



6 February 2019

Ms Daina Reid  
Secretary  
Australian Directors' Guild Limited

Dear Ms Reid

**Re: – Financial reporting – Australian Directors' Guild Limited - for year ending 30 June 2018 (FR2018/252)**

I refer to the financial report of the Australian Directors' Guild Limited in respect of the year ending 30 June 2018. The documents were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission ('the ROC') on 13 December 2018. An amended designated officer's certificate was received on 24 January 2019.

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

You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged. However I make the following comments to assist when preparing the next report.

Auditor's statement – registration number

Reporting guideline 29(b)(ii) requires that the auditor's statement must specify the auditor's registration number. The number meant here is the registration number granted under the RO Act.

Officer's declaration statement – to include nil activity disclosures not elsewhere disclosed.

Item 21 of the reporting guidelines states that if any activities identified within items 10-20 of the reporting guidelines have not occurred in the reporting period, a statement to this effect must be included either in the financial statements, notes or in an officer's declaration statement. Nil activity disclosures only need to be disclosed once. I note that the officer's declaration statement includes the following nil activity disclosures for which there was already an equivalent form of disclosure in the body of the notes (as indicated):

- RG13(b) - receive capitation fees from another reporting unit (Note 2A)
- RG13(b) - receive any other revenue from another reporting unit (Note 2A)
- RG13(c) - receive revenue via compulsory levies (Note 3D)
- RG13(e) - receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity (Note 2H)
- RG14(a) - incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions (Note 3D)
- RG14(b) – pay capitation fees to another reporting unit (Note 3B)
- RG14(d) - pay compulsory levies (Note 3D)
- RG14(h) - pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit (Note 3D)

- RG14(j)(i) - pay legal costs relating to litigation (Note 3H)
- RG14(k) - pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009 (Note 3J)
- RG15(a) – have a receivable from other reporting unit (Note 4B)
- RG15(b) - have a payable with other reporting unit (Note 5A)
- RG16(a) - have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions (Note 5B)
- RG16(b)(i) - have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation (Note 5B)
- RG16(b)(ii) - have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters (Note 5B)
- RG17(a) - have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch (Note 6B)
- RG17(b) - transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity (note 6B)
- RG18 - provide cash flows to or receive cash flows from another reporting unit and/or controlled entity (note 7B)

To clarify, an officer's declaration statement is an optional form for making nil activity disclosures where these are not made elsewhere within the financial report. It is not required, for example, if a reporting unit makes all its nil activity disclosures within the notes to the financial statements.

#### Key management personnel compensation – redaction of information

The Australian Accounting Standard *AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures* (paragraph 17) requires the disclosure of certain information relating to key management personnel compensation however, AASB 124 does not require a reporting entity to identify by name individuals who meet the definition of key management personnel.

Certain information disclosed in Note 8 on page 30 of the financial report has been redacted from the copy of the 2018 financial report by the ROC before publishing it on its website. For consistency, the ROC has also redacted similar information appearing in the copies of the financial reports for the previous two years published on its website.

The ROC takes its obligations relating to privacy seriously and endeavours to ensure its compliance with the requirements under the *Privacy Act 1988 (Privacy Act)*. The redactions have been effected in accordance with the ROC privacy policy to protect personal information of persons identified in the financial report. A copy of the ROC privacy policy can be found via [this link](#).

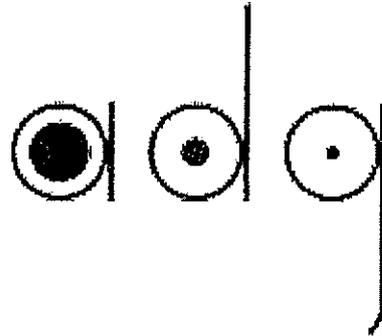
#### Reporting Requirements

The ROC website provides a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines. The website also contains the s.253 reporting guidelines and a model set of financial statements. The ROC recommends that reporting units use these model financial statements to assist in complying with the RO Act, the s.253 Reporting Guidelines and Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information is available via [this link](#).

Yours faithfully



Stephen Kellett  
Financial Reporting  
Registered Organisations Commission



# **Australian Directors Guild Ltd**

ABN 14 002 294 920

## **2018 Annual Accounts**

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**AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD**  
**ABN 14 002 294 920**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

*for the year ended 30 June 2018*

The Board of Directors presents its report on the organisation for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Statutory details of Directors, their special responsibilities and their individual attendances at meetings that they were entitled to attend during the year are given in Note 8C to the Financial Statements.

