Fair Work Commission

9 December 2025

Franz Knoll
Treasurer
Australian Meat Industry Council

Sent via email: admin@amic.org.au

CC: vmodi@nexiasydney.com.au

Dear Franz Knoll

Australian Meat Industry Council
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2025 – FR2025/77

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025 for the Australian Meat Industry Council (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 9 December 2025.

The financial report has now been filed.

The financial report was filed based on a primary review. This involved confirming that the financial reporting timelines required under sections 253, 265, 266 and 268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (**RO Act**) have been satisfied, all documents required under section 268 of the RO Act were lodged and that various disclosure requirements under the Australian Accounting Standards, RO Act and reporting guidelines have been complied with. A primary review does not examine all disclosure requirements.

Please note that next year's financial report may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

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

1. Rotation of registered auditor

You must rotate your registered auditor

Correspondence was provided to the reporting unit on 17 June 2025, which alerted you that your registered auditor is approaching their statutory limit on how many consecutive financial years they are permitted to audit your financial report. The financial report lodged identifies that Vishal Modi was the reporting unit's registered auditor for this financial year. Our records indicate that you have now used your current registered auditor for five consecutive financial years, which is the statutory limit under section 256A.

Please ensure that Vishal Modi is not assigned to audit the financial report of the reporting unit for at least the following two financial years. Further information on the rotation of registered auditor requirement can be found via this link.

Reporting Requirements

The Commission's 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 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 Meat Industry Council

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

Certificate for the year ended 30 June 2025

I, Franz Knoll being the *Treasurer* of the Australian Meat Industry Council certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Meat Industry Council for the period ended referred to in section 268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 10 November 2025; and
- that the full report was presented to *a general meeting of members* of the reporting unit on 2 December 2025 in accordance with section 266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:

[redacted]

Franz Knoll

Treasurer

4 December 2025

Australian Meat Industry Council
Suite 305/7 Jeffcott Street
West Melbourne VIC 3003

E: admin@amic.org.au
W: amic.org.au

ABN: 65 990 653 488

2024 - 2025
Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Contents

About AMIC

We are the peak industry body representing the post-farm gate meat supply chain.

From independent retail butchers and wholesalers to smallgoods manufacturers, livestock processors and exporters, AMIC exists to advocate on behalf of its members, provide technical and regulatory advice, and deliver industry services which support the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of Australia's meat industry.

AMIC is a trusted partner to government, a source of insight and support for industry, and a strong national voice for our members.

OUR VISION

Advancing a profitable, trusted and sustainable meat industry.

OUR MISSION

We deliver value through expert advice, advocacy and enabling industry solutions to meet changing member needs.

Our strategic pillars

SUPPORTING MEMBER PROFITABILITY

- We provide members with tools and solutions to grow their business, and ensure they are competitive in domestic and international markets.
- We advocate to reduce regulatory burden, while fostering innovation and efficiencies to support sustainable and profitable business models.

INFLUENTIAL INDUSTRY LEADERSHIP

- We are the trusted voice of the Australian meat industry.
- We celebrate industry excellence and showcase the leadership and innovation that defines our members.
- We represent member interests publicly and build credibility for our sector.
- We ensure the value of our industry is recognised by media, government, policy makers and the broader community.

FUTUREPROOFING OUR INDUSTRY

- We shape the regulatory landscape to ensure our industry remains viable and competitive into the future.
- We provide practical solutions to help members adapt to change.
- By working with government, members and partners, we address emerging risks, build workforce capability, and position the industry for longterm resilience and growth.

Our values

MEMBER-CENTRIC

We put our members first and respond to industry needs.

PARTNERSHIP

We build strong relationships to achieve our goals and be the partner of choice.

EXCELLENCE

We provide the highest standard of service to our members.

INTEGRITY

We act with respect, honesty and transparency.

Chair's Letter

A Message From Our Chair

Welcome to the AMIC Annual Report for FY25. This year has underscored the resilience and innovation of Australia's post-farmgate meat sector encompassing processors, exporters, retail butchers and smallgoods makers. I am privileged to present our Annual Report on behalf of the AMIC board at a time when our industry is navigating an evolving operating environment.

A Year of Change and Refocus

In FY25 industry responded to a landscape of continued transformation. Members faced shifting consumer expectations around health, sustainability and provenance; changing regulatory frameworks in food safety, animal welfare, traceability and trade; and challenging macro-forces such as labour-scarcity, rising energy costs and evolving global markets. Against this backdrop, AMIC has worked unwaveringly to represent the interests of our members.

We have done more than respond to the immediate challenges — we have anchored our planning in a forward-looking agenda. In parallel with our annual activities, AMIC has embedded the strategic direction set out in the ***2030 Strategic Plan***, ensuring our work aligns to three key priorities: helping members to be more competitive and profitable; ensuring AMIC remains a trusted and influential voice; and working to futureproof the long-term viability of our industry.

This organisation is on the right path to continue representing AMIC members on the issues that are critical to them. We have refocused our resources and people to ensure AMIC can deliver the right services to help our members and their business needs.

As this organisation approaches 100 years of continued representation as a Registered Organisation, I am confident we are set up to continue playing a critical role on behalf of the meat industry.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank the AMIC Board, our members, industry partners, and the AMIC team for their commitment, expertise and constructive engagement over the past year.

Together we have shaped the future of Australia's post-farmgate meat industry — one that is profitable, valued by the community, and ready to compete on the global stage.

I look forward to working with you as we build on the strong foundation of FY25. Thank you for your support and partnership.

[redacted]

Tom Maguire
Chair

CEO Report

Building On Legacy & Leading With Impact

AMIC delivered positive impact via a range of key services and initiatives for our retail, wholesale, processing, export, and smallgoods members. In a period marked by economic and trade uncertainty, regulatory reform, and shifting market dynamics, our industry has once again demonstrated its ability to adapt.

Our purpose at AMIC remains clear: to protect, promote and grow a sustainable, competitive, and world-class Australian meat industry. This year, we built on that purpose through tangible outcomes that have strengthened our membership, preserved market access, enhanced workforce capability, and celebrated the skills and innovation that underpin our sector's global reputation.

