



23 December 2016

Mr Max Laurie
President
Victorian Showmen's Guild
Shop 1, 157 Mt Alexander Road
FLEMINGTON VIC 3032

via email: vicshowmen@gmail.com

Dear Mr Laurie

Victorian Showmen's Guild Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2016 - [FR2016/232]

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2016 for the Victorian Showmen's Guild (**the reporting unit**). The financial report was lodged with the Fair Work Commission (**FWC**) on 5 December 2016.

The financial report has now been filed. You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged

The financial report was filed based on a primary review. This involved confirming that the financial reporting timelines required under s.253, s.265, s.266 and s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (RO Act)* have been satisfied, all documents required under s.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 the financial report for the year ending 30 June 2017 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

Reporting Requirements

On the FWC website a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines are available. The most recent copy of the Reporting Guidelines and a model set of financial statements can also be found. The FWC recommends reporting units use this model as it will assist in ensuring compliance with the RO Act, the s.253 Reporting Guidelines and the Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information may be obtained via [this link](#).

Should you wish to discuss the matters raised in this letter, or if you require further information on the financial reporting requirements of the Act, I may be contacted on (03) 8656 4681 or by email at joanne.fenwick@fwc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Joanne Fenwick
Financial Reporting Specialist
Regulatory Compliance Branch



For the Outdoor Showmen and all Kindred Forms of Amusement

THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD REG.

P.O. Box 36, Ascot Vale, Victoria, Australia 3032
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s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER

Certificate for the period ended **30th June 2016**

I, **Terrence John Moon**, being the Treasurer of The Victorian Showmen's Guild certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for The Victorian Showmen's Guild for the period ended 30th June 2016 referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to members of The Victorian Showmen's Guild on **20 October 2016**; and
- that the full report was presented to a general meeting of members of The Victorian Showmen's Guild on **29 November 2016** in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of prescribed designated officer

Terrence J. Moon

Name of prescribed designated officer:

Terrence John Moon

Title of prescribed designated officer:

Treasurer

Dated:

5th December 2016



ABR PARTNERS

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THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD

**GENERAL PURPOSE
FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2016**

THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD

General Purpose Financial Report

Registered Organisations

2015/16

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT 2015/16

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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD

Scope

We have audited the financial statements of the Victorian Showmen's Guild being the Profit & Loss Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Committee of Management Statement, Notes to and Forming Part of the Accounts and Statement by Directors for the financial year ended **30 June 2016**. The Committee of Management are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information they contain. We have conducted an independent audit of these financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to the members of the Victorian Showmen's Guild.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and that the Committee Management use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our procedures include examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and statutory requirements so as to present a view of the Association which is consistent with our understanding of its financial position and the results of its operations and cash flows.

The Audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion;

- the general purpose financial report for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 is presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, and,
- the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.



.....
Robert Ricevuto CPA

Professional Body: CPA Australia

Member Number: 2040302

Address: Suite 3, 69 Evans St. SUNBURY VIC 3429

Date: 11 October 2016

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THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD

OPERATING REPORT

for the period ended 30th June 2016

The Committee of Management presents its report on The Victorian Showmen's Guild for the financial year ended 30th June 2016.

Review of principal activities, the results of those activities and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the year

For the financial year ended 30th June 2016, the net operating loss is \$7,748 which resulted from a decision at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on the 2nd of December 2014. At the AGM it was decided that members who have been associated with the Victorian Showmen's Guild for 50 years of membership should be granted the opportunity of not paying their annual member's fee.

It is noted that while there has not been any increase in membership fees since the 2014/15 financial year, administration costs (inclusive of "The Outdoor Showman" magazine) have increased. These factors, and the hardship of attaining additional sponsorship and advertising, provide substantial evidence that the forthcoming increased expenses must be recouped.

It should be noted that any change that occurs as a result of a decision being made by the Committee of Management (CoM) needs to be ratified by its members at the AGM. It is proposed that the CoM consider an increase to membership fees. Even though the ground administration fees have increased by \$4,679, membership income has decreased by \$3,264 and it was noted that at the 30th June 2016 there were still 6 un-financial members which meant \$2,000 of lost revenue.