**Activities**

The principal activities of the organisation during the year were as a guild of directors, animators, filmmakers working in film and television in Australia.

This included regular consultations with members, representing the interests of members, organising the Australian Directors' Guild Awards, and regular meetings of the committee of management.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the organisation's principal activities during the year.

**Financial results**

The Company incurred a profit for the year of \$40,745 after providing \$nil for tax. Due to prior year losses, the accumulated negative funds at year-end were (\$63,111).

**Review of operations**

Income for the financial year was \$738,642. This included \$191,775 from fees and levies, \$343,583 from grants, sponsorship and participation fees for member services, \$6,510 from interest plus \$196,774 received from ASDACS. Direct expenditure on member services and grants was \$212,733, facilitated by personnel costs of \$353,386 and operating costs of \$131,778.

**Significant changes in financial affairs**

No significant changes in the organisation's financial affairs occurred during the year.

**Right of members to resign**

As per Section 15.2 of the constitution of the ADG a member may resign by written notice to the guild.

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

No officers or directors are fund trustees.

**Number of members**

The number of full members recorded in the Register of Members of the organisation at the end of the reporting period was 343. The number of associate members recorded in the Register of Members of the organisation at the end of the reporting period was 237.

**Number of employees**

The number of persons employed by the Association at the end of the reporting period was 4.8 measured on a full-time equivalent basis.

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

Committee members held their positions for the entire reporting period unless indicated otherwise.

President	Samantha Lang
Treasurer	Stephen Wallace
Secretary	Daina Reid
Vice President Television	Jonathan Brough
Vide President Feature Film	Nadia Tass
Vice President Documentary	Anna Broinowski
Vice President Digital	Michela Ledwidge
Ordinary Directors	Jeffrey Walker

**Events subsequent to balance date**

Matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that significantly affect or may significantly affect the operations of the organisation, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the organisation in financial years subsequent to this financial year are disclosed in **Likely Developments** further on in this report.

**Environmental issues**

The organisation's operations presently are not subject to any significant environmental regulation under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

**Directors' interests and benefits**

The organisation being limited by guarantee, no Director holds an interest but each, as a member of the organisation, is liable to the extent of their undertaking under the Company's Constitution.

During the financial year a Director was entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract with an entity in which she has a substantial financial interest. The benefit comprised an honorarium as President of the guild. The benefit is disclosed at Note 8 to the Financial Statements.

Other than as disclosed in the preceding paragraph, during or since the financial year, no Director of the organisation has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of compensation received or due and receivable by directors shown in the accounts, or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the organisation) by reason of a contract made by the organisation with the Director or an entity with which the Director is associated, or with an entity in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

**Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors**

During or since the financial year the organisation has not paid or agreed to pay, directly or indirectly, premiums in respect of any Directors', Auditors' and Officers' Liability Insurance contract.

**Proceedings on behalf of the organisation**

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

**Dividends**

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Being limited by guarantee, the organisation does not pay dividends.

**Likely developments**

There are no other known likely developments in the operations of the organisation, other than those referred to elsewhere in this Report.

**Auditors' independence declaration**

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

Signature of designated officer:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Lang', written in a cursive style.

Name and title of designated officer: Samantha Lang (Director & President)

Dated: 30 October 2018

**AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD**  
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**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2018*

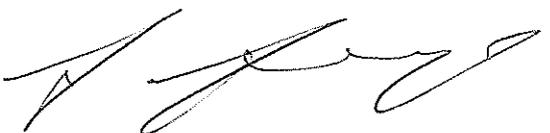
On 30 October /2018 the Board of Directors of the Australian Directors' Guild passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2018:

The Board of Directors declares that in its opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- (b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act);
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
  - (i) meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
  - (ii) the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
  - (iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
  - (iv) where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
  - (v) where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and
  - (vi) where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

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

Signature of designated officer:



Name and title of designated officer: Samantha Lang (Director & President)

Dated: 30 October 2018

**AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD**  
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**CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER<sup>1</sup>**

Certificate for the year ended 30 June 2018

I Stephen Wallace being the Treasurer and director of the Australian Directors' Guild Ltd certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Directors' Guild for the period ended referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 30 October 2018; and
- that the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit on 30 October 2018 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:

Name of prescribed designated officer: Stephen Wallace



Title of prescribed designated officer: Secretary

Dated: 30 October 2018

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation 162 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009* defines a 'prescribed designated officer' of a reporting unit for the purposes of s.268(c) as:  
(a) the secretary; or  
(b) an officer of the organisation other than the secretary who is authorised by the organisation or by the rules of the organisation to sign the certificate mentioned in that paragraph.