AMIC made a key investment in FY25 and successfully countered an application made by the Australasian Meat Industry Employees Union to the Fair Work Commission to vary the Meat Industry Award. The proposed changes would have reclassified roles in the award and arbitrarily added cost to employers from across the AMIC membership. This outcome reinforces the important role of AMIC as the registered employer organisation on industrial matters – a role we have played since 1928.

Delivering on our strategy

This year, we:

- Successfully countered an application to substantially vary the Meat Industry Award
- Developed the Guidelines for the Safe Manufacture of Smallgoods, 3rd edition
- Released the Industry Animal Welfare Standards for Livestock Processing Establishments Preparing Meat for Human Consumption, 4th edition
- Expanded and defended technical access in key export markets
- Achieved record participation in retail awards programs
- Celebrated smallgoods members on the global stage at IFFA 2025
- Represented member interests when engaging political leaders and government departments
- Responded to a record number of member inquiries via our HR Hotline service

Expanding and Securing Global Market Access

The AMIC processing and export team led the charge on maintaining and expanding trade access. AMIC was a registered party and represented Australian exporters through China's formal investigation into imported beef. It was pleasing to see more of our smallstock processing establishments successfully approved to access China, although getting the remaining beef plants access remains a high priority.

AMIC engaged our political leaders in shaping Australia's response to the evolving and dynamic changes in US trade policy, and we worked with the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to enhance and secure technical access in a range of export markets.

Leading with World-Leading Standards

AMIC also modernised the Australian Livestock Processing Industry Animal Welfare Certification System, releasing the fourth edition of the standards which now includes video surveillance as a tool to monitor performance.

AMIC developed, and has now released, the 3rd edition of the Guidelines for the Safe Manufacture of Smallgoods, demonstrating our leadership in promoting food safety, regulatory clarity, and continuous improvement.

Leading Advocacy Across the Supply Chain

AMIC's advocacy extended across every part of the supply chain. We represented members in national discussions and made submissions on food safety reform, packaging regulation, migrant labour programs, animal welfare standards, biosecurity preparedness and sustainability frameworks.

We led on workforce and skills development, contributed to national training policy, and ensured industry voices were heard at the highest levels of government.

Celebrating Excellence

For our smallgoods members the return of the Australian Charcuterie Excellence Awards (ACEA) reaffirmed the global calibre of Australian craftsmanship. Medal-winning ACEA producers were able to take their products to Frankfurt's IFFA 2025, the world's leading meat industry trade fair, thanks to AMIC's strategic partnership with the German Butchers' Association (DFV) — placing Australian innovation firmly on the world stage.

Our independent retail butchers continued to shine as a key pillar of their local communities. Record participation in our flagship retail events — Sausage King, Best Butchers' Burger, and the Apprentice of the Year — celebrated excellence, skills and innovation across Australia. These programs not only showcase the best in our trade, but also build pride, consumer awareness, and promote career opportunities to aspiring butchers.

Our partnerships, HR hotline, and training programs delivered measurable support, assisting members' bottom lines and supporting their businesses fundamentals.

The Industry's Future Built Together

None of this would be possible without the commitment and expertise of our members. Member collaboration across our councils, committees and working groups, and engagement at our events is critical in ensuring AMIC is focused on what matters. Member insights continue to guide AMIC's direction, helping us ensure that policy reflects the realities of running a meat business in Australia today.

Thank you to our members, partners and the AMIC team for your unwavering dedication and professionalism. Together, we are not only sustaining an industry — we are supporting its future.

[redacted]

Tim Ryan
Chief Executive Officer

“

AMIC is proud to represent the diverse and vibrant network of businesses that make up our Australian meat industry. Over the course of FY25, AMIC advanced member interests through policy leadership, regulatory advocacy, market access, workforce initiatives and local business support.

Tim Ryan, CEO, Australian Meat Industry Council

Our Industry

The meat industry plays a central role in Australia's modern economy and is critical to supporting rural communities. Our members' large and diverse workforce produce world-renowned, safe and reliable meat products that nourish Australian and global consumers.

38,500
people
employed in meat processing

24,800
people
employed in meat retailing & wholesaling

9,600
people
employed in smallgoods manufacturing

6,200
businesses
within the post-farm gate meat industry

$35
billion
sales income from meat processing & smallgoods manufacturing

$16
billion
sales income from red meat retailing & wholesaling

$21
billion
value of meat & offal exports

52kg
per person
Australian consumption of red meat, pork & smallgoods

Source: Consumption figures are FY25 from Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences; Retail and wholesale employment figures are 2021 from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census; Processing and smallgoods employment and sales income figures are FY24 from ABS; Export and production figures are 2024 from ABS. Red meat retailing and wholesaling sales income is FY23 from MLA.

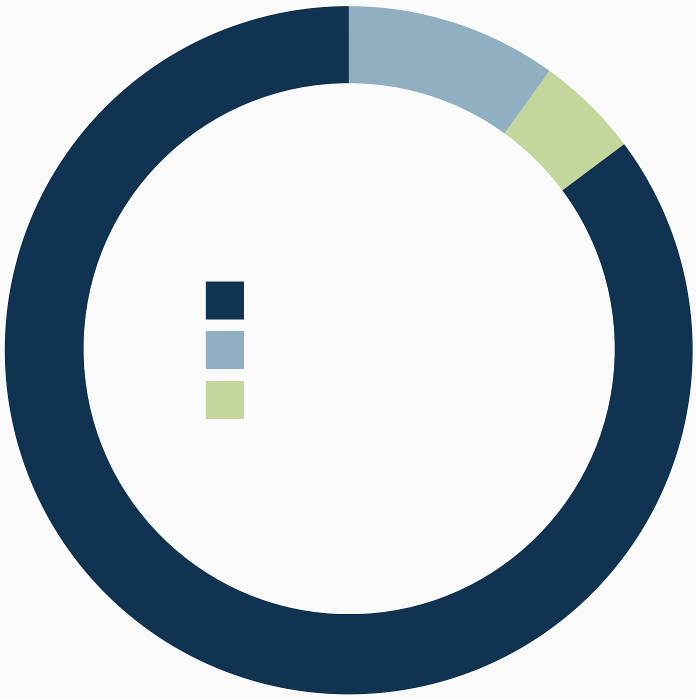
Our Members

AMIC represents the post farm-gate red meat and pork supply chains.