Even though the loss is substantial in monetary terms there is an opportunity for "The Outdoor Showman" magazine to be included as an "add-on" for the 2016/17 financial year and beyond. This would enhance our revenue by approximately \$22,480, and in attaining these additional revenues bring the substantial loss situation into a more palatable position.

Notation to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ending 30th June 2016.

During this financial year, the CoM maintained their effort with respect to expenditure control and continual monitoring, and have been successful in reducing costs. The total expenses of the Guild during the 2015/16 financial year were \$152,747 as compared with \$159,222 spent during 2014/15. This represents a reduction of \$6,475 or 4.1%.

Even though the CoM have been vigilant in containing the Guild's expenditure, we need to address the income in terms of additional members, ground administration fees and other associated income to enhance the future success of The Victorian Showmen's Guild.

Operating times of the office in 2015-2016:-

The office hours have continued on the same basis as that of 2014-2015 year and is as follows: 4 days (Monday to Thursday 9:30am to 4:30pm), to a 3 day per week (Tuesday to Thursday 9:30am to 4:30pm), from the 1st of March 2015 to 31st August 2016.

Significant changes in financial affairs

As aforementioned it is important to ratify that membership in the future does not include the subscription to "The Outdoor Showman" magazine. As stated this is a, "profit prize," in additional income of \$22,480.

We also have the opportunity of increasing ground administration fees for the 2016/17 financial year, however this will need to also be ratified by the CoM and by the members at the AGM.

Members will need to understand that our organisation benefits its members in the promotion of its industry. The Guild must see itself as a leader in the entertainment and amusement industry, so it is important that funding needs to be resolved at some point even though each showman has a pecuniary interest in the operation of the Guild.

Right of members to resign

Under the rules of The Victorian Showmen's Guild a member may resign his/her membership of the Guild by giving 2 weeks' notice in writing. The notice of resignation shall be addressed to the Secretary and shall be delivered to him/her. A resignation from the membership of the Guild is valid even if it is not affected in accordance with sub rule 10.1 of the Guild, whereby the departing member is informed in writing by or on behalf of the Guild that the resignation has been accepted.

Removal of Financial Members

During this financial year there was the removal of Four (4) members from the register of members as a result of the person's not being financial.

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

No officers or employees of the Guild are trustees of any superannuation fund nor are any of its officers or employees a director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee.

Officers & employees who are directors of a company or a member of a board

It is noted that most/all of the Victorian Showmen's Guild membership are members who run and operate their own amusement businesses which may trade as, "Sole trader, Partnership or Proprietary Limited Company" and operates their own business entirely as their own entity/s.

Number of members

It is noted that in the financial year ended 30th June 2016 there were 281 financial members and 7 Life Members, 20 Honorary Members and 9 Affiliate Members as at the 30th June 2016 which brings the total to 317 Members.

Number of employees

The number of employees is **one** Executive Officer and **one** Office Administration Assistant, both employed on a 4 day basis from the 1st September to the 28th February and a 3 day basis from the 1st of March to the 31st August each year. It is noted that there has been no change in the past two years.

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

The persons who held office as members of the Committee of Management of the Guild from the 1st of July 2015 to the 30th June 2016 being the financial year of operation are as follows:

PRESIDENT

Max A. Laurie OAM

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Emile M. Verfurth III
Clayton Taylor
Adam Reardon
Gary A. Johnson
John D. Roberts
Travis Taylor
Broderick Pavier
Emile J. Verfurth IV
Elwin L. Bell II
Aaron Pink

COMMITTEE

Annette Calder
Stewart Watkins
Eli McDonald
Joshua Allan-Reardon
Ron Trevor
Charlie (Bris.) Miller
Paul J. Davis
Paul Watkins
Les Chant II Jnr

SECRETARY

Eileen McClure

TREASURER

Terry Moon

TRUSTEES

Marjorie Chant
One position is vacant.

Signature of designated officer: *Max Laurie OAM*

Name and title of designated officer: ...*MAX LAURIE OAM. PRESIDENT.*.....

Dated: *20/9/2016.*

THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

for the period ended 30th June 2016

On the 20th September 2016 the Committee of Management of The Victorian Showmen's Guild passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30th June 2016:

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 the reporting guidelines of the General Manager;
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - (i) meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - (ii) the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - (iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - (iv) where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
 - (v) where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or General Manager duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or General Manager; and
 - (vi) where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.
- (f) no revenue has been derived from undertaking recovery of wages activity during the reporting period

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

Signature of designated officer: Max Laurie OAM

Name and title of designated officer: MAX LAURIE OAM. PRESIDENT.

