# **Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited**

ABN 42727001279

**Annual Report - 30 June 2022** 

#### Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited Contents

#### 30 June 2022

Directors' report	2
Auditor's independence declaration	4
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the financial statements	9
Directors' declaration	18
Independent auditor's review report to the members of Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited	19

#### **General information**

The financial statements cover Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria 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:

Dyason House, 124 Jolimont Road, East Melbourne VIC 3002

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.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 21 October 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

### Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited Directors' report 30 June 2022

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

#### **Meetings of directors**

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2022, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Number of Meetings Eligible to	
	Attend	Attended
Robyn Byrne OAM	2	2
James Carey	6	6
Christopher Cicutto	6	5
Melissa Conley Tyler FAIIA	2	1
Benjamin Freeman	6	5
Richard Iron CMG OBE	6	6
Karla Lockett	6	6
Kelly MacDonald	6	6
Will McEniry	6	6
Justin Meyer	6	6
Prakash Mirchandani	6	6
Dr. Michael Moignard	6	6
John Richardson	6	5
Asha Reeves	1	1
Alastair Roff	6	5
Rae Sharp	4	4
Greg Wills	3	3
Perry Wood	6	5

#### **Operating Result**

The company generated a deficit for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 amounting to \$4,793 (2021: surplus of \$31,547).

#### **Review of Operations**

A review of the operations of the company during the financial year are as follows:

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact considerably on the operating activities of the Institute. As was the case with last year, operations were conducted in a COVID-safe manner, including hosting virtual events and presentations particularly in the early part of the financial year. During the financial year, the Institute received grants of \$43,400 from the State government as our operations were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. We thank all our members for their generous donations which totalled \$14,135 for the financial year (\$35,036 for the prior financial year). There were no study tours run for the year due to the pandemic. The sale of Dyason House occurred in August 2021, with settlement in August 2022. At the onset of the sale, the Institute received the initial deposit of 10% which provided cash flow certainty throughout the year.

#### Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

#### **Principal activities**

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:

• The principal activities of the company during the course of the year were the study of international affairs and the organisation of conferences and seminars. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the year.

#### Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited **Directors' report** 30 June 2022

#### **After Balance Date Events**

The sale of Dyason House occurred in August 2021 for a sale price of \$5,700,000 and full settlement occurred in August 2022.

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is continually developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining physical distancing requirements, lockdown measures, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

#### **Future Developments**

At the date of signing this report there are no unforeseen developments or other future developments in the operations of the company that have not been included in this report that would prejudice its ability to operate at its current level of performance or require disclosure to stakeholders.

#### **Environmental Issues**

The operation of the company is not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory and accordingly no environmental disclosure is required.

#### Directors' Interests in Shares of the Company or Related Bodies Corporate

The particulars of shares held by the directors of the company in the company or in related bodies corporate which are required to be declared in the register of directors' share holdings are as follows:

- No director has an interest to declare.

#### **Directors' Benefits**

No other director has received or has become entitled to receive, during or since the end of the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company or related body corporate with a director, a firm in which a director is a member, or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

#### **Indemnification of Officer or Assurance Practitioner**

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract ensuring the directors of the company, the company secretary and all executive officers of the company, and any related body corporate against a liability incurred by such a director, secretary, or executive officer permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

#### **Proceedings on Behalf of the Company**

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

#### 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

Richard Iron President

Christopher Cicutto

Treasurer

21 October 2022



24 October 2022

The Secretary
Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited
124 Jolimont Road
East Melbourne Vic 3002

Dear Sir/ Madam,

#### Auditor's independence declaration (s. 307 of the Corporations Act 2001)

We have reviewed the financial statements of the Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited for the financial period ended on 30 June 2022.