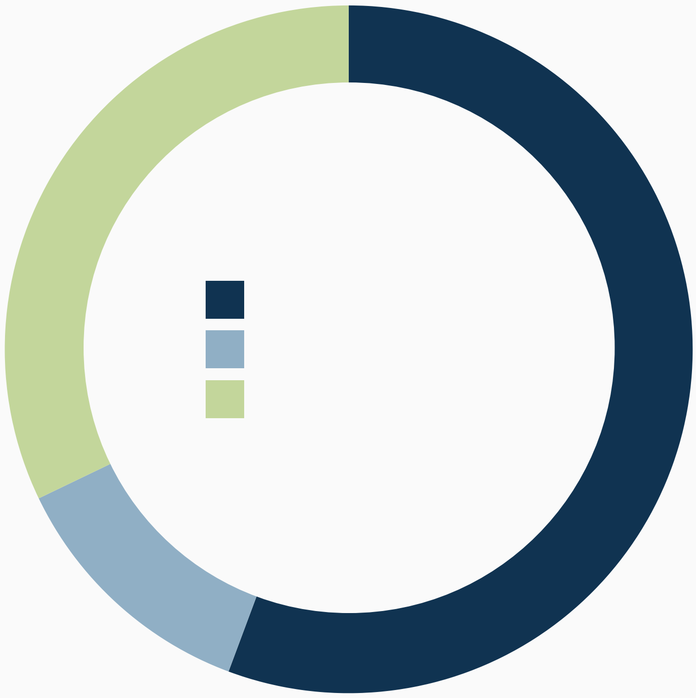
AMIC members include:

- Independent retail butchers
- Wholesalers
- Smallgoods manufacturers
- Processors
- Exporters

Member Type Breakdown



Member Income Breakdown



Our Board Members

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Under the Constitution and Rules, AMIC is governed by a Board of experienced industry professionals from across the retail, processing, and smallgoods sectors.

Tom Maguire
Chair

Robert Constable
Deputy Chair

Frank Knoll
Treasurer

Trevor Hill
Board Member

Simon Linke
Board Member

Stacey McKenna
Board Member

Dom Melrose
Board Member

Terry Nolan
Board Member

Emily Pullen
Board Member

Peter Stocker
Board Member

Andrew Simpson
Board Member

Our Executive Team

Tim Ryan
CEO

Stuart Fuller
GM - Retail Business

Sam Munsie
GM - Processing & Trade

Jemma Harper
GM - Corporate Affairs

Oliver Stankovski
GM - Smallgoods

Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Expenditure report required under subsection 255(2A)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on AMIC for the year ended 30 June 2025.

	2025	2024
Categories of expenditure		
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	2,864,124	2,690,667
Advertising	72,270	71,368
Operating costs	2,695,867	2,880,605
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	264,783	76,290
	5,897,044	**5,718,930**

Signature of designated officer:

[redacted]

FRANZ KNOLL
Treasurer
28 October 2025

Operating Report

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Review of operations

The Committee of Management presents its operating report on the Australian Meat Industry Council ("AMIC") for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Principle activities

This is a review of the principal activities, the results of those activities and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the year.

AMIC is the peak council representing the post-farm-gate meat industry. During the year AMIC continued to assist its members with specialty services, advice, support and representation.

As a result of these activities, AMIC generated a profit of $730,485 during the year against profit of $615,477 in the prior year.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of AMIC during the year.

Significant changes in financial affairs

There were no significant changes in the financial affairs of AMIC during the year.

Right of members to resign

A member of AMIC may resign by written notice addressed and delivered to the National Secretary/Treasurer of AMIC and will be liable for any unpaid dues until the resignation then becomes effective under AMIC's Constitution.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee where being a member or officer of a registered organisation is a criterion for them holding such position.

AMIC is the sponsor of the Australian Meat Industry Superannuation Trust (ABN 28 342 064 803), an APRA regulated superannuation fund which trades as Australian Food Super. The trustee of the fund is Australian Meat Industry Superannuation Pty Ltd (ABN 25 002 981 919). The assets of the fund are held in trust for the members of Australian Food Super.

The Trustee Board comprises four employer-nominated representatives, four member-elected representatives and one independent director. The fund members elect member representatives every five years while the Australian Meat Industry Council nominates the employer representatives. Necessarily therefore, some officers or members of AMIC are Employer Directors of the Australian Food Super trustee company

Operating Report (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Employer Directors

Employer Directors of the Australian Food Super fund nominated by the Council are:

- Tom Maguire, Employer Representative Director nominated by the AMIC
- Noel Kelson, Employer Representative Director nominated by the AMIC
- Kerry Johnson, Employer Representative Director nominated by the AMIC
- Grant Spencer, Employer Representative Director nominated by the AMIC

It is a requirement of the Trustee's Constitution that a person appointed as Employer Director must be a nominee of AMIC to be appointed by ordinary resolution of the Council passed in a General meeting.

Member Directors

Member Directors of the Australian Food Super fund elected from the fund's membership are:

- Grant Courtney
- Amanda Carter
- Russell Mason
- Grant Ryan

The Trustee Board Chair, Greg Camm, is an independent Director appointed by the other Directors of the Board.

It is not a requirement to be a member of AMIC to be a Member Director of the Australian Food Super fund.

Number of members

There were **1,023 members** recorded in the register of members and who are taken as members at the end of the financial year.

Industry Sector	Number of Members
Retail & General	855
Processors	98
Smallgoods	50
Associate (non-voting)	20
Total	1,023

Number of employees

There were **14 full-time** equivalent employees of AMIC at the end of the financial year.

Operating Report (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Committee of Management members

The names of Committee of Management members and period positions held during the financial year. For the duration of the financial year (unless indicated otherwise) Board members during the year were:

Director	Board Meetings A	Board Meetings B
Tom Maguire - Chairperson	5	5
Robert Constable - Deputy Chairperson	5	5
Franz Knoll - Treasurer	5	5
Trevor Hill	3	5
Dominick Melrose	4	5
Simon Linke	4	5
Stacey Mckenna	4	5
Peter Stocker	3	5
Andrew Simpson	5	5
Emily Pullen	4	5
Terry Nolan	4	5

A – Number of meetings attended.

B – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year.