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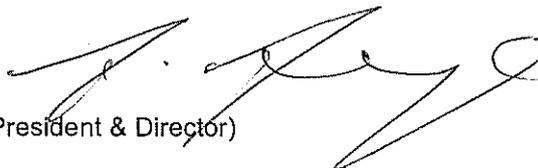
**EXPENDITURE REPORT**

*for the year ended 30 June 2018*

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended *30 June 2018*.

<b>Categories of expenditures</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses	\$353,386	\$338,469
Advertising	\$3,000	-
Operating costs	\$102,546	\$108,448
Affiliate costs	\$3,527	\$2,159
Donations to political parties	-	-
Grants and other donations	\$38,455	\$39,000
Legal costs	\$11,656	\$6,307
Events, governance & IR provision	\$181,127	\$219,112
Audit fees	\$4,200	\$4,200

Signature of designated officer:



Name and title of designated officer: Samantha Lang (President & Director)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

*for the year ended 30 June 2018*

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Membership fees		170,116	148,929
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	2A	-	-
Levies and processing	2B	21,659	5,034
Interest	2C	6,510	353
Conference and events	2D	129,190	104,054
Management Revenue	2E	196,774	185,656
Other revenue	2F	1,624	3,297
<b>Total revenue</b>		<u>525,873</u>	<u>447,323</u>
<b>Other Income</b>			
Grants and donations	2G	212,769	217,520
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	2H	-	-
<b>Total other income</b>		<u>212,769</u>	<u>217,520</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<u>738,642</u>	<u>664,843</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee expenses	3A	353,386	338,469
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	3B	-	-
Affiliation fees	3C	3,527	2,159
Administration expenses	3D	99,839	104,415
Grants or donations	3E	38,455	39,000
Depreciation and amortisation	3F	908	908
Finance costs	3G	4,799	3,125
Legal costs	3H	11,656	6,307
Audit fees	9	4,200	4,200
Events, governance and IR provision	3I	181,127	219,112
Other expenses	3J	-	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>697,897</u>	<u>717,695</u>
<b>Surplus (deficit) for the year</b>		<u>40,745</u>	<u>(52,852)</u>

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

**AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD**  
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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
*as at 30 June 2018*

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4A	255,297	284,368
Trade and other receivables	4B	17,410	819
Other current assets	4C	1,770	1,387
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>274,478</u>	<u>286,574</u>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Plant and equipment	4D	908	1,816
Other non-current assets	4E	1,100	-
Investments in associates	4F	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>2,008</u>	<u>1,816</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>276,486</u>	<u>288,390</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	5A	9,110	6,950
Other payables	5B	24,039	26,957
Funding and income in advance	5C	48,100	48,733
Employee provisions	5D	28,747	27,511
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>109,997</u>	<u>110,151</u>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Funding and income in advance	5C	229,600	282,095
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>229,600</u>	<u>282,095</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>339,597</u>	<u>392,246</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>(63,111)</u>	<u>(103,856)</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
General funds	6A	-	-
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		(63,111)	(103,856)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>(63,111)</u>	<u>(103,856)</u>

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

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2018*

		General funds	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2016		-	(48,025)	(48,025)
Adjustment for errors	13	-	(2,979)	(2,979)
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)	13	-	(52,852)	(52,852)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2017		-	(103,856)	(103,856)
Adjustment for errors		-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)		-	40,745	40,745
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2018		-	(63,111)	(63,111)

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

**AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS' GUILD LTD**  
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2018*

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	7B	-	-
Receipts from membership, grants, sponsorships and other		661,954	961,154
Interest		6,510	353
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		(352,150)	(329,599)
Suppliers		(345,385)	(376,289)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	7B	-	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	7A	<u>(29,071)</u>	<u>255,619</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of plant and equipment		-	-
Purchase of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) investing activities</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Cash used</b>			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) financing activities</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<u>(29,071)</u>	<u>255,619</u>
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		284,368	28,749
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	4A	<u>255,297</u>	<u>284,368</u>

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

**Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements**

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Note 2	Income
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Note 9	Remuneration of auditors
Note 10	Grants and sponsorship information
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Note 13	Omission and misstatements
Note 14	Section 272 <i>Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009</i>

**Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period, and the *Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the organisation is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

**1.2 Comparative amounts**

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

**1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates**

The committee members have not made any significant accounting estimates or judgements which are likely to affect the future results of the organisation.

