



# Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

2024

# ANNUAL REPORT

ABN 77 009 475 987

*Industry House*

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# Chair and CEO Update

This has been another strong year for the Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

We began the year with a renewed strategy targeting growing the organisation. Our aim being to build our current programs and services rather than developing new ones.

We are proud to report that we have finished the year, once again, in surplus with this growth driven by the great work of our team.

We are pleased to announce that our commercial programs and products have performed well over the previous 12 months as has our membership levels.

This has supported the development of our updated strategic plan which focuses on growing our existing offerings to ensure the long term financial prosperity of the business.

Across the past 12 months the purchase of our new premises was finalised and remained tenanted. Our aim is to relocate to our new premises by early next year.

Our balance sheet remained strong and profit and loss grew across the previous period.

Our Board subcommittees: Finance Governance and Audit; Tasmanian Freight and Logistics; Clean Energy Tasmania; and Workplace Health and Safety all performed well with the latter now undergoing a rethink post our WHS program.

The Policy Committee continued to add rigour to our policy development.

# Chair and CEO Update

We can claim many advocacy wins over the previous year including:

- Project Marinus contract signing
- Reform and restructure of the states GBE's
- The creation of a Participation Taskforce and focus on this important issue, Chaired by TCCI Director Lesley French
- Pressure on all levels of government to increase on-island energy creation
- Both sides adopting our 5 point plan for the State Election
- Redevelopment of the Tasmanian Industry Group – a collective of association that meets to align issues and opportunities

Thank you to the Board of the TCCI for their ongoing support and dedication to the organisation. Our Board members are voluntary and dedicate time and expertise to ensure that the organisation is focussed on the needs of the members.

Well done to our terrific TCCI team. This dedicated and expert group of people go above and beyond every day to make business easier and more profitable in our State.

And finally, thank you to our members. Every member is critical in ensuring that we can remain the voice and provide the services that make business better in Tasmania.



Michael Bailey  
CEO



Wayne Davy  
CHAIR

# Financial Statements

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited (referred to as the 'Company' or 'Chamber') for the year ended 30 June 2024.

### **Directors**

The following persons were directors of the Company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Wayne Davy (Chair)  
Daniel Hanna (Deputy Chair)  
Paul Ranson  
Tommy Wong  
John de Bruyn  
Lesley French  
Katherine Dean  
Leigh Stalker  
Ian Jones

### **Objectives and strategy for achieving the objectives**

The Company, the peak employer body in Tasmania, is a non-government member funded organisation that develops programmes and services to support business to thrive.

The Company does this by providing:

- human resources and workplace relations services;
- skills and training;
- networking and events;
- workplace health and safety services;
- advocacy and lobbying; and
- building a better community to live, work and invest.

### **Members**

Members are the Company's first priority with products and services that align with member needs. The Company aims to provide a high value membership proposition that makes it easier for members to do business.

#### *Key strategy/measures*

- Promoting the strength of the Company through advocacy and events;
- Building on the success of new member attraction and retention achievements;
- More strategically and proactively promoting the benefits of financial membership; and
- Continuing the program of regional chamber engagement through the Tasmanian Chamber Alliance.

### **Policy and advocacy**

Lead Tasmania to a more vibrant and prosperous future through advocacy and programs.

#### *Key strategy/measures*

- Developing and strongly advocating strategic policy positions on relevant issues;
- Supporting, engaging and strengthening the chamber movement across the state through the Tasmanian Chamber Alliance; and
- Advocating for relevant programs and services to support Tasmanian businesses, including delivering these programs where appropriate.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Company during the financial year were to provide advice and services to members and to represent Tasmanian business in state and federal forums.

### **Significant events**

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

### **Performance measures**

The Company's performance is constantly measured against the following key performance indicators and drivers:

### **Key performance indicators**

- Having a strong and engaged membership base;
- Providing services and events that are relevant, utilised and valued by the Tasmanian business community;
- Having communication channels that are attractive and engaging for all members; and
- Ensuring the Chamber and its brand, are highly regarded, clear, and proactive on priority issues.