Dated: 20/9/2016

THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenue			
Membership subscription		79,722	86,314
Capitation fees	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	-
Interest	3C	581	1,028
Rental revenue	3D	38,899	34,878
Other revenue		3,013	1,950
Total revenue		122,215	124,170
Other Income			
Grants and/or donations	3E	22,784	26,613
Share of net profit from associate	6E	-	-
Net gains from sale of assets	3F	-	-
Total other income		22,784	26,613
Total income		144,999	150,783
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	69,860	75,897
Capitation fees	4B	-	-
Affiliation fees	4C	-	-
Administration expenses	4D	74,264	68,822
Grants or donations	4E	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	1,162	1,567
Finance costs	4G	1,666	1,736
Legal costs	4H	-	-
Audit fees	14	5,795	11,200
Share of net loss from associate	6E	-	-
Write-down and impairment of assets	4I	-	-
Net losses from sale of assets	4J	-	-
Other expenses	4K	-	-
Total expenses		152,747	159,222
Profit (loss) for the year		(7,748)	(8,439)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Gain on revaluation of land & buildings		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(7,748)	(8,439)

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

THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	72,494	77,392
Trade and other receivables	5B	8,746	3,821
Other current assets	5C	1,985	1,591
Total current assets		83,225	82,804
Non-Current Assets			
Land and buildings	6A	560,000	560,000
Plant and equipment	6B	2,382	3,544
Investment Property	6C	-	-
Intangibles	6D	-	-
Investments in associates	6E	-	-
Other investments	6F	-	-
Other non-current assets	6G	-	-
Total non-current assets		562,382	563,544
Total assets		645,607	646,348
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	-	-
Other payables	7B	8,550	5,900
Employee provisions	8A	11,080	8,274
Total current liabilities		19,630	14,174
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	3,515	1,964
Other non-current liabilities	9A	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		3,515	1,964
Total liabilities		23,145	16,138
Net assets		622,462	630,210
EQUITY			
Asset revaluation reserve	10A	212,468	212,468
Retained earnings		409,994	417,742
Total equity		622,462	630,210

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

THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Asset revaluation reserve \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance as at 1 July 2014		-	426,181	426,181
Adjustment for errors		-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		-	(8,439)	(8,439)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Transfer to asset revaluation reserve	10A	212,468	-	212,468
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2015		212,468	417,742	630,210
Adjustment for errors		-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		-	(7,748)	(7,748)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Transfer to asset revaluation reserve	10A	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2016		212,468	409,994	622,462

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

THE VICTORIAN SHOWMEN'S GUILD**CASH FLOW STATEMENT***for the period ended 30 June 2016*

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	11B	-	-
Interest		581	1,028
Other		154,929	164,476
Cash used			
Employees		(65,331)	(65,481)
Suppliers		(95,077)	(93,978)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	11B	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	11A	(4,898)	6,045
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		-	-
Purchase of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		-	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Other		-	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(4,898)	6,045
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		77,392	71,347
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	72,494	77,392

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, The Victorian Showmen's Guild 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 judgements and estimates

No 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.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date stated in the standard.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

There are no new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the future reporting period that are expected to have a future financial impact on The Victorian Showmen's Guild.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from subscriptions is accounted for on an accrual basis and is recorded as revenue in the year to which it relates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when, the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the entity retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods, the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Donation income is recognised when it is received.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Rental revenue from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.6 Gains

Sale of assets

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

1.7 Capitation fees and levies

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

1.8 Employee benefits

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

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

1.9 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

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

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

1.11 Financial assets

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

Fair value through profit or loss

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

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

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

Held-to-maturity investments

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

Available-for-sale

Listed shares and listed redeemable notes held by the reporting unit that are traded in an active market are classified as available-for-sale and are stated at fair value. The reporting unit also has investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market but that are also classified as available-for-sale financial assets and stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve, with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains

and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

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

Loan and receivables

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

Effective interest method

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

1.12 Financial Liabilities

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

Fair value through profit or loss

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or

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

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

Other financial liabilities

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.13 Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

Revaluations—Land and Buildings

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of assets do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values as at the reporting date.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the profit or loss except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset is restated to the revalued amount.