As lead engagement partner for the review engagement, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the review; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

Yours faithfully

Noel F May

Fellow of the Vistitute of Chartered Accountants

## Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue			
Revenue		169,394	153,762
Other income	3	44,011	76,726
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(144,929)	(127,911)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(2,495)	(3,395)
Other expenses		(56,139)	(56,241)
Occupancy and property expenses	_	(14,635)	(11,394)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year attributable to the members of Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited	15	(4,793)	31,547
Other comprehensive income			
Gain on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment	=		2,316,847
Other comprehensive income for the year	-		2,316,847
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of			
Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited	_	(4,793)	2,348,394

### Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	712,482	245,595
Trade and other receivables	5	5,702,880	
Other	6	19,174	5,667
	_	6,434,536	251,262
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	7	<del></del> _	5,615,000
Total current assets	-	6,434,536	5,866,262
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	11,249	10,964
Total non-current assets	•	11,249	10,964
	•		
Total assets	_	6,445,785	5,877,226
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	576,474	5,645
Employee benefits	11	23,129	17,085
Provisions	12	3,088	846
Other	13	7,850	13,613
Total current liabilities		610,541	37,189
Total liabilities		610,541	37,189
	-		<u> </u>
Net assets	:	5,835,244	5,840,037
Equity			
Reserves	14	2,445	5,595,090
Retained surpluses	15	5,832,799	244,947
•	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total equity		5,835,244	5,840,037
	=		

### Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Retained profits	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	-	3,278,243	213,400	3,491,643
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	- -	- 2,316,847	31,547 -	31,547 2,316,847
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,316,847	31,547	2,348,394
Balance at 30 June 2021		5,595,090	244,947	5,840,037
	Issued capital \$	Reserves \$	Retained profits	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2021	-	5,595,090	244,947	5,840,037
Deficit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	(4,793)	(4,793)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(4,793)	(4,793)
Transfers to retained earnings		(5,592,645)	5,592,645	
Balance at 30 June 2022	_	2,445	5,832,799	5,835,244

#### Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)	-	201,057 (217,001)	224,691 (203,866)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	17	(15,944)	20,825
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment Interest received  Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	8 -	(2,780) 485,000 611 482,831	(6,778) - 353 (6,425)
Net cash from financing activities	-		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	-	466,887 245,595	14,400 231,195
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4 _	712,482	245,595

#### Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, 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.

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

#### Basis of preparation

In the directors' opinion, the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001 requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the members of Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited. The directors have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members of Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

#### Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

#### 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.

#### **Economic dependence**

The Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of grants and community, corporate and member donations to ensure the ongoing continuance of its programs. At the date of this report management has no reason to believe that this financial support will not continue.

#### Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

#### Membership subscriptions

Memberships subscriptions are recognised on a cash received basis. This policy was introduced in order to simplify the administration process and free limited personnel resources for operational matters, and simply to record membership subscriptions when they are received. Members are sent renewal notices on or about the anniversary of their joining the Institute.

#### Study Tours

The study tour income recognises the profits derived from study tours held during the financial year. Receipts or payments in connection with any future study tour are not reported in the current year's result. There is no known impact of this at the current reporting date and no income derived in the current year due to COVID-19.

#### Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Grants

A number of the Australian Institute of International Affairs of Victoria Limited's programs are supported by grants received throughout the course of the year.

If conditions are attached to a grant, which must be satisfied before the grant is eligible to be received as a contribution, then the recognition of the grant as revenue is deferred until those conditions are satisfied. Where a grant is received on the condition that specified services are delivered to the grantor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction. Revenue is recognised as services are performed.

Revenue from a non-reciprocal grant that is not subject to conditions is recognised when the Institute obtains control of the funds, economic benefits are probable and the amount can be measured reliably. An example of a non-reciprocal grant is the grants from the State and Federal Governments for COVID-19.

Where a grant may be required to be repaid if certain conditions are not satisfied, a liability is recognised at year end to the extent that conditions remain unsatisfied.

#### Interest

Interest revenue 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.

#### Rent

Rent revenue from investment properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised as part of the rental revenue. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the period when earned.

The lease on the property expired during this financial year. Rent revenue received after this date is recognised on a cash basis as the tenant was on a month-to-month arrangement.