### **Key internal drivers**

- Ensuring the organisational structure and responsibilities are effective and strategically developed to meet member needs;
- Having a team that is knowledgeable, innovative and highly skilled to deliver a full range of services to members; and
- Providing the team with opportunities to undertake a range of appropriate professional development programs to build the capability of the organisation.

### **Key external drivers**

- Being active in Tasmanian government direction, policies and decision making;
- Building an enduring and positive relationship with key external partners, Business NSW and Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and
- Acting on the cumulative effect of global market conditions and emerging government influence on state based industry and issues.

### **Information on directors**

Name:	Wayne Davy
Title:	Chair
Qualifications:	MBA (Melb), B.Com/LL.B, Dip FP and Cert Acc
Experience and expertise:	Wayne commenced his career as a Barrister and Solicitor working both in Tasmania and London. He also worked for an employer association and was responsible for advice on legislation and industrial relations. Wayne has now had over 25 years' experience as a senior executive in financial services industry. Wayne was the Chief Executive Officer of Quadrant Superannuation from 1997 until 2015 and then Tasplan Super from 2015 to 2021 responsible for the overall operation and management of a superannuation fund and financial advice business. His expertise includes the creation of value in a highly regulated industry through driving a high performance culture that delivers continuous improvement and transformational change to ensure ongoing success in a rapid changing business environment. Wayne is currently a consultant in the financial services industry providing advice on strategic and operational matters. Wayne served as Deputy Chair until and Chair of the Finance, Governance and Audit Committee until November 2023 when he was elected as Chair of the Board.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of the Board, Member of the Finance, Governance and Audit Committee and Chair of the Freight and Logistics Committee

Name:	Daniel Hanna
Title:	Deputy Chair
Qualifications:	B.Arts(Hons), PhD
Experience and expertise:	Daniel is the Executive General Manager – Corporate and Regulatory Affairs at Federal Group, a position he has held since 2011. Federal Group employs nearly 2,000 people in Tasmania and has operated in the state for over six decades in the hospitality, tourism, retail, gaming, technology and sensitive freight. Prior to this Daniel was Chief Executive Officer at Tourism Industry Council Tasmania and General Manager at the Tasmanian Hospitality Association; and has held numerous senior roles within the Australian Government in Canberra – including in the Department of Finance and the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations. Daniel is a director of Football Tasmania and held the position of Senior Vice President on the Tasmanian Division Council of Property Council of Australia from 2011 to 2019. Daniel holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honours from the Australian National University and a PhD in politics and public policy from the University of Tasmania. Daniel was elected Deputy Chair in November 2023.
Special responsibilities:	Deputy Chair and Chair of the Policy Committee

Name:	Paul Ranson
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	BBus, MBA, FAICD
Experience and expertise:	Paul joined Bank of Us as Chief Executive Officer in 2005. Prior to that Paul had 25 years' experience in local government including 18 years' combined experience as a General Manager at the Meander Valley and West Tamar Councils. Paul is a past President of the Launceston Chamber of Commerce and Local Government Managers Australia (Tasmania Division). He is a life member of Local Government Managers Australia and also a Director of the Tasmanian Development & Resources Board and the Credit Union Financial Support Scheme Ltd. Paul served as Chair of the TCCI Board from 2019 to November 2023.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of the Finance Governance and Audit Committee. Chair of the Board until November 2023.

Name:	Tommy Wong
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	PhD; MBA; FAIM
Experience and expertise:	Dr Tommy Wong is an international high impact business coach and educator, an experienced small business owner-operator and ex-senior executive of two of Australia's largest retail organisations. With over two decades of experience empowering leaders, business owners and students across Australia and the Asia Pacific region, he has established himself as a trusted partner in high-impact coaching and education. His services are highly regarded by individuals who seek to elevate their personal and professional impact and achieve excellence in performance. Tommy was an exceptional MBA Director of a leading Australian university. His evidence-based insights and transformational workshops have empowered over ten thousand university students to create positive impacts in their lives and communities. By combining practical advice with a focus on personal growth, Tommy has helped countless students develop the skills necessary for success in both their professional and academic lives.