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:

	2016	2015
Plant and equipment	10 to 20 years	10 to 20 years

Derecognition

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

1.14 Impairment for 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 The Victorian Showmen's Guild were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.15 Taxation

The Victorian Showmen's Guild 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.

1.16 Fair value measurement

The Victorian Showmen's Guild measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 16A.

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by The Victorian Showmen's Guild. 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.

The Victorian Showmen's Guild 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, The Victorian Showmen's Guild 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, The Victorian Showmen's Guild 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.

1.17 Going concern

The Victorian Showmen's Guild is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

The Victorian Showmen's Guild has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2016, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of The Victorian Showmen's Guild.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 3 Income		
Note 3A: Capitation fees		
None	-	-
Total capitation fees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3B: Levies		
None	-	-
Total levies	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3C: Interest		
Deposits	581	1,028
Loans	-	-
Total interest	<u>581</u>	<u>1,028</u>
Note 3D: Rental revenue		
Properties	-	-
Other	38,899	34,878
Total rental revenue	<u>38,899</u>	<u>34,878</u>
Note 3E: Grants or donations		
Grants	22,784	26,613
Donations	-	-
Total grants or donations	<u>22,784</u>	<u>26,613</u>
Note 3F: Net gains from sale of assets		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Total net gain from sale of assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 4 Expenses		
Note 4A: Employee expenses		
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	36,010	36,010
Superannuation	3,420	3,420
Leave and other entitlements	2,787	5,912
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	104	103
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	<u>42,321</u>	<u>45,445</u>
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	23,790	23,790
Superannuation	2,261	2,261
Leave and other entitlements	1,420	4,326
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	68	75
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	<u>27,539</u>	<u>30,452</u>
Total employee expenses	<u>69,860</u>	<u>75,897</u>
Note 4B: Capitation fees		
None	-	-
Total capitation fees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 4C: Affiliation fees		
None	-	-
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 4D: Administration expenses		
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	-
Compulsory levies		
- None paid	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses	7,276	6,144
Contractors/consultants	36,794	33,102
Property expenses	13,664	12,288
Office expenses	3,479	4,634
Information communications technology	4,543	3,601
Other	8,508	9,053
Subtotal administration expense	74,264	68,822
Operating lease rentals:		
Minimum lease payments	-	-
Total administration expenses	74,264	68,822

Note 4E: Grants or donations

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	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	-

Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation		
Land & buildings	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	1,162	1,567
Total depreciation	1,162	1,567
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
Total amortisation	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	1,162	1,567

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 4G: Finance costs		
Finance leases	-	-
Overdrafts/loans	1,666	1,736
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Total finance costs	<u>1,666</u>	<u>1,736</u>

Note 4H: Legal costs

Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	-	-
Total legal costs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 4I: Write-down and impairment of assets

Asset write-downs and impairments of:

Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Other	-	-
Total write-down and impairment of assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 4J: Net losses from sale of assets

Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Total net losses from asset sales	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 4K: Other expenses

Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations	-	-
Total other expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

2016	2015
\$	\$

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	72,494	77,392
Cash on hand	-	-
Short term deposits	-	-
Other	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	72,494	77,392

Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables

Receivables from other reporting unit[s]

None	-	-
Total receivables from other reporting unit[s]	-	-

Less provision for doubtful debts

None	-	-
Total provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Receivable from other reporting unit[s] (net)	-	-

Other receivables:

GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	902	146
Other trade receivables	7,844	3,675
Total other receivables	8,746	3,821
Total trade and other receivables (net)	8,746	3,821

Note 5C: Other Current Assets

Prepayments	1,185	1,291
Security Deposit – AGL	300	300
Bond monies paid in advance	500	-
Total other current assets	1,985	1,591

2016	2015
\$	\$

Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Land and buildings

Land and buildings:		
fair value	560,000	560,000
accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total land and buildings	560,000	560,000

Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Land and Buildings

As at 1 July		
Gross book value	560,000	347,532
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-
Net book value 1 July	560,000	347,532
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
From acquisition of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Revaluations	-	212,468
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
Other movement	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other	-	-
Net book value 30 June	560,000	560,000
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	560,000	560,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	-
Net book value 30 June	560,000	560,000

The revalued land and buildings consists of the office building located at 157-159 Mt Alexander Road, Flemington, Victoria. Management determined that these constitute one class of asset under AASB 13, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. As at the date of revaluation 30 June 2015, the properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by Moonee Valley City Council, an accredited independent valuer.

