,963	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Trade Creditors	30 June 23	40,105	-	-
Income in Advance	30 June 23	164,373	-	-
ATO liabilities	30 June 23	14,792	-	-
Payroll Liabilities	30 June 23	30,056	-	-
Total			-	-

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	-	-

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.

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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	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	13,137	8,782	-	18
Total	13,137	8,782	-	18
	3 months to 1 year		1 to 5 years	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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.

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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.

	Gross amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				Within initial trade terms \$
			< 30 \$	31-60 \$	61-90 \$	> 90 \$	
2023							
Trade receivables	3,245	-	-	-	-	3,245	3,245
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,245	-	-	-	-	3,245	3,245
	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

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.

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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).


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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 2023.

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:

Dated: 12th March 2024

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 2023 the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2023, 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 2023, 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:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) 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.

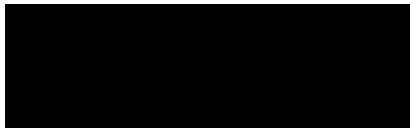
I declare that I am an auditor registered under the RO Act.

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.



Harry Boghossian, Director
Rosenfeld Kant & Co
Registered Chartered Accountant No. 409552
ASIC Company Auditor No. 517705

Bondi Junction, NSW, 2022
12th March 2024

Registration Number AA2021/36