Name:	John de Bruyn
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	GAICD, Trade qualification: Diesel Fitter
Experience and expertise:	John worked full-time in De Bruyn's Transport, a privately owned family business, for over 40 years and nearly 30 years as the General Manager and owner. He has Mechanical qualifications (diesel fitter) and has experience in every part of the business operation. Since taking over the business, it has grown from 40 staff, 20 trucks and one transport terminal in 1995 to 330 staff, 180 trucks, four transport terminals in Tasmania and one in Melbourne.
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Finance, Governance and Audit Committee

Name:	Lesley French
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	B.Ed, M.Science, GradCertUniversityTeaching, PhD, GAICD
Experience and expertise:	<p>Lesley is the Chair of Whisky Tasmania Ltd, home of the Hellyers Road Distillery single malt whisky. The Hellyers Road brand was established in 1997 and has the largest collection of aged single malt whisky (18 years and over) in Australia. It is a strong presence in domestic and international markets and operates a leading Tasmanian whisky tourism experience at its Burnie distillery. Hellyers Road's single malt has won numerous national and international awards, including Australia's best single malt on three occasions.</p> <p>In her roles as Chair and acting CEO, Lesley has led significant strategic changes including increased production of quality whisky and whisky cream, furthering the company's brand recognition and extending its market reach.</p> <p>As well as guiding a growing spirit brand, Lesley has direct experience of the dairy manufacturing industry as a non-executive director of Betta Milk for 13 years until the sale of the milk business to TasFoods in 2019. Lesley has also held numerous senior roles with the Tasmanian Government across a range of policy areas including skills, education, economic development, tourism and health. Lesley is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and has lectured at the University of Tasmania.</p>
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Policy Committee
Name:	Katherine Dean
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	GAICD Graduate Diploma Public Relations, Bachelor of Arts
Experience and expertise:	<p>Katherine is an experienced group executive who is highly adept at balancing achievement of business imperatives (growth, profitability and sustainability) with ensuring a strong customer-centric approach to all elements of the business. She is a highly collaborative individual who actively seeks to nurture and develop internal relationships and build systems and processes that actively empower staff at all levels to ensure every customer contact 'counts' whilst cultivating and maintaining a strong risk culture aligned with the relevant industry sector. Katherine is a talented communicator who seeks to ignite high levels of engagement through mindful leadership designed to optimise business performance at multiple levels (individual, team and organisational).</p>
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Finance, Governance and Audit Committee
Name:	Leigh Stalker
Title:	Director
Qualifications:	FAII CIP MAICD Grad Dip Insurance MBA
Experience and expertise:	<p>Leigh draws on over 35 years of experience in the financial services sector in key distribution, leadership and executive roles throughout Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland. Leigh's current role is as General Manager/Director with Capital Innovation Insurance Group – insurance brokers. Leigh is current Vice Chair for National Insurance Brokers Association, (NIBA) – VIC/TAS Division, current Board Director for Cancer Council Tasmania, current Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee for Cancer Council Tasmania and previously served as a Board Director for St Rita's College Brisbane. He is also an active participant in the community on various committees and sporting clubs.</p>
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Finance Governance and Audit Committee and Chair of the Work Health and Safety Committee



Name: Ian Jones  
Title: Director  
Qualifications: None  
Experience and expertise: Ian's background is in small business across office equipment, POS systems, real estate, insurance and hospitality in Australia and China. He also has over 30 years of corporate experience in Sydney and across Asia working in Asia Pacific General Manager roles for Fortune 500 companies in the IT industry dealing with pan Pacific retailers. Additionally, Ian owned and operated small businesses in real estate, insurance and hospitality over his 10 years living in Shenzhen, China before retiring back to his home town of Burnie in 2012. In his five years as President of Business Northwest Ian has transformed the organisation into a leading advocacy body in NW Tasmania.  
Special responsibilities: Member of the Policy Committee and Chair of Clean Energy Tasmania

### Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Wayne Davy	10	11
Daniel Hanna	10	11
Paul Ranson	7	11
Tommy Wong	10	11
John de Bruyn	7	11
Lesley French	9	11
Katherine Dean	10	11
Leigh Stalker	11	11
Ian Jones	11	11
	-	-

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

### Company secretary

Colleen Reardon (GAICD) was appointed Company Secretary in November 2022. Colleen joined the Company in 2010. Colleen has strong business experience and has held the position of Chief Operating Officer for over 10 years.

### Contributions on winding up

In the event of the Company being wound up, voting members or within one year after they ceased to be a voting member, are required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each. Non-voting members are not required to contribute.

### Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Wayne Davy  
Chair



Paul Ranson  
Chair of Finance Governance and Audit Committee

17 September 2024  
Hobart



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**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY STEPHEN MAY TO THE DIRECTORS OF TASMANIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY LIMITED**

As lead auditor of Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S May', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Stephen May

Director

**BDO Audit Pty Ltd**

Sydney, 17 September 2024

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## **General information**

The financial statements cover Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Industry House  
309 Liverpool Street  
Hobart TAS 7000

A description of the nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

Further information is available on the Company's website:  
[www.tcci.com.au](http://www.tcci.com.au)

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 17 September 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

**Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited**  
**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2024**



	<b>Note</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>\$</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>\$</b>
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	3	2,113,695	1,980,468
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		35	5,534
<b>Expenses</b>			
Advertising and marketing expense		(8,666)	(30,238)
Consultants, governance, legal and professional expenses		(78,271)	(81,764)
Employee benefits expense		(1,333,726)	(1,311,654)
Events and training		(96,524)	(78,780)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(125,096)	(119,447)
Finance services and investment costs		(16,278)	(50,653)
Credit loss (allowance)/reversal	6	(10,374)	10,373
Information technology expense		(42,175)	(40,312)
Motor vehicle expense		(11,829)	(2,007)
Rent, building and occupancy costs		(32,056)	(33,716)
Telecommunication expense		(23,262)	(28,611)
Travel and entertaining expense		(52,112)	(37,224)
Other expenses		(185,011)	(154,468)
Finance costs	4	(6,105)	(8,287)
<b>Surplus before income tax expense</b>		92,245	19,214
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>Surplus after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited</b>		92,245	19,214
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited</b>		<u>92,245</u>	<u>19,214</u>

*The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	110,803	183,928
Trade and other receivables	6	382,353	365,015
Contract assets	7	1,983	89,483
Total current assets		<u>495,139</u>	<u>638,426</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment properties	8	1,707,137	1,723,804
Property, plant and equipment	9	58,797	2,622
Right-of-use assets	10	86,552	109,212
Total non-current assets		<u>1,852,486</u>	<u>1,835,638</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>2,347,625</u>	<u>2,474,064</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	179,555	205,365
Contract liabilities	12	524,942	480,083
Lease liabilities	15	68,276	60,899
Employee benefits		121,826	21,269
Borrowings	13	83,100	83,100
Total current liabilities		<u>977,699</u>	<u>850,716</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	13	90,379	244,471
Lease liabilities	15	19,106	48,466
Employee benefits		34,833	197,319
Provisions	14	9,145	8,874
Total non-current liabilities		<u>153,463</u>	<u>499,130</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>1,131,162</u>	<u>1,349,846</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,216,463</u>	<u>1,124,218</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained surpluses		<u>1,216,463</u>	<u>1,124,218</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,216,463</u>	<u>1,124,218</u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

**Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited**  
**Statement of changes in equity**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2024**



	<b>Retained surpluses \$</b>	<b>Total equity \$</b>
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,105,004	1,105,004
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	19,214	19,214
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	19,214	19,214
Balance at 30 June 2023	<u>1,124,218</u>	<u>1,124,218</u>
	<b>Retained surpluses \$</b>	<b>Total equity \$</b>
Balance at 1 July 2023	1,124,218	1,124,218
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	92,245	92,245
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	92,245	92,245
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>1,216,463</u>	<u>1,216,463</u>