**1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards**

***Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements***

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following standards and amendments, which have been adopted for the first time this financial year:

AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments contains three main parts and makes amendments to a number of Standards and Interpretations.

Part A of AASB 2013-9 makes consequential amendments arising from the issuance of AASB CF 2013-1.

Part B makes amendments to particular Australian Accounting Standards to delete references to AASB 1031 and also makes minor editorial amendments to various other standards.

Part C makes amendments to a number of Australian Accounting Standards, including incorporating Chapter 6 Hedge Accounting into AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

*This standard does not impact the measurement or recognition of amounts disclosed in the financial statements.*

AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality completes the AASB's project to remove Australian guidance on materiality from Australian Accounting Standards.

*This standard does not impact the measurement or recognition of amounts disclosed in the financial statements.*

AASB 2015-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Financial Reporting

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Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent aligns the relief available in AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in respect of the financial reporting requirements for Australian groups with a foreign parent.

*This standard does not impact the measurement or recognition of amounts disclosed in the financial statements.*

**Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements**

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The committee members have decided against early adoption of these Standards but does not expect the adoption of these standards to have any impact on the reported position or performance of the organisation.

**1.7 Revenue**

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

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

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

Revenue is recognised when the levy is invoiced.

Donation income is recognised when it is received.

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

**1.8 Government grants**

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the organisation will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the organisation recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

**1.10 Capitation fees and levies**

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

**1.11 Employee benefits**

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and termination benefits when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) and termination benefits which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

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

#### **1.14 Cash**

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with bank, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### **1.15 Financial instruments**

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

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

#### **1.16 Financial assets**

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

##### ***Fair value through profit or loss***

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

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or

loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

***Held-to-maturity investments***

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

***Available-for-sale***

Listed shares and listed redeemable notes held by the reporting unit that are traded in an active market are classified as available-for-sale and are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve, with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

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

***Loan and receivables***

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

***Effective interest method***

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

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

***Impairment of financial assets***

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

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the reporting units past

experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

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

### **1.17 Financial Liabilities**

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

***Fair value through profit or loss***

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

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

***Other financial liabilities***

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

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

***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

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

**1.19 Property, Plant and Equipment**

***Asset Recognition Threshold***

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

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

### ***Depreciation***

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, in all cases, the straight line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

Plant and equipment purchased before 2008: 4 years

Plant and equipment purchased after 2008: 3 years

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

### ***Derecognition***

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

## **1.21 Intangibles**

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

## **1.24 Taxation**

The organisation is exempt from income tax under section 50.15 item 3.2 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has obligation for Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is classified within operating cash flows.

## **1.25 Fair value measurement**

The organisation measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 11.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

#### **1.26 Omissions or Misstatements**

Material Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

#### **1.27 Going concern**

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

#### **1.28 Contingent liabilities and assets**

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

There were no contingent liabilities or assets as at 30 June 2018.

#### **1.29 Events after the reporting period**

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2018, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the organisation.

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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 2 Income</b>		
<b>Note 2A: Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit</b>		
Capitation fees	-	-
<b>Subtotal capitation fees</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
<b>Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total capitation fees and another revenue from other reporting unit</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Note 2B: Levies and processing</b>		
Production levy	3,159	1,034
Visa processing fees	18,500	4,000
<b>Total levies and processing</b>	<u>21,659</u>	<u>5,034</u>
<b>Note 2C: Interest</b>		
Deposits	6,510	353
Loans	-	-
<b>Total interest</b>	<u>6,510</u>	<u>353</u>
<b>Note 2D: Conference and events</b>		
Event sponsorships	90,005	77,509
Ticket sales and entry fees	39,185	26,545
<b>Total conference and events</b>	<u>129,190</u>	<u>104,054</u>
<b>Note 2E: Management revenue</b>		
ASDACS contract	196,774	185,656
<b>Total management revenue</b>	<u>196,774</u>	<u>185,656</u>
<b>Note 2F: Other revenue</b>		
Ozdox	1,624	2,343
Other	-	954
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<u>1,624</u>	<u>3,297</u>

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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 2G: Grants or donations</b>		
ASDACS cultural fund	32,500	33,000
Create NSW	30,000	25,000
Donations	1,174	2,490
Film Victoria	23,000	15,000
Metro Screen	25,500	41,500
Screen Australia	86,995	94,005
Screen Queensland	200	800
Screen West	13,400	5,725
<b>Total grants or donations</b>	<u>212,769</u>	<u>217,520</u>