Significant unobservable valuation input

Capital Improved Value on Council Rates notice

Range

\$560,000

A significant increase (decrease) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.

2016	2015
\$	\$

Note 6B: Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment:		
at cost	32,262	32,262
accumulated depreciation	(29,880)	(28,718)
Total plant and equipment	2,382	3,544

Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Plant and Equipment

As at 1 July		
Gross book value	32,262	32,262
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(28,718)	(27,151)
Net book value 1 July	3,544	5,111
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
From acquisition of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	(1,162)	(1,567)
Other movement	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other	-	-
Net book value 30 June	2,382	3,544
Net book value as of 30 June represented by:		
Gross book value	32,262	32,262
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(29,880)	(28,718)
Net book value 30 June	2,382	3,544

Note 7 Current Liabilities

Note 7A: Trade payables

Trade creditors and accruals	-	-
Operating lease rentals	-	-
Subtotal trade creditors	-	-
Payables to other reporting unit[s]		
None	-	-
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]	-	-
Total trade payables	-	-

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 7B: Other payables		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	-
Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	-	-
Prepayments received/unearned revenue	-	-
GST payable	-	-
Other	8,550	5,900
Total other payables	8,550	5,900

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	8,550	5,900
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	8,550	5,900

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee Provisions

Office Holders:

Annual leave	6,582	4,778
Long service leave	2,117	1,134
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	8,699	5,912
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Employees other than office holders:

Annual leave	4,498	3,496
Long service leave	1,398	830
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	5,896	4,326
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Total employee provisions	14,595	10,238
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Current	11,080	8,274
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Non Current	3,515	1,964
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Total employee provisions	14,595	10,238
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	2016	2015
	\$	\$

Note 9 Non-current Liabilities

Note 9A: Other non-current liabilities

None	-	-
Total other non-current liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 10 Equity

Note 10A: Funds

Asset Revaluation Reserve		
Balance as at start of year	212,468	-
Transferred to reserve	-	212,468
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	<u>212,468</u>	<u>212,468</u>
Total Reserves	<u>212,468</u>	<u>212,468</u>

Note 10B: Other Specific disclosures - Funds

Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund – if invested in assets

None	-	-
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Other fund(s) required by rules

None		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

2016	2015
\$	\$

Note 11 Cash Flow

Note 11A: Cash Flow Reconciliation

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

Cash and cash equivalents as per:

Cash flow statement	72,494	77,392
Balance sheet	72,494	77,392
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

Profit/(deficit) for the year	(7,748)	(8,439)
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Adjustments for non-cash items

Depreciation/amortisation	1,162	1,567
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-

Changes in assets/liabilities

(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(4,925)	(146)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(394)	155
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	-	(2,896)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	2,650	5,566
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	4,357	10,238
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u>(4,898)</u>	<u>6,045</u>

Note 11B: Cash flow information

Cash inflows		
None	-	-
Total cash inflows	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Cash outflows		
None	-	-
Total cash outflows	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

2016	2015
\$	\$

Note 12 Related Party Disclosures

Note 12A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant year.

Revenue received from Elwin L. Bell II includes the following:

Ground Admin Fees	-	1,023
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Expenses paid to Marjorie Chant includes the following:

Telephone	640	377
Prizes – Shows	-	245
Travel & Accommodation	2,392	543

Expenses paid to Max A. Laurie OAM includes the following:

Travel & Accommodation	2,050	166
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Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. There are no outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end (2015: \$Nil).