#### Donations and bequests

Donations collected, including cash and goods for resale, are recognised as revenue when the Australian Institute of Internation Affairs Victoria Limited gains control, economic benefits are probable and the amount of the donation can be measured reliably.

Bequests are recognised when the legacy is received. Revenue from legacies comprising bequests of shares or other property are recognised at fair value, being the market value of the shares or property at the date the shares or property legally become those of the Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited.

The Institute did not receive any bequests during the 2022 financial year.

#### Conferences and functions

Conferences and functions are recognised as income on a cash basis from the sale and receipt of ticket income to the various events held by the Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

#### Income tax

As the company is a tax exempt institution in terms of subsection 50-10 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax. The company pays and collects Goods and Services Tax. No Fringe Benefits are paid to employees or Directors.

#### **Current and non-current classification**

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

#### Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

#### 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 twelve months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statements, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised at fair value, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

#### Stock of promotional material

Expenditure on promotional material held as gifts for speakers has been treated as an operating cost of the Institute, rather than carried as an asset.

#### Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and assets of disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal. For non-current assets or assets of disposal groups to be classified as held for sale, they must be available for immediate sale in their present condition and their sale must be highly probable.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the non-current assets and assets of disposal groups to fair value less costs of disposal. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs of disposal of a non-current assets and assets of disposal groups, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of assets held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current assets. The liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position, in current liabilities.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

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.

#### Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Buildings 3.33%
Building improvements 20.00%
Computer equipment 37.50%

Office furniture and equipment 15.00% to 30.00%

Website 80.00%

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. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

#### 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.

#### Trade and other payables

These amounts 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 cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### **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.

#### **Employee benefits**

#### Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. 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.

#### Superannuation

Contributions to employee superannuation funds are charged against income as they are made. The employer contributions are paid to approved superannuation schemes.

#### Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 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.

#### Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

#### **Comparative figures**

Where required by Australian Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

#### Limitation of liability and rights of members

The company is a public company limited by guarantee. Each member of the company undertakes to contribute, if required, an amount not exceeding \$20 in the event of the company being wound up. At 30 June 2022, the number of members was 427 (2021: 472 members).

At meetings of members each member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy or by attorney and on a poll every person present or by proxy or by attorney or other duly authorised representative shall have one (1) vote. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless the annual subscription for the current year has been paid.

#### 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 2022. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make 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.

#### Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

#### Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the company operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

#### Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

#### Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

#### Note 3. Other income

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Government grants Interest	43,400	76,372 354
Other income	44,011	76,726
Note 4. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents		
	<b>2022</b> \$	2021 \$
Cash on hand Cash at bank	230 712,252	230 245,365
	712,482	245,595
Note 5. Current assets - trade and other receivables		
	<b>2022</b> \$	2021 \$
Trade receivables Other receivables	2,850 5,700,030	<u>-</u>
	5,702,880	

#### Note 6. Current assets - other

	<b>2022</b> \$	2021 \$
Prepayments Other current assets	17,086 2,088	3,688 1,979
	19,174	5,667
Note 7. Current assets - non-current assets classified as held for sale		
	<b>2022</b> \$	2021 \$
Assets held for sale		5,615,000
Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment		
	<b>2022</b> \$	2021 \$
Computer equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	8,143 (6,717)	8,143 (5,752)
	1,426	2,391
Office equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	115,070 (105,247)	112,290 (103,717)
	9,823	8,573
	11,249	10,964

#### Reconciliations

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

	Freehold land \$	Building \$	Computer equipment \$	Office furniture and equipment \$	Website \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,061,000	1,232,938	1,773	10,023	-	3,305,734
Additions	-	5,240	1,358	180	-	6,778
Disposals	(2,061,000)	(1,237,153)	-	-	-	(3,298,153)
Depreciation expense	<u> </u>	(1,025)	(740)	(1,630)	<u> </u>	(3,395)
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	-	2,391	8,573	-	10,964
Additions	-	-	-	2,780	-	2,780
Depreciation expense			(965)	(1,530)	<u> </u>	(2,495)
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u> </u>		1,426	9,823		11,249

