



Variety Queensland Incorporated

**Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 September 2022**

ABN: 35940541014 IA 16832



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Committee of Management Report

30 September 2022

Members of the Committee of Management

The Committee Members in office at the date of this report are set out on pages 3-4 of this report. The Committee Members had no interests in contracts or proposed contracts with Variety Queensland during the course of the financial year other than noted in the statutory information contained in this report.

Association Information

Variety Queensland Incorporated is an Incorporated Association in Queensland under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*. The Charity is a not-for-profit organisation and is prevented by its constitution from paying dividends.

The registered office of the Association is:

2 Pine Hills Drive,
Bunya QLD 4055

Review of Operations

The principal activity of Variety Queensland Incorporated during the year was to improve the lives of kids who are sick, disadvantaged, or living with disability. There have been no changes in the nature of how this was achieved through the provision of grants of equipment and services, scholarships, experiences and various programs. Variety Queensland refers to this as their Kids Support Program.

The operating deficit for the year ended 30 September 2022 was (\$134,226) (30 September 2021: \$439,183 surplus). Kids Support - Granted and Program Delivery costs for the year ended 30 September 2022 totalled \$1,430,174 (30 September 2021: \$997,452).

Significant Events after Balance Date

Since the end of the financial year, the Committee Members have not become aware of any matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in the report or financial statements that has significantly, or may significantly, affect the operations of the Association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Association in subsequent financial years.

In the opinion of the Committee Members there are no likely changes in the operations of the Association which will adversely affect the results in subsequent financial years.

Committee of Management Report**30 September 2022****Committee of Management Meetings**

The number of Committee of Management Meetings held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Committee Member is as follows:

Committee Member	Meetings Attended	Meetings Eligible to Attend
Peter Apel	9	12
Ben Cox	10	12
Helen Debenham	1	3
Nick Harwood	10	12
Duncan Murray	8	12
Jessica-Anne Saayman	8	10
Chantelle Essa	3	3
Dr Paul Shumack	10	12
Amy Smith	8	12
Shayne Sutton	9	12

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee on 07 December 2022 by:



Nick Harwood
Chairperson



Chantelle Essa
Treasurer

Committee of Management Members

30 September 2022

Peter Apel is a solicitor who has worked in private practice in Far North Queensland for over 30 years. He holds degrees in Commerce and Law, is a mediator and a Notary Public. Peter is a Past President and Life Member of the North Queensland Law Association and the Wildlife Conservancy of Tropical Queensland. He is also current Chair of the Quality Industry Training and Employment; a non-profit organisation dedicated to helping the most disadvantaged members of the community gain and retain employment. Peter is currently Vice Chair of the Mareeba Chamber of Commerce. Peter has been involved in the Variety Bash since 2006.

Ben Cox has dedicated his career to changing the lives of others through his work in the not-for-profit sector. He has extensive experience in the sector, having worked with the Royal Children's Hospital Foundation, the Cerebral Palsy League, MS Queensland, Legacy and the Gold Coast Hospital Foundation.

Ben is a passionate advocate for the not-for-profit sector and is an experienced speaker and thinker on the design, delivery and value of effective fundraising, marketing and communications programs. He also speaks regularly on governance, ethics, mentoring, leadership and perseverance.

Ben currently serves on the Board of Variety QLD (Deputy Chair), as a Director of Variety Australia, a member of Fundraising Institute Australia's (FIA) Queensland State Committee, a national Director of FIA (Treasurer) and a member of the inaugural FIA Code Authority. He also serves on the Healthcare Innovations Advisory Board for Bond University and the Gold Coast Hospital and Health Service Research Committee and Arts Committee.

Nick Harwood is a consultant and former partner of Deloitte Australia. Born in the UK, he completed his accounting studies with PwC in London before transferring to their Hong Kong Office. Nick moved to Australia in 2001, joining Deloitte until 2015. While at Deloitte Nick acquired a broad range of business experience, his roles included restructuring and managing companies, transaction management and due diligence, advising boards and executives. On leaving Deloitte, Nick joined a mining services company managing strategic implementation and special projects. He is currently studying an Executive MBA with IMD in Switzerland to further develop his consultancy skills. Nick previously served on the board of Common Ground Queensland, a not for profit organisation seeking to end homelessness in its communities. He is passionate about giving back some of his good fortune to communities.

Duncan Murray is a Specialist Emergency Physician, with experience in Public Hospitals and as Director of a Private Emergency Department. His interests include retrieval and remote area medicine, something Variety has been lucky enough to benefit from on the Bash. Director and owner of Xigent Locums, a medical locum agency, Duncan is also Medical Director for Falck (Australia). Duncan was first exposed to Variety on the Bash in 2012; since then has assisted in providing medical support on the Bash. Duncan is also a busy father of three.

Dr Paul Shumack is the Managing Director of Australasian Aeromedical Specialist Services. He is a Specialist Physician and a Life Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians. Although he has recently retired from active service on the Specialist Reserve of the Royal Australian Air Force, he remains a Senior Aviation Medical Officer for the RAAF. Paul has participated in many Variety Queensland events, donating his time as Chief Medical Officer. Paul has been a Committee of Management Member since the mid-eighties and is currently on the Appeals Committee as well as being the Chief Medical Officer for Variety Qld.