Note 12B: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period

Short-term employee benefits

Salary (including annual leave taken)	36,010	36,010
Annual leave accrued	1,804	4,778
Performance bonus	-	-
Other	-	-

Total short-term employee benefits	37,814	40,788
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Post-employment benefits:

Superannuation	3,420	3,420
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Total post-employment benefits	3,420	3,420
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Other long-term benefits:

Long-service leave	983	1,134
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Total other long-term benefits	983	1,134
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Termination benefits

	-	-
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Total	42,217	45,342
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2016	2015
\$	\$

Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided

Financial statement audit services – 2014	-	6,200
Financial statement audit services – 2015	-	5,000
Financial statement audit services – 2016	5,450	-
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	5,450	11,200

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

Note 14 Financial Instruments

The entity holds cash in an interest bearing account as its major financial instrument. The entity has a low level of exposure to receivables and payables. Management believes its exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk, price/interest rate market risks to be very low.

Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Fair value through profit or loss:

Total	-	-
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Held-to-maturity investments:

Total	-	-
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Available-for-sale assets:

Total	-	-
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Loans and receivables:

Cash	72,494	77,392
Receivables	8,746	3,821
Total	81,240	81,213

Carrying amount of financial assets

81,240	81,213
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Financial Liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss:

Total	-	-
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Other financial liabilities:

Payables	8,550	5,900
Total	8,550	5,900

Carrying amount of financial liabilities

8,550	5,900
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2016	2015
\$	\$

Note 14B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

Held-to-maturity

Interest revenue	581	1,028
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) held-to-maturity	581	1,028

Loans and receivables

Interest revenue	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from loans and receivables	-	-

Available for sale

Interest revenue	-	-
Dividend revenue	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Gain/loss recognised in equity	-	-
Amounts reversed from equity:		
Impairment	-	-
Fair value changes reversed on disposal	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from available for sale	-	-

Fair value through profit and loss

Held for trading:

Change in fair value	-	-
Interest revenue	-	-
Dividend revenue	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Total held for trading	-	-

Designated as fair value through profit and loss:

Change in fair value	-	-
Interest revenue	-	-
Dividend revenue	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Total designated as fair value through profit and loss	581	1,028

Net gain/(loss) at fair value through profit and loss

	-	-
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Net gain/(loss) from financial assets

	-	-
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	2016	2015
	\$	\$

Note 14C: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities

At amortised cost

Interest expense	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) financial liabilities - at amortised cost	-	-

Fair value through profit and loss

Held for trading:

Change in fair value	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Total held for trading	-	-

Designated as fair value through profit and loss:

Change in fair value	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Total designated as fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Net gain/(loss) at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from financial liabilities	-	-

Note 14D: Credit Risk

The management of the entity believe that credit risk of Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable does not pose a material risk to the going concern of the entity.

Note 14E: Market Risk

Interest rate risk

The management of the entity believe that volatility in interest rates does not pose a material risk to the going concern of the entity.

Note 14F: Asset Pledged/or Held as Collateral

The entity does not recognise in the financial accounts any asset pledged or held as collateral.

Note 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 a reporting unit, or the General Manager, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.
- (2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.
- (3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).



15 July 2016

Mr Max Laurie
President
The Victorian Showmen's Guild
By email: vicshowmen@gmail.com

Dear Mr Laurie,

**Re: Lodgement of Financial Report - [FR2016/232]
*Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act)***

The financial year of the Victorian Showmen's Guild (the reporting unit) ended on 30 June 2016.

This is a courtesy letter to remind you of the obligation to prepare and lodge the financial report for the reporting unit by the due date under s.268 of the RO Act, that being within 14 days after the meeting referred to in s.266 of the RO Act.

Timelines

The RO Act sets out a particular chronological order in which financial documents and statements must be prepared, audited, provided to members and presented to a meeting. For your assistance, the attached *Timeline/Planner* summarises these requirements.

Fact sheets, guidance notes and model statements

Fact sheets and guidance notes in relation to financial reporting under the RO Act are provided on the Fair Work Commission website. This includes a model set of financial statements which have been developed by the FWC. It is not obligatory to use this model but it is a useful resource to ensure compliance with the RO Act, the Reporting Guidelines and the Australian Accounting Standards. The model statement, Reporting Guidelines and other resources can be accessed through our website under [Financial Reporting](#) in the Compliance and Governance section.

Loans, grants and donations: our focus this year

Also you are reminded of the obligation to prepare and lodge a statement showing the relevant particulars in relation to each loan, grant or donation of an amount exceeding \$1,000 for the reporting unit during its financial year. Section 237 requires this statement to be lodged with the FWC within 90 days of the end of the reporting unit's financial year, that is on or before 28 September 2016. A sample statement of loans, grants or donations is available at [sample documents](#).