Signature of designated officer:

[redacted]

FRANZ KNOLL
Treasurer
28 October 2025

Committee of Management Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

On the 10th day of October 2025, the Committee of Management of the Australian Meat Industry Council passed the following resolution in relation to the general-purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2025:

The Committee of Management 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 Australian Meat Industry Council for the financial year to which they relate;

(d) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Australian Meat Industry Council 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 AMIC; and
- (ii) the financial affairs of AMIC have been managed in accordance with the rules of AMIC; and
- (iii) the financial records of AMIC have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
- (iv) where information has been sought in any request by a member of AMIC or the General Manager duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or the General Manager; and
- (v) 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:

[redacted]

FRANZ KNOLL
Treasurer
28 October 2025

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	3		
Membership subscriptions		2,340,223	2,253,146
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3a		
Levies	3b		
Project and event income		1,146,531	831,901
Food safety plan audit income		7,235	7,856
Total revenue from contracts with customers		**3,493,989**	**3,092,903**
Income for furthering objectives	3		
Grants or donations	3c	495,877	527,527
Industry Consultation (Red Meat Advisory Council Ltd)		483,734	651,320
Total income for furthering objectives		**979,611**	**1,178,847**
Other income			
Net gains from sale of assets	3d	-	459,897
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3e	-	-
Investment income	3f	2,240,297	1,697,603
Rental income	3g	-	28,000
Other income	3h	26,993	24,663
Total other income		**2,267,290**	**2,210,163**
Total income		**6,740,890**	**6,481,913**
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4a	2,864,124	2,690,667
Project and event expenses		1,091,140	958,646
Food safety plan audit expenses		27,697	21,721
Cost of goods sold		-	-
Investment loss	3f	-	-
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4b	-	-
Affiliation fees	4c	24,688	30,331
Administration expenses	4d	1,551,378	1,872,333
Grants or donations	4e	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	4f	113,361	146,967
Finance costs	4g	45,539	45,212
Legal costs	4h	264,783	76,290
Write-down and impairment of assets	4i	-	-
Net losses from sale of assets	4j	-	269
Other expenses	4k	-	-
Audit fees	11	27,695	24,000
Total expenses		**6,010,405**	**5,866,436**
Profit (loss) for the year		**730,485**	**615,477**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**730,485**	**615,477**

Notes regarding the financial statements can be found in the "Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements." The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5a	1,423,942	129,861
Trade and other receivables	5b	276,656	377,609
Financial assets	5f	-	4,500,000
Other current assets	5d	159,225	172,638
		1,859,823	5,180,108
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	5e	-	-
Total current assets		**1,859,823**	**5,180,108**
Non-current assets			
Land and buildings	6a	-	-
Plant and equipment	6b	121,475	158,395
Intangibles	6c	15,624	81,335
Investments - Real Property	6d	-	-
Investments - Managed Investment Portfolio	6e	23,925,141	20,205,653
Right-of-use assets	6f	-	-
Total non-current assets		**24,062,240**	**20,445,383**
Total assets		**25,922,063**	**25,625,491**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7a	211,285	257,196
Other payables	7b	255,317	153,584
Contract liabilities	7c	148,842	635,525
Members Special Funds	7d	-	-
Employee provisions	8a	175,249	175,053
Lease liability	6f	-	-
Total current liabilities		**790,693**	**1,221,358**
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	8a	65,072	68,320
Lease liability	6f	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**65,072**	**68,320**
Total liabilities		**855,765**	**1,289,678**
Net assets		**25,066,298**	**24,335,813**
Equity			
Asset revaluation reserve		-	-
Retained earnings		25,066,298	24,335,813
Total equity		**25,066,298**	**24,335,813**

Notes regarding the financial statements can be found in the "Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements." The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Profit (loss) for the year	615,477	615,477
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	**24,335,813**	**24,335,813**
Profit (loss) for the year	730,485	730,485
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2025	**25,066,298**	**25,066,298**

Notes regarding the financial statements can be found in the "Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements." The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers	9b	4,526,349	4,736,129
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s)		-	-
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	9b	(6,196,808)	(6,032,686)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)		-	-
Cash (used in) generated from operating activities	9a	(1,670,459)	(1,296,557)
Interest and other costs of finance paid	4g	(45,539)	(45,212)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	9a	**(1,715,998)**	**(1,341,769)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		(10,730)	43,716
Proceeds from sale of investment property		-	510,000
Proceeds from/payments for financial assets (term deposits)		4,500,000	(4,500,000)
Payments for financial assets (net)	5f	(2,792,458)	-
Managed investment portfolio distribution and interest		1,313,267	921,588
Proceeds from investment properties	3g	-	28,000
Purchase of plant and equipment and intangible assets	6b,6c	-	(133,119)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		**3,010,079**	**(3,129,815)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	6f	-	-
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		**-**	**-**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,294,081	(4,471,584)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		129,861	4,601,445
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	5a	**1,423,942**	**129,861**

Notes regarding the financial statements can be found in the "Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements." The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement 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 Australian Meat Industry Council ("AMIC") 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 conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

1.3 Significant accounting judgement and estimates

The following accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period:

Employee entitlements

The liability for employee entitlements expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date.

Allowance for doubtful debts

An allowance is made for doubtful debts based on management's estimate of the prospect of recovering the debt. Where management has determined that the recovery of the debt is doubtful, the amount is provided for immediately.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

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. For example, 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.

The amendments to AASB 101 specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. See AASB 2022-6 below for details.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

AMIC does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

This amends AASB 101 to improve the information an entity provides in its financial statements about long-term liabilities with covenants where the entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period is subject to the entity's complying with conditions specified in the loan arrangement.

The right to defer settlement of liabilities might be subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting date. In such cases, AASB 2022-6 requires entities with liabilities classified as non-current to disclose information to enable users to understand the risk of liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. Entities must disclose information about the covenants. In addition, if facts and circumstances indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants, they must be disclosed. To meet this requirement, factors entities must consider include whether it has acted to avoid or mitigate a potential breach, either during or after the reporting period, and whether it would have complied with future covenants, had they been tested at the end of the reporting period.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (continued)

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

AMIC does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

This Standard amends AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) to add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) to be accounted for as a sale. AASB 16 already requires a seller-lessee to recognise only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

The amendments made by this Standard ensure that a similar approach is applied by also requiring a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss related to the right of use it retains.