#### Note 9. Non-current assets - intangibles

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Website - at cost Less: Accumulated amortisation	2,997 (2,997)	2,997 (2,997)
Note 10. Current liabilities - trade and other payables		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade payables BAS payable Other payables	180 570,475 5,819	1,400 (1,171) 5,416
	576,474	5,645
Note 11. Current liabilities - employee benefits		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Employee benefits	23,129	17,085
Note 42 Comment lightilities provisions		
Note 12. Current liabilities - provisions		
Note 12. Current liabilities - provisions	2022 \$	2021 \$
Superannuation		
	\$	\$
Superannuation	\$	\$
Superannuation	\$ 3,088 <b>2022</b>	\$ 846 <b>2021</b>
Superannuation  Note 13. Current liabilities - other  Accrued expenses	\$ 3,088  2022 \$ 3,300	\$ 846 2021 \$
Superannuation  Note 13. Current liabilities - other  Accrued expenses	\$ 3,088  2022 \$ 3,300 4,550	\$ 846 2021 \$ 13,613
Superannuation  Note 13. Current liabilities - other  Accrued expenses Deferred revenue	\$ 3,088  2022 \$ 3,300 4,550	\$ 846 2021 \$ 13,613
Superannuation  Note 13. Current liabilities - other  Accrued expenses Deferred revenue  Note 14. Equity - reserves  Revaluation surplus reserve Capital profits reserve	\$ 3,088  2022 \$ 3,300 4,550  7,850	\$ 846  2021 \$ 13,613  13,613  2021 \$ 5,541,185 42,428
Superannuation  Note 13. Current liabilities - other  Accrued expenses Deferred revenue  Note 14. Equity - reserves  Revaluation surplus reserve	\$ 3,088  2022 \$ 3,300 4,550  7,850	\$ 846  2021 \$ 13,613  13,613  2021 \$ 5,541,185

#### Note 15. Equity - retained surpluses

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	244,947	213,400
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(4,793)	31,547
Transfer from capital profits reserve	42,428	-
Transfer from other reserves	9,032	-
Transfer to revaluation surplus reserve	5,541,185	
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	5,832,799	244,947

The deficit for the year is understated by \$433, which consists of prior year accruals and prepayments omitted. This is immaterial and therefore no prior year balances have been restated.

#### Note 16. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 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.

#### Note 17. Reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) to net cash from/(used in) operating activities

2022 \$	2021 \$
(4,793)	31,547
2,495	3,395
(611)	(353)
(572,989)	(899)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(4,397)
,	-
576,371	(10,676)
6,044	2,208
(15,944)	20,825
	\$ (4,793)  2,495 (611)  (572,989) (9,063) (13,398) 576,371 6,044

### Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited Directors' declaration 30 June 2022

In the directors' opinion:

- the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.
   Accordingly, as described in note 1 to the financial statements, the attached special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Corporations Act 2001 requirements to prepare and distribute financial statements to the members of Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards as described in note 1 to the financial statements, 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 2022 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

Richard Iron President

21 October 2022

Christopher Cicutto Treasurer



### Independent audit report to the members of the Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited

#### Report on the financial report

We have reviewed the accompanying annual financial report of the Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited, which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2022, the Income Statement and the Statement of Recognised Income and Expenditure for the year then ended, the Cash Flows Statement for the year then ended and Notes to the Financial Statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Directors' Declaration.

#### Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the annual financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 to the extent noted in Note 1 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2415 *Review of a Financial Report – Company Limited by Guarantee*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the financial report is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including: giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and complying with the Australian Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001. ASRE 2415 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the review of the financial report.

A review of a financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

#### Independence

In conducting our review, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

#### Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the financial report of the Australian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Limited is not in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent noted in note 1 and Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### Basis of accounting

Without modifying our conclusion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' reporting responsibilities. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Noel May

Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants

24 October 2022