Over the past year we have noted issues in organisations' financial reports relating to timelines and how loans, grants and donations are reported. We will be focusing closely on these areas this year. Please find attached below fact sheets relating to these requirements or alternatively visit our website for information regarding [financial reporting timelines](#) and [loans, grants and donations](#).

It is requested that the financial report and any Statement of Loans, Grant or Donations be lodged electronically by emailing orgs@fwc.gov.au.

11 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
GPO Box 1994
Melbourne VIC 3001

Telephone : (03) 8661 7777
Email : orgs@fwc.gov.au
Internet : www.fwc.gov.au

Civil penalties may apply

It should be noted that s.268 is a civil penalty provision. Failure to lodge a financial report may result in legal proceedings being issued with the possibility of a pecuniary penalty (up to \$54,000 for a body corporate and \$10,800 for an individual per contravention) being imposed upon your organisation and/or an officer whose conduct led to the contravention.

Contact

Should you wish to seek any clarification in relation to the above, email orgs@fwc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

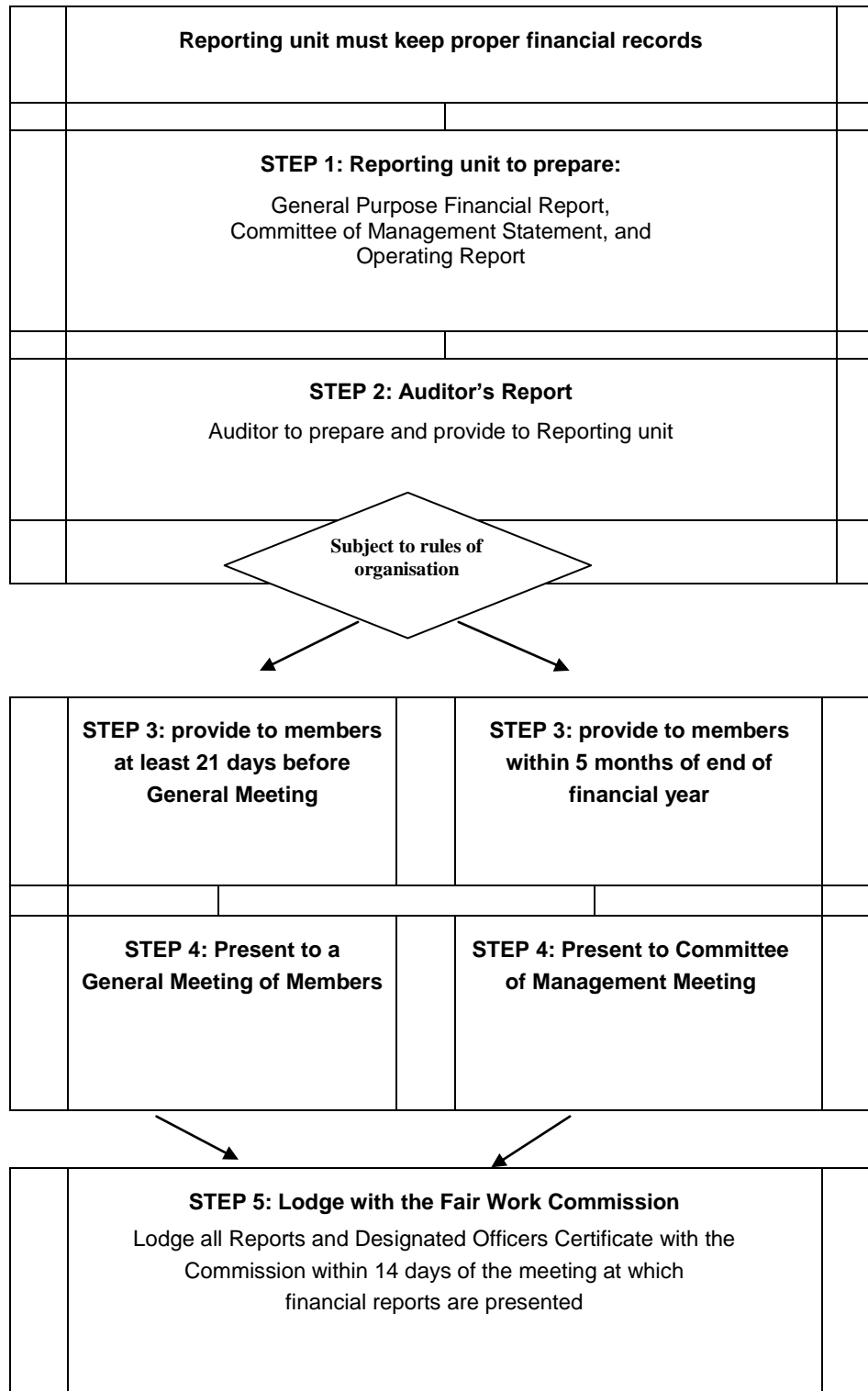


Anastasia Kyriakidis
Adviser
Regulatory Compliance Branch

Financial reporting timelines

Financial reports are to be lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) within 14 days of the meeting at which the financial reports have been presented, by completing the steps as outlined below.

See Fact sheet—Financial reporting for an explanation of each of these steps.



Fact Sheet - Loans, Grants & Donations

The Loans, Grants & Donations Requirements

The *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act) requires an organisation or branch to lodge a loans, grants and donations statement (the statement) within **90 days** of the ending of the financial year.

Under the General Manager's Reporting Guidelines, a reporting unit's General Purpose Financial Report (the financial report) must break down the amounts of grants and donations (see below). The figures in the financial report will be compared to the loans, grants and donations statement.

The Loans, Grants & Donations Statement

Section 237 of the RO Act applies to every loan, grant and donation made by an organisation or branch during the financial year that exceed \$1000. The following information must be supplied to the Commission for each relevant loan, grant or donation:

the amount,

the purpose,

the security (if it is a loan),

the name and address of the person to whom it was made,* and







the arrangements for repaying the loan.*

*The last two items are not required if the loan, grant or donation was made to relieve a member of the organisation (or their dependent) from severe financial hardship.