**Note 2H: Revenue from recovery of wages activity**

Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages

Interest received on recovered money

**Total revenue from recovery of wages activity**

-	-
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 3 Expenses</b>		
<b>Note 3A: Employee expenses</b>		
<b>Holders of office:</b>		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
<b>Subtotal employee expenses holders of office</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Employees other than office holders:</b>		
Wages and salaries	321,797	301,300
Superannuation	30,353	28,299
Leave and other entitlements	1,236	8,871
<b>Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders</b>	<u>353,386</u>	<u>338,469</u>
<b>Total employee expenses</b>	<u>353,386</u>	<u>338,469</u>
<b>Note 3B: Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit</b>		
Capitation fees	-	-
<b>Subtotal capitation fees</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other expense to another reporting unit	-	-
<b>Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Note 3C: Affiliation fees</b>		
Creative content Australia	1,000	1,000
Australian copyright council	2,527	1,159
<b>Total affiliation fees</b>	<u>3,527</u>	<u>2,159</u>

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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 3D: Administration expenses</b>		
Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees and allowances - meeting and conferences	12,813	11,121
Conference and meeting expenses	1,397	908
Advertising	3,000	-
Insurance	4,619	4,028
Travel expenses	19,232	12,236
Contractors and consultants	4,683	-
Property expenses	13,448	14,090
Office expenses	23,051	22,196
Information communications technology	16,991	39,759
Other	605	77
<b>Total administration expenses</b>	<u>99,839</u>	<u>104,415</u>

**Note 3E: Grants or donations**

Grants:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	6,000	8,000
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	32,000	30,000
Donations:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	455	1,000
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
<b>Total grants or donations</b>	<u>38,455</u>	<u>39,000</u>

**Note 3F: Depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation		
Land & buildings	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	908	908
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<u>908</u>	<u>908</u>
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
<b>Total amortisation</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<u>908</u>	<u>908</u>

**Note 3G: Finance costs**

Bank fees	774	322
Merchant fees	4,025	2,803
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<u>4,799</u>	<u>3,125</u>

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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 3H: Legal costs</b>		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	11,656	6,307
<b>Total legal costs</b>	<u>11,656</u>	<u>6,307</u>

**Note 3I: Events, governance and IR provisions**

Event costs	128,818	154,614
Professional development	11,062	15,500
Accounting fees	18,050	13,980
Industrial relations	23,197	35,018
<b>Total events, governance and IR provisions</b>	<u>181,127</u>	<u>219,112</u>

**Note 3J: Other expenses**

Penalties - via RO Act or the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i>	-	-
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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2018                      2017  
                                  \$                              \$

**Note 4 Assets**

**Note 4A: Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash at bank	151,727	44,368
Short term deposits	103,570	240,000
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>255,297</b>	<b>284,368</b>

**Note 4B: Trade and Other Receivables**

Receivables from other reporting unit[s]	-	-
<b>Total receivables from other reporting unit[s]</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Less provision for doubtful debts	-	-
<b>Total provision for doubtful debts</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Receivable from other reporting unit[s] (net)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Other receivables:**

GST receivable	-	-
Other trade receivables	17,410	819
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>17,410</b>	<b>819</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>17,410</b>	<b>819</b>

**Note 4C: Other current Assets**

Prepayments	1,770	1,386
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,386</b>

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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 4D: Plant and equipment</b>		
Plant and equipment:		
at cost	2,725	2,725
accumulated depreciation	(1,816)	(908)
<b>Total plant and equipment</b>	<u>908</u>	<u>1,816</u>

**Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Plant and Equipment**

<b>As at 1 July</b>		
Gross book value	2,725	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(908)	-
<b>Net book value 1 July</b>	<u>1,816</u>	<u>-</u>
Additions:		
By purchase	-	2,725
From acquisition of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	(908)	(908)
Other movement [ <i>give details below</i> ]	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Net book value 30 June</b>	<u>908</u>	<u>1,816</u>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June represented by:</b>		
Gross book value	2,725	2,725
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,816)	(908)
<b>Net book value 30 June</b>	<u>908</u>	<u>1,816</u>

**Note 4E: Other non-current assets**

Bond deposit	1,100	-
<b>Total other non-current assets</b>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>-</u>

**Note 4F: Investments in Associates**

Investments in Associates	-	-
<b>Total investments in associates</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There are no investments in associates.