*The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

**Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited**  
**Statement of cash flows**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2024**



	<b>Note</b>	<b>2024</b> \$	<b>2023</b> \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		2,367,306	2,082,296
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(2,189,122)	(2,003,668)
		178,184	78,628
Interest received		35	5,534
Rents received from investment property		72,780	46,110
Interest and other finance costs paid		(6,105)	(8,287)
Net cash from operating activities	21	244,894	121,985
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payment for Investment property		-	(1,732,138)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	(62,394)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(62,394)	(1,732,138)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(101,533)	(106,473)
Proceeds from long term loan		-	1,072,500
Repayment of long term loan		(154,092)	(744,929)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(255,625)	221,098
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(73,125)	(1,389,055)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		183,928	1,572,983
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	110,803	183,928

*The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

## Note 1. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the Company are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

### **New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted**

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Company.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

### **Basis of preparation**

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards ('AASB') and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

### **Critical accounting estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

### **Revenue recognition**

The Company recognises revenue as follows:

#### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

#### *Fee for services and other related income*

Fee for services is recognised over time, on delivery of the service in accordance with engagement letters or other relevant contracts or agreements.

#### *Membership fees*

Membership fees comprise annual subscriptions and are recognised over time as revenue on a monthly basis over the period of membership.

#### *Events*

Events revenue is recognised at a point in time, when the event has occurred.

#### *Rent*

Rent revenue from investment properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### *Other revenue*

Other revenue is recognised at the point in time when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.



## Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

### Investment income

Interest income from managed investments is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

### Government grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the Company is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

### Volunteer services

The Company has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources received is also not recognised.

### Income tax

The Company is a not-for-profit company which has self-assessed as income tax exempt in terms of sub-section 50-40 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The Company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

### Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when the Company has transferred goods or services to the customer but where the Company is yet to establish an unconditional right to consideration. Contract assets are treated as financial assets for impairment purposes.

### Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are measured at amortised cost. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

## **Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

### **Investment properties**

Investment properties principally comprise of freehold land and buildings held for long-term rental and capital appreciation that are not occupied by the Company. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of the investment property over its expected useful life of 33 years.

Investment properties are derecognised when disposed of or when there is no future economic benefit expected.

Transfers to and from investment properties to property, plant and equipment are determined by a change in use of owner-occupation. The existing carrying amount of the property does not change when it is transferred from investment property to property, plant and equipment when the cost model is used.

### **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	2-10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2-10 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

### **Right-of-use assets**

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

## **Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)**

### **Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

### **Contract liabilities**

Contract liabilities represent the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the Company has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

### **Borrowings**

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### **Lease liabilities**

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

### **Finance costs**

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

### **Employee benefits**

#### **Short-term employee benefits**

Liabilities for employee benefits leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

#### **Long-term employee benefits**

Liabilities for employee benefits not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

#### **Defined contribution superannuation expense**

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

## Note 1. Material accounting policy information (continued)

### *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

### *Fair value measurement*

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on 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; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

### *Comparatives*

Certain comparatives have been realigned where necessary, to enhance comparability with the current year presentation. There was no impact on the net profit or loss result, net assets or equity.

### *New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted*

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2024. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the Company, are set out below.

Amending accounting standards issued but not mandatory are not considered to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company as they provide either clarification of existing accounting treatment or editorial amendments.

## Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

### *Lease term*

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the Company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

### *Incremental borrowing rate*

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the Company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

### Note 3. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
Fee for service and other related income	1,355,509	1,319,577
Membership fees	578,869	534,295
Events	106,537	80,486
	<u>2,040,915</u>	<u>1,934,358</u>
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Rents received from investment property	72,780	46,110
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>2,113,695</u>	<u>1,980,468</u>

#### Disaggregation of revenue

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Geographical regions</i>		
Australia	<u>2,040,915</u>	<u>1,934,358</u>
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Services transferred at a point in time	106,537	80,486
Services transferred over time	1,934,378	1,853,872
	<u>2,040,915</u>	<u>1,934,358</u>

### Note 4. Expenses

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Surplus before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Investment property	16,667	8,334
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,051	2,292
Motor vehicles	5,168	-
Leasehold improvements right-of-use assets	89,770	88,151
Motor vehicles right-of-use assets	12,440	20,670
Total depreciation	<u>125,096</u>	<u>119,447</u>
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities	6,105	8,287
<i>Superannuation expense</i>		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	<u>138,208</u>	<u>100,381</u>
<i>Expenses on investment properties</i>		
Direct operating expenses for property that generated rental income	<u>7,476</u>	<u>469</u>

#### Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash at bank	110,803	183,928

#### Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Trade receivables	396,207	368,950
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(15,036)	(5,117)
	381,171	363,833
Other receivables	1,182	1,182
	382,353	365,015

#### Allowance for expected credit losses

The Company has recognised a loss of \$10,374 in profit or loss in respect of the expected credit losses for the financial year ended 30 June 2024

The ageing of the receivables and allowance for expected credit losses provided for above are as follows:

	Expected credit loss rate		Carrying amount		Allowance for expected credit losses	
	2024 %	2023 %	2024 \$	2023 \$	2024 \$	2023 \$
Not overdue	0.8%	0.8%	231,765	292,622	1,854	2,341
30 - 90 days	0.9%	0.9%	136,058	39,738	1,225	358
90 days and over	40.4%	6.4%	29,566	37,772	11,957	2,418
			397,389	370,132	15,036	5,117

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Opening balance	5,117	15,490
Additional credit loss allowance recognised	10,374	-
Credit loss allowance utilised	(455)	-
Reversal of credit loss allowance	-	(10,373)
Closing balance	15,036	5,117

## Note 7. Contract assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current assets</i>		
Contract assets	<u>1,983</u>	<u>89,483</u>
<i>Reconciliation</i>		
Reconciliation of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:		
Opening balance	89,483	89,483
Additions	211,424	350,000
Transfer to trade receivables	<u>(298,924)</u>	<u>(350,000)</u>
Closing balance	<u>1,983</u>	<u>89,483</u>

## Note 8. Investment properties

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Investment property - at cost	1,732,138	1,732,138
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(25,001)</u>	<u>(8,334)</u>
	<u>1,707,137</u>	<u>1,723,804</u>

### Valuation of investment property

The investment property was purchased during the previous financial year and management consider that the cost of acquisition approximates the fair value of the property at year end.

### Lessor commitments

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Minimum lease commitments receivable but not recognised in the financial statements:		
1 year or less	<u>30,042</u>	<u>72,100</u>

The current lease expires in December 2024 and the Company plans to relocate its offices to these premises in early 2025.

## Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment - at cost	42,617	34,997
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(33,426)</u>	<u>(32,375)</u>
	<u>9,191</u>	<u>2,622</u>
Motor vehicles - at cost	54,774	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,168)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>49,606</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>58,797</u>	<u>2,622</u>

## Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

### Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Furniture, fixtures and equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	4,914	-	4,914
Depreciation expense	(2,292)	-	(2,292)
Balance at 30 June 2023	2,622	-	2,622
Additions	7,620	54,774	62,394
Depreciation expense	(1,051)	(5,168)	(6,219)
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>9,191</u>	<u>49,606</u>	<u>58,797</u>

## Note 10. Right-of-use assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Land and buildings - right-of-use	482,052	402,502
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(403,892)</u>	<u>(314,122)</u>
	78,160	88,380
Motor vehicles - right-of-use	35,075	69,492
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(26,683)</u>	<u>(48,660)</u>
	8,392	20,832
	<u>86,552</u>	<u>109,212</u>

The Company leases land and buildings for its offices under agreements of between one to two years with, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. The Company also leases motor vehicles under agreements of between one to four years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are negotiable.

### Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Land and buildings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	133,314	41,502	174,816
Additions	43,217	-	43,217
Depreciation expense	<u>(88,151)</u>	<u>(20,670)</u>	<u>(108,821)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2023	88,380	20,832	109,212
Additions	79,550	-	79,550
Depreciation expense	<u>(89,770)</u>	<u>(12,440)</u>	<u>(102,210)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>78,160</u>	<u>8,392</u>	<u>86,552</u>



## Note 10. Right-of-use assets (continued)

For other lease-related disclosures refer to the following:

- note 4 for details of interest on lease liabilities and other lease expenses;
- statement of financial position for lease liabilities at the end of the reporting period;
- note 15 for the maturity analysis of lease liabilities; and
- statement of cash flows for repayment of lease liabilities.

## Note 11. Trade and other payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Trade payables	-	723
Accrued expenses	58,086	23,665
Payroll liabilities	89,248	87,626
Other payables	32,221	93,351
	<u>179,555</u>	<u>205,365</u>

Refer to note 15 for further information on financial instruments.

## Note 12. Contract liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Deferred revenue	-	44,000
Membership fee and subscription fee received in advance	524,942	436,083
	<u>524,942</u>	<u>480,083</u>

### Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Opening balance	480,083	480,743
Payments received in advance	667,728	543,409
Transfer to revenue - other balances	(622,869)	(544,069)
Closing balance	<u>524,942</u>	<u>480,083</u>

### Unsatisfied performance obligations

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period was \$524,942 as at 30 June 2024 (\$480,083 as at 30 June 2023) and is expected to be recognised as revenue in future periods as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Within 6 months	262,471	240,041
6 to 12 months	262,471	240,042
	<u>524,942</u>	<u>480,083</u>

### Note 13. Borrowings

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Loan payable	83,100	83,100
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Long term loan	90,379	244,471

Refer to note 15 for further information on financial instruments.

#### *Assets pledged as security*

The long term loan is secured by a first mortgage over the Company's investment property.

The company had unused loan facilities of \$822,908 as at 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023: \$737,729).

### Note 14. Provisions

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Lease make good	9,145	8,874

#### *Lease make good*

The provision represents the present value of the estimated costs to make good the premises leased by the Company at the end of the respective lease terms.

#### *Movements in provisions*

Movements in each class of provision during the current financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

2024	Lease make good \$
Carrying amount at the start of the year	8,874
Additional provisions recognised	271
Carrying amount at the end of the year	9,145

### Note 15. Financial instruments

#### *Financial risk management objectives*

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include regular review of trade receivables and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by the Chief Executive Officer ('CEO') and overseen, under policies approved, by the Board of Directors. The Executive team identify and evaluate financial risks.

#### *Market risk*

##### *Foreign currency risk*

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

## Note 15. Financial instruments (continued)

### Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk.

### Interest rate risk

The Company's interest bearing assets expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis.

As at the reporting date, the Company had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding:

	2024		2023	
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$
Borrowings	6.76%	173,479	5.00%	327,571
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		<u>173,479</u>		<u>327,571</u>

An analysis by remaining contractual maturities is shown in 'liquidity and interest rate risk management' below.

The Company's borrowings outstanding, totalling \$173,479 (2023: \$327,571), is a principal and interest payment loan. Monthly cash outlays of approximately \$6,925 (2023: \$6,925) are required to service the principal plus interest payments. An official increase/decrease in interest rates of 100 (2023: 100) basis points would have an adverse/favourable effect on profit before tax of \$1,735 (2023: \$3,276) per annum. The percentage change is based on the expected volatility of interest rates using market data and analysts forecasts.