The amendment to AASB 16 is applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied AASB 16. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

AMIC does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Future Australian Accounting Standards

The standard, amendments or interpretations that are issued but not yet effective for annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025 that are more likely to be relevant to AMIC are as follows:

AASB 2014-10 Amendments to AASs – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture, AASB 2021-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections and AASB 2024-4B Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 [deferred AASB 10 and AASB 128 amendments in AASB 2014-10 apply]

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

Future Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

The amendments to AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028. Earlier application is permitted.

AMIC does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements has been issued to improve how entities communicate in their financial statements, with a particular focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss.

The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 are:

- The presentation of newly defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- The disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPM)
- Enhanced requirements for grouping information (i.e., aggregation and disaggregation)

AASB 18 is accompanied with limited consequential amendments to the requirements in other accounting standards, including AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows.

AASB 18 introduces three new categories for classification of all income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss: operating, investing and financing. Additionally, entities will be required to present subtotals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

For the purposes of classifying income and expenses into one of the three new categories, entities will need to assess their main business activity, which will require judgement. There may be more than one main business activity. AASB 18 also requires several disclosures in relation to MPMs, such as how the measure is calculated, how it provides useful information and a reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by AASB 18 or another standard.

AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028 for NFP entities. These amendments are applied retrospectively.

AMIC expects the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on the presentation and disclosure of items within the statement of profit or loss.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

This amends AASB 7 and AASB 9 Financial Instruments to:

- Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the ‘settlement date’, i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition.
- Introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met
- For the purpose of classifying a financial asset, clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- Clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the SPPI test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets.
- Require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income

The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

AMIC does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11 – Amendments to AASB 107

This amendment replaces the term ‘cost method’ in paragraph 37 of AASB 107 with the phrase ‘at cost’, following deletion of the definition of ‘cost method’.

This amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

AMIC does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11 – Amendments to AASB 7

The AASB has made the following narrow-scope amendments to AASB 7:

- Gain or loss on derecognition (B 38) – updated the language on unobservable inputs, adding a cross reference to AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.
- Introduction to implementation guidance (IG 1) – clarified that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of AASB 7, nor does it create additional requirements.
- Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price (IG 14) – amended mainly to make the wording consistent with requirements in AASB 7 and with the terminology used in AASB 9 and AASB 13.
- Credit risk disclosures (IG 20B) – amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the AASs are not illustrated in the example.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

AMIC does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11 – Amendments to AASB 9

The AASB has made the following narrow-scope amendments to AASB 9:

- Derecognition of lease liabilities – clarified that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with AASB 9, the lessee is required to apply AASB 9.3.3.3 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in AASB 16 and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with AASB 9.
- Transaction price – to avoid confusion, replaced the reference to 'transaction price as defined by AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying AASB 15'.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.

AMIC does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Current versus non-current classification

AMIC presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

AMIC classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.6 Revenue

AMIC enters various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, sponsorship, grants, and donations.

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

Where AMIC has a contract with a customer, AMIC recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. AMIC 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 goods or 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 obligation has been satisfied.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Revenue (continued)

Membership subscriptions

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

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

If there is more than one distinct good or service promised in the membership subscription, AMIC allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling prices of each promised good or service. In performing this allocation, standalone selling prices are estimated if there is no observable evidence of the price that AMIC charges for that good or service in a standalone sale. When a performance obligation is satisfied, which is either when the customer obtains control of the good or as the service transfers to the customer, AMIC recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, AMIC has elected to apply the practical expedient to not adjust the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component because the period from when the customer pays and the good or services will transfer to the customer will be one year or less.

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from AMIC at their standalone selling price, AMIC accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Income of AMIC as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Consideration is received by AMIC to enable the entity to further its objectives. AMIC recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when AMIC obtains control of the cash) because, based on the rights and obligations in each arrangement:

- The arrangements do not meet the criteria to be contracts with customers because either the arrangement is unenforceable or lacks sufficiently specific promises to transfer goods or services to the customer; and
- AMIC's recognition of the cash contribution does not give to any related liabilities.

During the year, AMIC received cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration will be recognised as income upon receipt:

- Donations and voluntary contribution from members; and
- Government grants.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Revenue (continued)

Gains from sale of assets

Gains and losses from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

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.

Rental income

Leases in which AMIC, as a lessor, do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as income in the period in which they are earned.

1.7 Acquisition of assets and or liabilities that do not constitute a business combination

AMIC did not 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 the organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act.

1.8 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave 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.

1.9 Leases

AMIC assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Leases(continued)

AMIC as a lessee

AMIC applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. AMIC recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

AMIC recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to AMIC at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, AMIC recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by AMIC and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects AMIC exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, AMIC uses the incremental borrowing rate if the implicit lease rate is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

AMIC's short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.11 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.

1.12 Financial instruments

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when AMIC's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on AMIC's future performance or some other condition.

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

I. Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and AMIC's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, AMIC's initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

AMIC's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

I. Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that AMIC commits to purchase or sell the asset.

II. Classification and subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial asset are classified as:

- amortised cost; or

  Financial instruments measured at amortised cost includes cash at bank, trade and other receivables, trade payables and lease liability.

- fair value through profit and loss.

  Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss include investment – managed investment portfolio.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless AMIC changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost are measured at FVTPL.

AMIC assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. This includes the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities, or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

II. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to AMIC's management.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume, and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, AMIC considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

III. Derecognition

Financial assets

AMIC derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which AMIC neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

AMIC enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

AMIC derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. AMIC also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

IV. Impairment

Financial assets

Expected credit losses

Receivables for goods and services, which have 90-day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any loss allowance due to expected credit losses at each reporting date. A provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment has been established.

<u>Trade receivables</u>

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, AMIC applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs) which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Therefore, AMIC does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. AMIC has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

IV. Impairment (continued)

Debt instruments other than trade receivables

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, AMIC recognises an allowance for expected credit losses using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that AMIC expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

- Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses from possible default events within the next 12 months (a 12 month ECL).
- Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the debt, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

AMIC considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, AMIC may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that AMIC is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

1.13 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

AMIC's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including designated)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Financial Liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including designated) (continued)

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in AASB 9 Financial Instruments are satisfied.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, trade payables and interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

1.14 Contingent liabilities and contingent 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.

1.15 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received, or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before AMIC transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when AMIC performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.16 Going concern

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

AMIC has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

1.17 Land, buildings, plant & equipment, and intangibles

Each class of asset is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Property

Land and buildings are measured on the cost basis, held for the AMIC's own use and for rental income and capital appreciation. Land and Buildings are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses.