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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 5 Liabilities</b>		
<b>Note 5A: Trade payables</b>		
Trade creditors and accruals	9,110	6,950
Operating lease rentals	-	-
<b>Subtotal trade creditors</b>	<u>9,110</u>	<u>6,950</u>
Payables to other reporting unit[s]	-	-
<b>Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<u>9,110</u>	<u>6,950</u>
<b>Note 5B: Other payables</b>		
Superannuation	8,107	8,051
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
GST and tax payable	15,932	18,906
<b>Total other payables</b>	<u>24,039</u>	<u>26,957</u>
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	24,039	26,957
More than 12 months	-	-
<b>Total other payables</b>	<u>24,039</u>	<u>26,957</u>
<b>Note 5C: Funding and income in advance</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Screen funding	40,600	875
ASDACS cultural funding	7,500	-
Unearned revenue	-	47,858
<b>Total current</b>	<u>48,100</u>	<u>48,733</u>
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Screen Australia Gender Career	111,000	137,995
Metro Screen Fellowship	118,600	144,100
<b>Total non-current</b>	<u>229,600</u>	<u>282,095</u>
<b>Total funding and income in advance</b>	<u>277,700</u>	<u>330,828</u>

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	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 5D: Employee Provisions</b>		
<b>Office Holders:</b>		
Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
<b><i>Subtotal employee provisions—office holders</i></b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Employees other than office holders:</b>		
Annual leave	28,747	27,511
Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
<b><i>Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders</i></b>	<u>28,747</u>	<u>27,511</u>
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<u>28,747</u>	<u>27,511</u>
Current	28,747	27,511
Non Current	-	-
<b><i>Total employee provisions</i></b>	<u>28,747</u>	<u>27,511</u>

**Note 5E: Commitments for expenditure**

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

**Note 6 Equity**

**Note 6A: Funds**

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

**Note 6B: Other Specific disclosures - Funds**

<b>Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund</b>	-	-
Other fund(s) required by rules		
<b>Balance as at start of year</b>	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
<b>Balance as at end of year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total other specific disclosures - funds</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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2018  
\$

2017  
\$

**Note 7 Cash Flow**

**Note 7A: Cash Flow Reconciliation**

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

**Cash and cash equivalents as per:**

Cash flow statement	255,297	284,368
Balance sheet	255,297	284,368
<b>Difference</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Profit/(deficit) for the year	40,745	(52,852)
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**Adjustments for non-cash items**

Depreciation/amortisation	908	908
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-

**Changes in assets/liabilities**

(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(16,974)	9,743
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(1,100)	(1,875)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier and other payables	(758)	4,967
Increase/(decrease) in funding in advance	(53,128)	285,858
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	1,236	8,870
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>(29,071)</b>	<b>255,619</b>

**Note 7B: Cash flow information**

Cash inflows		
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	-	-
<b>Total cash inflows</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Cash outflows		
Payments to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	-	-
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 8 Related Party Disclosures**

The Company has related party transactions with key management ( ) and compensation to paid directors. Both these are reported in Note 8A and Note 8B of this report. There were no further related party transactions in the period to 30 June 2018.

Payments may also have been made in the normal course of operations to some Directors and to entities in which some directors have a substantial financial interest for the professional services of those directors within the guild's professional development programs. These payments would have been on the same terms and conditions as would apply to any similar payments to any other members of the Company. There were no other related party transactions

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<b>Note 8A: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period</b>		
<b>Short-term employee benefits</b>		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	94,600	93,600
Annual leave accrued	14,832	19,022
<b>Total short-term employee benefits</b>	<b>109,432</b>	<b>112,622</b>
<b>Post-employment benefits:</b>		
Superannuation	8,987	8,892
<b>Total post-employment benefits</b>	<b>8,987</b>	<b>8,892</b>
<b>Other long-term benefits:</b>		
Long-service leave	-	-
<b>Total other long-term benefits</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Termination benefits</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,419</b>	<b>121,514</b>

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of compensation for other key management personnel (kmp) is based on a number of factors, including level of responsibilities, experience, performance and overall performance of the company. The contracts for service with kmp are on an ongoing basis and the terms are not expected to change in the immediate future. Upon terminating their employment with the company, kmp are paid their employment entitlements accrued to the date of termination.

**Note 8B: Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members**

**Compensation paid to directors**

In 2018 the Board determined that the President be paid an honorarium of \$10,000. Other directors do not receive any compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred while performing their duties as directors of the company.