	Basis points increase			Basis points decrease		
	Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax (\$)	Effect on equity (\$)	Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax (\$)	Effect on equity (\$)
2024						
Cash	100	<u>1,108</u>	<u>1,108</u>	100	<u>(1,108)</u>	<u>(1,108)</u>
	Basis points increase			Basis points decrease		
	Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax (\$)	Effect on equity (\$)	Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax (\$)	Effect on equity (\$)
2023						
Cash	100	<u>1,839</u>	<u>1,839</u>	100	<u>(1,839)</u>	<u>(1,839)</u>

### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from exposure to counterparties that may not meet their contractual obligations with the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk primarily arises from its trade receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets, net of any expected credit losses, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

The Company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the Company.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (where available).

**Note 15. Financial instruments (continued)**

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Credit quality of financial assets held at the reporting date, net of impairment:		
A rated cash and cash equivalents	110,803	183,928
Trade receivables counterparties without credit rating	397,389	370,132
	<u>508,192</u>	<u>554,060</u>

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of financial assets mentioned above.

**Liquidity risk**

The Company's liquidity risk arises from the risk that it will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

**Remaining contractual maturities**

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities and lease liabilities.

2024	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
<b>Non-derivatives</b>						
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>						
Other payables	-	32,221	-	-	-	32,221
<i>Interest-bearing - variable</i>						
Other loans	-	83,100	83,100	7,279	-	173,479
<i>Interest-bearing - fixed rate</i>						
Lease liability	6.07%	70,730	15,900	3,975	-	90,605
Total non-derivatives		<u>186,051</u>	<u>99,000</u>	<u>11,254</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>296,305</u>

2023	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 2 years \$	Between 2 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
<b>Non-derivatives</b>						
<i>Non-interest bearing</i>						
Trade payables	-	723	-	-	-	723
Other payables	-	93,351	-	-	-	93,351
<i>Interest-bearing - variable</i>						
Other loans	-	83,100	83,100	161,371	-	327,571
<i>Interest-bearing - fixed rate</i>						
Lease liability	6.04%	69,773	21,566	26,900	-	118,239
Total non-derivatives		<u>246,947</u>	<u>104,666</u>	<u>188,271</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>539,884</u>

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

## Note 16. Key management personnel disclosures

### Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the Company is set out below:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Short-term employee benefits	591,477	474,171
Post-employment benefits	71,275	49,268
	<u>662,752</u>	<u>523,439</u>

## Note 17. Related party transactions

### Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 16.

### Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

### Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

### Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

## Note 18. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the Company:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Audit services - BDO Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit of the financial statements	<u>10,500</u>	<u>10,500</u>

## Note 19. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

## Note 20. Commitments

The Company had no commitments as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

**Note 21. Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash from operating activities**

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	92,245	19,214
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	125,096	119,447
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(17,338)	(49,449)
Decrease in contract assets	87,500	-
Decrease in prepayments	-	4,278
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(25,810)	20,198
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	44,859	(660)
(Decrease)/increase in employee benefits	(61,929)	8,957
Increase in other provisions	271	-
Net cash from operating activities	<u>244,894</u>	<u>121,985</u>

**Note 22. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

	Lease liabilities \$	Long term loan \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	181,495	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(106,473)	(744,929)
Acquisition of plant and equipment by means of leases	43,217	-
Loan on acquisition of investment property	-	1,072,500
Balance at 30 June 2023	118,239	327,571
Net cash used in financing activities	(101,533)	(154,092)
Acquisition of leasehold improvements by means of leases	79,550	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	<u>96,256</u>	<u>173,479</u>

**Note 23. Non-cash investing and financing activities**

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Additions to the right-of-use assets	<u>79,550</u>	<u>43,217</u>

**Note 24. Events after the reporting period**

The Company currently leases its investment property to an unrelated party. The lease expires in Dec 2024 and the Company plans to relocate to these premises in Early 2025.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards and associated regulations, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



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Wayne Davy  
Chair



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Paul Ranson  
Chair of Finance Governance and Audit Committee

17 September 2024  
Hobart



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

#### 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 Company in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and 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 our 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.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 the directors for the Financial Report**

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report**

Our objectives are 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 the 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 this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at: [http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf)

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**BDO Audit Pty Ltd**

*BDO*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S May', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Stephen May  
Director

Sydney, 17 September 2024



# Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

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