Plant & equipment and intangibles

All are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to AMIC.

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:

Land & buildings	40 years
Furniture & fittings	4 to 13 years
Plant & equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 5 years
Software & websites	3 years

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.17 Land, buildings, plant & equipment, and intangibles (continued)

Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified accordingly. Any gain arising on this remeasurement is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognised in OCI and presented in the revaluation reserve. Any loss is recognised in profit or loss. However, to the extent that an amount is included in the revaluation surplus for that property, the loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and reduces the revaluation surplus within equity.

De-recognition

An item of land, buildings, plant and equipment is de-recognised 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.

1.18 Investment property

Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss. When investment property that was previously classified as property, plant and equipment is sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings. Rental income from investment property is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

1.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

All assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to the extent that there is an impairment trigger. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if AMIC were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.20 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the non-current asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal.

1.21 Taxation

AMIC is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has obligation for Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the 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 cash flow statement 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.

1.22 Fair value measurement

AMIC 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.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.22 Fair value measurement (continue)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by AMIC. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

AMIC uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, AMIC determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings and investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, AMIC has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2. Events after the reporting period

There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring after the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of AMIC, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of AMIC in subsequent financial periods.

3. Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of AMIC's revenue by type of arrangements is provided on the face of the Statement of comprehensive income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer.

	2025	2024
Type of customer		
Members – subscription	2,340,223	2,253,146
Members – food safety plan audit income	7,235	7,856
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	1,146,531	831,901
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**3,493,989**	**3,092,903**

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of AMIC's income by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of comprehensive income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of income by funding source.

Income funding sources		
Members	-	-
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	495,877	527,527
Other parties	483,734	651,320
Total income for furthering activities	**979,611**	**1,178,847**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Revenue and income (continued)

3a. Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting units

	2025	2024
Capitation fees	-	-
Other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
	-	**-**

3b. Levies

Levies	-	-
	-	**-**

3c. Grants and/or donations

Grants	495,877	527,527

3d. Net gains from sale of assets

Plant and equipment	-	416,181
Motor vehicles	-	43,716
	-	**459,897**

3e. Revenue from recovery of wages activity

Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-

3f. Net investment income

Total income from managed investment		
Distributions and Fair value gain on investment	1,994,845	1,514,345
Interest income earned	205,437	143,243
Investment income earned	40,015	40,015
Total loss from managed investment	**2,240,297**	**1,697,603**
Fair value loss on investment	-	-
Net investment income	**2,240,297**	**1,697,603**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3g. Rental income

	2025	2024
Rent and outgoings recovery	-	28,000

3h. Other income

Members saleable items and services	13,124	16,569
Bad debts recovered	100	-
Commissions from member insurance agent	12,298	4,880
Other income	125	1,981
	26,993	**24,663**

4. Expenses

4a. Employee expenses

Holders of office:		-
Wages and directors' honorariums	69,000	69,583
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlement	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
	69,000	**69,583**

Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	2,311,090	2,279,050
Superannuation	254,087	246,440
Leave and other entitlements	(3,052)	(20,446)
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Recruitment	98,113	4,150
Other employee expenses	134,886	111,890
	2,795,124	2,621,084
	2,864,124	**2,690,667**

4b. Capitation fees

Capitation fees	-	-

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Expenses (continued)

4c. Affiliation fees

	2025	2024
Australian Peak Shippers Association	5,200	5,200
Council of Small Business Organizations Australia	9,992	10,000
Meat Businesswomen	3,125	2,368
Asia Society Australia	5,000	5,000
Australian British Chamber of Commerce	-	1,250
International Meat Trade Association	-	3,062
The Refrigerated Warehouse & Transport Association of Australia	306	2,386
Goat Industry Council of Australia	1,065	1,065
Food and Agribusiness Network	-	-
MINTRAC	-	-
	24,688	**30,331**

4d. Administration expenses

Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	39,636	44,357
Bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses - staff	20,796	60,332
Contractors and consultants	550,683	523,280
Property expenses	96,030	167,718
Motor vehicle expenses	50,046	68,793
Travel	268,857	223,720
Information communications technology	192,227	171,586
Marketing and promotion	72,270	71,368
Office expenses	41,715	36,929
Insurance	32,431	27,626
Subscriptions and information services	49,813	43,118
Grant expenses	129,440	414,780
Other	7,434	17,984
Lease - equipment rental	-	742
	1,551,378	**1,872,333**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Expenses (continued)

4e. Grants or donations

	2025	2024
Grants:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	-	-
	-	**-**

4f. Depreciation

Land and buildings	-	3,760
Property, plant and equipment	15,636	23,116
Motor vehicles	32,014	23,179
Software and websites	65,711	96,912
Right of use assets	-	-
	113,361	**149,967**

4g. Finance costs

Bank charges	5,334	5,188
Interest	190	9
Investment portfolio management fees	40,015	40,015
	45,539	**45,212**

4h. Legal costs

Litigation	-	-
Debt collection	15	-
Other legal matters	264,768	76,290
	264,783	**76,290**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Expenses (continued)

4i. Write-down and impairment of assets

	2025	2024
Asset write-downs and impairments of:		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Motor vehicles	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Other	-	-
	-	**-**

4j. Net losses from sale of assets

Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	(269)
Motor vehicles	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
	-	**(269)**

4k. Other expenses

Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations	-	-
	-	**-**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5. Current Assets

5a. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash at bank	1,423,942	129,861
Cash on hand	-	-
	1,423,942	**129,861**

5b. Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
Receivables from other reporting unit(s)	-	-
Total receivables from other reporting unit(s)	-	-
Less allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Total allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Receivable from other reporting unit(s) (net)	-	-
	-	**-**
Trade receivables	27,971	47,626
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	27,971	**47,626**
Industry consultation funding – Red Meat Advisory Council Ltd	248,685	329,982
Other receivables	-	-
GST receivable	-	-
	248,685	329,982
	276,656	**377,609**