**Compensation paid or payable during the year was:**

Short term benefits	10,000	10,000
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
<b>Total compensation paid or payable during the year</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>

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**Note 8C: Information on directors**

Directors in office at the date of this report are:

Samantha Lang – President	Appointed 2015
Michela Ledwidge	Appointed 2015
Nadia Tass	Appointed 2015
Stephen Wallace	Appointed 2015
Jeffrey Walker	Appointed 2015
Jonathan Brough	Appointed 2015
Daina Reid	Appointed November 2017
Anna Broinowski	Appointed November 2017

Directors' attendances during the year at Board meetings they were entitled to attend were:

<b>Director</b>	<b>Attended</b>	<b>Entitled</b>
Samantha Lang	4	5
Raymond Argall	3	3
Michela Ledwidge	1	5
Nadia Tass	5	5
Stephen Wallace	5	5
Jeffrey Walker	3	5
Jennifer Peedom	0	3
Jonathan Brough	2	5
Daina Reid	1	2
Anna Broinowski	2	2

**Note 9 Remuneration of Auditors**

**Value of the services provided**

Financial statement audit services	4,200	4,200
Other services	-	-
<b>Total remuneration of auditors</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>

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

**Note 10 Grants and sponsorship information**

	<b>Brought f/wd from 2017</b>	<b>Received or due in 2018</b>	<b>Expended in 2018</b>	<b>Carried f/wd to 2019</b>
Screen Australia	137,995	60,000	86,995	111,000
MetroScreen Fellowship	144,100	-	25,500	118,600
Create NSW	-	60,000	30,000	30,000
Screen West	875	20,125	13,400	7,600
Film Victoria	-	24,000	23,000	1,000
Screen Queensland	-	200	200	-
ASDACS cultural fund	-	40,000	32,500	7,500
Event Sponsorship	-	92,005	90,005	2,000
	<b>282,970</b>	<b>296,330</b>	<b>301,600</b>	<b>277,700</b>

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**Note 11 Fair Value Measurement**

The Company's activities comprise a single industry and geographic segment. They are as a guild of directors and independent producers working in film and television in Australia. These activities are conducted within Australia.

**Note 11A: Financial Assets and Liabilities**

Management of the reporting unit assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Fair values of the reporting unit's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own performance risk as at 30 June 2018 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 30 June 2018 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for the organisation's financial assets and liabilities:

	<b>Carrying amount 2018 \$</b>	<b>Fair value 2018 \$</b>	<b>Carrying amount 2017 \$</b>	<b>Fair value 2017 \$</b>
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash at Bank	255,297	255,297	284,368	284,368
Receivables	17,410	17,410	819	819
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,707</b>	<b>272,707</b>	<b>285,187</b>	<b>285,187</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Trade Creditors	9,110	9,110	6,950	6,950
ATO Liabilities	15,932	15,932	18,906	18,906
Superannuation Payable	8,107	8,107	8,051	8,051
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,149</b>	<b>33,149</b>	<b>33,907</b>	<b>33,907</b>

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**Note 11B: Financial and Non-financial Assets and Liabilities Fair Value Hierarchy**

The following tables provide an analysis of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

**Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2018**

	<b>Date of valuation</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Cash at Bank	30 June 18	255,297	-	-
Trade Debtors	30 June 18	17,410	-	-
Pre-Payments	30 June 18	2,870	-	-
Physical Assets	30 June 18	908	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>276,486</b>	-	-
<b>Liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
Trade Creditors	30 June 18	9,110	-	-
Income in Advance	30 June 18	277,700	-	-
ATO liabilities	30 June 18	15,932	-	-
Payroll Liabilities	30 June 18	36,854	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>339,597</b>	-	-

**Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2017**

	<b>Date of valuation</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Cash at Bank	30 June 17	284,368	-	-
Trade Debtors	30 June 17	819	-	-
Pre-Payments	30 June 17	1,387	-	-
Physical Assets	30 June 17	1,816	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>288,390</b>	-	-
<b>Liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
Trade Creditors	30 June 17	6,950	-	-
Income in Advance	30 June 17	330,828	-	-
ATO liabilities	30 June 17	18,906	-	-
Payroll Liabilities	30 June 17	35,562	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>392,246</b>	-	-

**Note 12 Financial Risk Management**

**Objectives, policies and processes**

The organisation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The organisation's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the entity. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the organisation's activities. Risk management is carried out by senior executives ('finance') under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the entity and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. Finance reports to the Board on a monthly basis.

**Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the organisation's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the organisation will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The organisation's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The organisation maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30-day periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of cash committed in term deposits.

The organisation manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring their long-term financial liabilities as well as cash-outflows due in day-to-day business.

Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day period are identified monthly.

At the reporting date, these reports indicate that the organisation expect to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

The organisation's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	<b>Not later than 1 month</b>		<b>1 to 3 months</b>	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	4,910	2,750	24,039	26,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>24,039</b>	<b>26,957</b>
	<b>3 months to 1 year</b>		<b>1 to 5 years</b>	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	4,200	4,200	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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**Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the organisation.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to members and other organisations, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The organisation has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Trade receivables consist of a small number of members, and funding from independent organisations, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

The organisation has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

On a geographical basis, the organisation is not exposed to any significant credit risk in Australia.

The following table details the organisation's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the organisation and the counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there is objective evidence indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the organisation.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

	Gross amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				Within initial trade terms \$
			< 30 \$	31-60 \$	61-90 \$	> 90 \$	
<b>2018</b>							
Trade receivables	17,410	-	-	11,275	-	-	6,135
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,410</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>11,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,135</b>

	Gross amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				Within initial trade terms \$
			< 30 \$	31-60 \$	61-90 \$	> 90 \$	
<b>2017</b>							
Trade receivables	819	-	-	-	-	-	819
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>819</b>

The organisation does not hold any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated, but which

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would otherwise be past due or impaired.

**Foreign exchange risk**

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies.

The organisation does not undertake transactions denominated in foreign currency and is not exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

**Price risk**

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held being available-for-sale or fair value through profit and loss.

The organisation is not exposed to any significant price risk.

**Interest rate risk**

Exposure to interest rate risk may reduce the value of investments as a result of unexpected changes in interest rate.

The organisation is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

**Note 13 Omission and Misstatements**

Comparative values have changed due to errors and omissions in previous years.

Errors in the 2017 annual report caused funding income to be overstated by \$56,995. This has affected the profit and loss and the retained earnings. No fines or penalties apply to the error. This reduced the previously reported surplus of \$4,143 to a deficit of \$52,852 in the comparatives.

Omission in 2015 was caused by the exclusion of the tax expense of \$2,979. This has an effect on the retained earnings. No fines or penalties apply to the omission

**Note 14 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009**

In accordance with the requirements of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, the attention of members is drawn to the provisions of subsections (1) to (3) of section 272, which reads as follows:

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

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

**OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT**

I, Samantha Lang, being the President and director of Australian Directors' Guild Ltd, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2018.

The reporting unit did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organization, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive capitation fees from another reporting unit
- receive any other revenue from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay capitation fees to another reporting unit
- pay any other expense to another reporting unit
- pay compulsory levies
- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a receivable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a payable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organization or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have a balance within the general fund
- provide cash flows to another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- receive cash flows from another reporting units and/or controlled entity
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer:

Dated: 30 October 2018



## Independent Audit Report to the Members of Australian Directors Guild Ltd

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Australian Directors Guild Ltd (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2018, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Directors Guild Ltd as at 30 June 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

- a) the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- b) any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act).

I declare that management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Reporting Unit is appropriate.

#### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the Reporting Unit in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.

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

## Independent Audit Report to the Members of Australian Directors Guild Ltd

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Australian Directors Guild Ltd (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2018, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Directors Guild Ltd as at 30 June 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

- a) the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- b) any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act).

I declare that management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Reporting Unit is appropriate.

#### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the Reporting Unit in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report**

The Committee of Management of the Reporting Unit is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the RO Act, and for such internal control as the Committee of Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Committee of Management is responsible for assessing the Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Committee of Management either intend to liquidate the Reporting Unit or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report**

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Reporting Unit's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Reporting Unit to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with the Committee of Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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

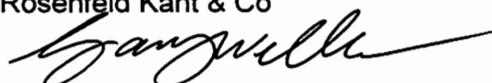
## **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, I am required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in section 252 and 257(2) of the RO Act.

My opinion on the financial report is not modified in respect of the following matter(s) because, in my opinion, it has been appropriately addressed by [Reporting Unit] and is not considered material in the context of the audit of the financial report as a whole:

There were no deficiencies, failures or shortcomings noted by this entity.

Rosenfeld Kant & Co



Gary Williams  
Partner

Bondi Junction NSW  
30 October 2018

Registration number 4019