The statement must be lodged within 90 days of the end of the financial year and the Commission has a [Template Loans, Grants and Donations Statement](#) on its website. The Commission encourages branches and organisations to lodge the statement even if all of the figures are NIL.

Common misconceptions

Over the years, staff of the Commission have noted that there are some common misunderstandings made in relation to the Statement. They include:

Misconception	Requirement
 Only reporting units must lodge the Statement.	 All branches and organisations, regardless of whether they lodge a financial report, must lodge the statement within 90 days of the end of the financial year. An organisation cannot lodge a single statement to cover all of its branches.
 Employees can sign the Statement.	 The statement must be signed by an elected officer of the relevant branch.
 Statements can be lodged with the financial report.	 The deadline for the statement is much shorter (90 days) and if it is lodged with the financial report it is likely to be late.

Grants & Donations within the Financial Report

Item 16(e) of the [General Manager's Reporting Guidelines](#) requires the reporting unit to separate the line items relating to grants and donations into grants or donations that were \$1000 or less and those that exceeded \$1000.

As such, the note in the financial report relating to grants and donations will have four lines.

In the [Commission's Model Statements](#) the note appears as follows:

Note 4E: Grants or donations*

Grants:	2016	2015
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	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	-

Item 17 of the General Manager's Reporting Guidelines requires that these line items appear in the financial report even if the figures are NIL.

Implications for filing the Financial Report

During their review of the 2016 financial report staff of the Commission will confirm that the figures in the financial report match the disclosures made in the statement. Any inconsistencies in these figures will be raised with the organisation or branch for explanation and action.

This may involve lodging an amended loans, grants or donations statement. Any failure to lodge a loans, grants or donations statement or lodging a statement that is false or misleading can attract civil penalties under the RO Act.

If a reporting unit did not fully comply with these requirements in their 2015 financial report, its filing letter will have included a statement reminding the reporting unit of its obligations.

It is strongly recommended that all reporting units review their filing letters from the previous financial year to ensure any targeted concerns are addressed in their latest financial report. Failure to address these individual concerns may mean that a financial report cannot be filed.

Previous financial reports and filing letters are available from the [Commission's website](#).

Further information

If you have any further questions relating to the loan, grant and donation disclosure requirements in the statement or the financial report, please contact the Regulatory Compliance Branch on orgs@fwc.gov.au