5c. Inventory

	2025	2024
Finished goods at cost	-	-

5d. Other current asset

	2025	2024
Prepayments - general	159,225	172,638
Prepayments - advance grant expenditure	-	-
Prepayments - advance project expenditure	-	-
	159,225	**172,638**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5. Current Assets (continued)

5e. Non-current assets held for sale

	2025	2024
Land and buildings:		
At fair value less costs to sell	-	-
	-	**-**

5f. Financial assets

Term deposits	-	4,500,000
	-	**4,500,000**

6. Non-current assets

6a. Land and buildings

At fair value	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	-	**-**

Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Land and Buildings:

Gross book value	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-
Net book value 1 July	**-**	**-**
Additions:		
From acquisition of land and buildings	-	-
Revaluations	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
Other movement	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of land and buildings	-	-
Classified as held for sale (note 5e)	-	-
Net book value 30 June	**-**	**-**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Non-current assets (continued)

6b. Plant and equipment

	2025	2024
Furniture and fittings:		
At cost	2,302	13,638
Accumulated depreciation	(2,302)	(13,638)
	-	-
Office equipment:		
At cost	49,298	59,743
Accumulated depreciation	(35,235)	(40,409)
	14,064	**19,334**
Motor vehicles:		
At cost	160,069	160,069
Accumulated depreciation	(52,658)	(21,008)
	107,411	**139,395**
Total plant and equipment	**121,475**	**158,395**

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment:

	2025	2024
Gross book value	233,450	178,836
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(75,055)	(86,409)
	158,395	**92,427**
Additions:		
By purchase	10,730	133,119
From acquisition of entities	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	(47,650)	(46,295)
Other movement	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of plant and equipment	-	(20,856)
Other	-	-
Net book value 30 June	**121,475**	**158,395**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Non-current assets (continued)

6c. Intangibles

	2025	2024
Software and websites:		
At cost	239,401	239,401
Accumulated amortisation	(223,777)	(158,066)
	15,624	**81,335**

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles:

Gross book value	239,401	239,401
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(158,066)	(61,154)
	81,335	**178,247**
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
From acquisition of entities	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Amortisation expense	(65,711)	(96,912)
Other movement	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Other	-	-
Net book value 30 June	**15,624**	**81,335**

6d. Investments – Real Property

Land and buildings:		
Strata title properties at cost	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	-	**-**
Furniture and fittings:		
At cost	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	-	**-**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Non-current assets (continued)

6d. Investments – Real Property (continued)

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of investments - real property:

	2025	2024
Gross book value	-	192,480
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(115,488)
	-	**76,992**
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
From acquisition of entities	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(3,760)
Other movement	-	-
Disposals	-	(73,232)
Other	-	-
Net book value 30 June	**-**	**-**

6e. Investments – Managed Investment Portfolio

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of investments – managed investment portfolio:

Market Value	20,205,653	19,429,638
Additions:		
By purchase of investments at cost	4,00,000	-
From acquisition of entities	-	-
Reclassification to cash and cash equivalents	(1,207,542)	-
	22,998,111	**19,429,638**
Investment income and revaluations within the portfolio	2,034,860	1,554,360
Cash distributed during the year for use in AMIC operations	(1,067,815)	(738,330)
Portfolio management fees	(40,015)	(40,015)
	927,030	**776,015**
Market value 30 June	**23,925,141**	**20,205,653**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Non-current assets (continued)

6f. Leases as a lessee

AMIC leases some IT equipment of less than one year contract term. These leases are short-term and/or leases of low-value items. AMIC has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Information about leases for which AMIC is a lessee is presented below.

(a) Right-of-use assets

	2025	2024
Balance at 1 July 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
Balance at 20 June 2024	**-**	**-**

(b) Lease liabilities

Balance at 1 July 2024	-	-
Lease liabilities recognised during the year	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Payments made during the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	**-**	**-**
Respresented as:		
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-
Lease liabilities in the statement of financial position	**-**	**-**

(c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term and low value leases	-	-

(d) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

Total cash outflow for leases	-	-

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7. Current liabilities

7a. Trade payables

	2025	2024
Trade creditors and accruals	211,285	257,196
Payables to other reporting unit	-	-
	211,285	**257,196**

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

7b. Other payables

ATO integrated client account balance	25,838	55,938
Payroll tax	-	10,705
Fringe benefits tax	51,886	-
Workers' compensation	-	-
General creditors and accruals	177,593	86,942
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Legal costs payable:	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
	255,317	**153,583**

7c. Contract liabilities

Unearned revenue - membership subscriptions	13,017	63,139
Unearned revenue - competition income	22,040	-
Unearned revenue - sponsorship income	113,785	103,354
Unearned revenue - event income (Smallgoods)	-	134,955
Unearned revenue - grant income (ATMAC)	-	315,585
Unearned revenue - grant income (Workforce Connect Fund)	-	18,492
Unearned revenue - grant income (Export Traceability)	-	-
	148,842	**635,525**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7. Current liabilities (continued)

7d. Members special funds

	2025	2024
Retail Apprentices Fund:		
Received during the year	-	-
Expensed during the year	-	-
	-	**-**

AMIC periodically manages voluntary funds on behalf of groups of members. The funds are utilised solely on behalf of those members, and therefore, income and expenditure are not included within AMIC's Statement of Comprehensive Income, and the balance of funds is disclosed separately from Accumulated Funds.

Funds were originally contributed voluntarily from members and industry partners to fund marketing and promotions for retail butcher members in various states. Those promotional activities have ceased, and it has been determined that the remaining funds are to be spent on activities and projects that promote and support apprentices within the industry. AMIC has no equity in the fund.

8. Provisions

8a. Employee provisions

Holders of office:		
Annual Leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	-	**-**
Employees other than office holders		
Annual leave	175,249	175,053
Long service leave	65,072	68,320
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	240,321	**243,373**
	240,321	**243,373**
Represented as:		
Current	175,249	175,053
Non-current	65,072	68,320
	-	-
	240,321	**243,373**

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flow

9a. Cash flow reconciliation

	2025	2024
Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit (loss) for the year	730,485	615,477
Less items classified as investing/financing activities:		
Rent received	-	(28,000)
Movement in value of investment portfolio	(2,240,297)	(1,697,603)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation/amortisation	113,361	146,967
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	-	(459,628)
Other	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	**(1,396,451)**	**(1,422,787)**
Change in trade and other receivables	100,953	31,116
Change in inventory	-	-
Change in other current assets	13,414	65,141
Change in trade payables	55,821	27,164
Change in deferred income	(486,683)	(21,957)
Change in members special funds	-	-
Change in employee provisions	(3,052)	(20,446)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	**(1,715,998)**	**(1,341,769)**

9b. Cash flow information

Cash inflows - Australian Meat Industry Council	10,339,616	5,265,840
Cash outflows - Australian Meat Industry Council	(9,045,535)	(10,601,877)

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Related party transactions

10a. Related party disclosures

The Board members of AMIC act in an honorary capacity and receive ex-gratia honorarium and are entitled to claim travel expenses and per diems, at set rates, for their attendance at Board meetings, Council meetings and Industry meetings. Board honorariums are set out under Note 4a. Each Board member is a representative of an organisation who is itself, a member of AMIC and who pays an annual subscription for that membership under normal commercial conditions.

There were no payments made during the reporting period to former related parties, as described in reporting guideline 20.

10b. Key management personnel compensation

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	1,208,733	1,351,041
Annual leave accrued	13,842	(32,580)
Long service leave paid	-	-
Performance bonus	-	-
	1,222,575	**1,318,461**
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	131,575	143,544
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave accrued	(15,345)	8,712
Termination benefits		
Redundancy	-	-

10c. Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

Loans to (from) key management personnel	-	-
Other transactions with key management personnel	-	-

10d. Payments to former related party

Payments to former related party of AMIC	-	-

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11. Auditor's remuneration

	2025	2024
Value of the services provided:		
Audit of the financial statements	26,000	24,000
Audit of grant acquittal	1,695	-
Other consulting services	-	-
	27,695	**24,000**

12. Financial instruments

12a. Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

Fair value through profit or loss:		
Investments – managed investment portfolio	23,925,141	20,205,653
At amortised cost:		
Cash at bank	1,423,942	129,861
Trade and other receivables	276,656	377,609
Financial assets (term deposits)	-	4,500,000
	1,700,598	5,007,470
Carrying amount of financial assets	**25,625,739**	**25,213,123**

Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss:		
Trade payables	211,285	257,196
Other payables	255,317	153,584
Lease liabilities	-	-
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	**466,602**	**410,780**

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities in the table above approximate their fair value.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12. Financial instruments (continued)

12b. Financial risk management

AMIC has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Risk management framework

AMIC actively manages the collection of receivables to minimise the risk of non-payment.

Until May 2015, AMIC only deposited funds with recognised banks and financial institutions of good standing and actively sought to deposit those funds at the best available interest rates. Significant amounts of cash and term deposits were always maintained to ensure continuing liquidity. Since May 2015, significant funds have been placed in a Managed Investment Portfolio, whilst still providing access to sufficient liquidity always.

The objective of the Managed Investment Portfolio is to provide for a regular distribution to AMIC to fund its operations, whilst maintaining the real value of the fund. The strategy is to place 50% of the investment portfolio in growth assets (principally quoted shares and real estate investment trusts) and 50% in income assets (principally fixed interest). The income streams and quoted asset values are subject to market fluctuations.

Prior to the commencement of each financial year, AMIC prepares budgets for the next following year considering current conditions relating to its income streams, services it provides and the costs thereof. AMIC's Constitution & Rules require that the budget demonstrates that AMIC can operate within income budgeted to be received for that financial year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to AMIC if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from AMIC's receivables. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure. Impairment losses on financial assets as at 30 June 2025 was **$Nil** (2024: $Nil). AMIC's exposure to credit risk is not significant.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12. Financial instruments (continued)

12b. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that AMIC will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. AMIC's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to AMIC's reputation.

AMIC aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and term deposits at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities. AMIC has also invested in term deposits under the managed investment portfolio which can be accessed to meet short term liquidity needs. The contractual maturities of the financial liabilities at the reporting date are less than 12 months.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - e.g. interest rates and equity prices - will affect AMIC's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

	2025	**2024**
Financial Assets:		
Cash at bank, at call and short-term deposits maturing in less than three months	1,423,942	129,861
Interest bearing instruments part of managed investment portfolio	7,599,851	10,051,943
Financial assets (term deposits)	-	4,500,000
	9,023,793	**14,681,804**

A 10 percent change in interest rates would have increased or decreased surplus by **$44,037** (2024: $53,305). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Price risks

AMIC is exposed to equity price risk, which arises from equity securities at FVTPL. The management of AMIC monitors the proportion of equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Investments are designated as at FVTPL because their performance is actively monitored, and they are managed on a fair value basis.

A 10 percent change in equity prices would have increased or decreased surplus by **$1,631,488** (2024: $1,015,371). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Notes of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

13. Equity

13a. General funds

Retained earnings

	2025	2024
Balance as at start of year	24,335,813	23,720,336
Transferred to general fund (Surplus for the year	730,485	615,477
Transferred out of general fund (Deficit for the year)	-	-
Balance as at end of year	25,066,298	24,335,813
Total general funds	**25,066,298**	**24,335,813**

13b. Other Funds

Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund

Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to fund, account or controlled entity	-	-
Transferred out of fund, account or controlled entity	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund	**-**	**-**

14. Administration of financial affairs by a third party

AMIC did not have another entity administer the financial affairs.

15. 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 General Manager:

(1) A member of AMIC, or the General Manager, may apply to AMIC for specified prescribed information in relation to AMIC 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 AMIC.

(3) AMIC must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

Independent auditor’s report

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Nexia Australia

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN MEAT INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Meat Industry Council (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Committee of Management Statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Reporting Unit as at 30 June 2025, 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).

We 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

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the 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 (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

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

Independent auditor’s report

For the year ended 30 June 2025

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Our 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 our 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, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditor’s report

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Nexia Australia

- 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. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We 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 we identify during our audit.

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

Nexia

Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd

[redacted]

Vishal Modi
Director

Registration number (as registered under the RO Act): AA2019/20

Dated this 28th day of October 2025
Sydney

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