Amy Thomas is a collaborative leader specialising in corporate communications, employee engagement and media relations, holding Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Communications. She has led strategies for

Committee of Management Members

30 September 2022

organisations in retail, technology, media, franchise and not-for-profit to build authentic, inclusive and results-focused communications campaigns. Amy is passionate about corporate and personal social responsibility, and has successfully launched several national fundraising campaigns, employee giving activations and corporate partnership programs to benefit a wide range of charities.

Shayne Sutton is an experienced public and private sector leader having served as an elected councillor on Australia's largest local government, the Brisbane City Council, and as Chief Executive of the North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils. She is currently an Associate Director for the SAS Group, a leading government relations, public affairs, media and communications corporate consultancy.

Shayne's experience also includes serving as a Non-Executive Director on the \$1 billion Townsville Hospital and Health Services Board, and as a specialist advisor for the Queensland Government and peak industry organisation, the Local Government Association of Queensland. Throughout her career she has provided expert counsel and advice to serving Prime Ministers, Premiers, Ministers, local government officials, Board Members and CEOs on a range of complex projects and policy issues.

Shayne holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Commerce with Honours from Griffith University and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Chantelle Essa works in the resources sector having held several senior finance and operations leadership roles in multiple commodities across mining and manufacturing. Chantelle has a degree in Commerce, a Masters in Business Administration and Global Project Management and a Doctorate of Business Leadership.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For The Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Event Fees and Levies Income		1,199,354	422,419
Event Direct Costs		(1,011,163)	(350,442)
Net Event Contribution		\$188,191	\$71,977
Event Fundraising Income		2,846,446	2,759,406
Other Fundraising Income		1,206,315	1,005,745
Other Income		129,460	182,168
Total Income		\$4,370,412	\$4,019,296
Event Delivery Expenses		(1,663,563)	(1,106,331)
Fundraising Costs		(623,128)	(669,120)
Total Cost of Fundraising		(\$2,286,691)	(\$1,775,451)
Gross Profit		\$2,083,721	\$2,243,845
Employment Expenses		(273,639)	(318,012)
Communications		(39,595)	(31,904)
Advertising and Promotion		(16,305)	(15,192)
Design Printing and Stationery		(18,611)	(18,820)
Rent		(26,585)	(78,861)
Utilities		(13,831)	(7,667)
Finance Costs	3(b)	(5,744)	(5,238)
Insurance		(35,417)	(22,905)
Motor Vehicles		(67,859)	(42,369)
Travel		(14,577)	(14,388)
Depreciation and Amortisation	3(a)	(96,654)	(53,599)
Information Technology		(73,812)	(74,581)
Subscriptions		(38,678)	(38,843)
Variety Australia and International Fees		(46,687)	(26,721)
Other Expenses		(19,778)	(58,110)
Total Expenses		(\$787,772)	(\$807,210)
Surplus before Kids Support Granted and Program Delivery		\$1,295,949	\$1,436,635
Kids Support Framework - granted		(1,162,599)	(756,187)
Kids Support Framework - delivery		(267,576)	(241,265)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		(\$134,226)	\$439,183

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 September 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	1,533,133	1,609,140
Trade and Other Receivables	5	77,962	107,557
Inventory		19,681	75,770
Other Current Assets	6	127,433	139,186
Total Current Assets		\$1,758,209	\$1,931,653
Non-Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipment	7	292,720	274,028
Computer Software	8	3,297	6,505
Total Non-Current Assets		\$296,017	\$280,533
Total Assets		\$2,054,226	\$2,212,186
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	9	444,002	266,882
Provisions for Employee Benefits	10	191,337	142,771
Borrowings	11	-	58,234
Lease Liability		1,232	-
Deferred Income		490,453	728,967
Total Current Liabilities		\$1,127,024	\$1,196,854
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions for Employee Benefits	10	40,581	29,063
Borrowings	11	100,000	100,000
Lease Liability		34,578	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		\$175,159	\$129,063
Total Liabilities		\$1,302,183	\$1,325,917
Net Assets		\$752,043	\$886,269
Equity			
Retained Earnings		752,043	886,269
Total Equity		\$752,043	\$886,269

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2021	Note	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as at 01 October 2020		447,086	447,086
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		439,183	439,183
Balance as at 30 September 2021		886,269	886,269
2022	Note	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as at 01 October 2021		886,269	886,269
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		(134,226)	(134,226)
Balance as at 30 September 2022		752,043	752,043

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from Donors, Sponsors and Others		5,079,402	4,545,414
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(3,673,495)	(3,238,194)
Interest Received		2,258	484
Interest Paid	3 (b)	(4,330)	(5,238)
Appeals Paid		(1,430,174)	(277,325)
Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities	4 (a)	(\$26,339)	\$1,025,141
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for Property Plant and Equipment		(109,615)	(227,630)
Payments for Computer Software		-	(7,700)
Proceeds from Sale of Property Plant and Equipment		118,181	5,500
Net Cash from/(used in) Investing Activities		\$8,566	(\$229,830)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of Borrowings		(58,234)	(26,067)
Proceeds from Borrowings		-	-
Net Cash provided by / (used in) Financing Activities		(\$58,234)	(\$26,067)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(76,007)	769,244
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		1,609,140	839,896
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	4	\$1,533,133	\$1,609,140

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements cover Variety Queensland Incorporated as an individual entity. Variety Queensland Incorporated is an incorporated Association established under the provisions of the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*. The Association is domiciled in Queensland and the registered office, which is the principal place of business, is located at:

2 Pine Hills Drive,
Bunya QLD 4055

The financial statements of Variety Queensland Incorporated for the year ended 30 September 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management on 6 December 2022.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act 2012).

Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

In the event of the Association being wound up, any property remaining after satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Association shall be distributed to another incorporated Association having objects similar to those of the Association; or for charitable or benevolent purposes, as determined by resolution of the Committee Members. No member, or former member, of the Association shall be a recipient of any assets after the winding up.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2 Summary of 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.

(a) Property Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis and is therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carry amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 2 (e) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit and loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including leasehold improvements and capitalised lease assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is available for use.

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

Class of Assets	Depreciation Rate
Leasehold Improvements	33.33%
Computer Equipment	30%
Plant and Equipment	20%
Motor Vehicles	20%
Computer Software	30%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Sales of Non-current Assets

The gross proceeds of non-current asset sales are included at the date control of the asset passes to the buyer. The gain or loss on disposal of assets is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the net proceeds on disposal.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(b) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current.

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

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

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(d) Financial Instruments

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at either amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on the purpose of the acquisition and subsequent reclassification to other categories is restricted. The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. For unlisted investments, the Association establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial Assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if they meet the following criteria:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on a specified.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets can be subsequently measured at FVOCI if they meet the following criteria:

- An equity investment issued by listed and unlisted companies that are not held for trading; or
- A debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both holding the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, and the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL if they meet the following criteria:

- The asset is held-for-trading;
- A debt instrument that does not qualify to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI;
- An equity instrument which the Association has not elected to classify as at FVOCI; or
- A financial asset where the Association has elected to measure the asset at FVTPL under the fair value option.

All subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Association has two types of financial assets subject to AASB 9's expected credit loss model, being financial assets at amortised cost and trade and other receivables. An assessment is performed on expected credit losses using the simplified approach for these financial assets. There was no material impairment loss identified.

Cash and cash equivalents, and investments are also subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9. There was no material impairment loss identified for these types of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(e) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will consider both external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of that asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, to the asset's carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(f) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(g) Appeals Payable

Appeals payable are carried at cost and are recognised when the entity has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits as a result of past transactions or events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

(h) Finance Costs

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

- interest on the bank overdraft
- interest on short-term and long-term borrowings
- interest on finance leases
- unwinding of the discount on provisions

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(i) Employee Benefits

Provision is made in respect of the Association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

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

(j) Income Taxes

No provision for income tax has been made in the financial report as Variety Queensland is exempt from income tax under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* as it is a public benevolent institution.

(k) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Contingencies and commitments are also disclosed net of GST payable or recoverable. Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows within the receipts from members, funding and others and payments to suppliers and employees.

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

(l) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Association applies AASB 15 to recognise revenue when an agreement is enforceable and contains performance obligations to transfer goods or services that are sufficiently specific to determine when the obligation has been satisfied. For an arrangement that is not within the scope of AASB 15, and not otherwise within the scope of other standards, it would be treated as contribution income under AASB 1058 (for example a cash donation without conditions).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(I) Revenue Recognition (continued)

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

Contract assets and liabilities

AASB 15 uses the terms 'contract asset' and 'contract liability' to describe what is commonly known as 'accrued revenue' and 'deferred revenue'. Contract assets are balances due from customers under contracts as work is performed and therefore a contract asset is recognised over the period in which the performance obligation is fulfilled. This represents the entity's right to consideration for the services transferred to date. Amounts are generally reclassified to receivables when these have been certified or invoiced to a customer. Contract liabilities arise where payment is received prior to work being performed.

Donation Income

Revenue from donations under enforceable agreements, where there are sufficiently specific performance obligations imposed, is deferred in the statement of financial position as a 'contract liability' until the obligations are satisfied. If the performance obligations are not sufficiently specific, revenue will be recognised immediately under AASB 1058 when the company obtains control of the cash.

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

Event and Fundraising Tickets and Levies

Revenue from event and fundraising activities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which the event or fundraising activity occurs, as this is the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Interest Income

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(l) Revenue Recognition continued

Donated Goods

Goods are donated to be sold at auctions, to be used in events or functions or to be granted as appeals. Donated goods are recognised as revenue at their replacement cost when received if there are no sufficiently specific performance obligations associated with the donation, and expensed when the goods are sold, or otherwise used.

Donations of Services

Donated services, such as the use of a conference centre to host an event, are recognised as revenue at their replacement cost when received if there are no sufficiently specific performance obligations associated with the donation. An equivalent amount is recognised as an expense, relating to the type of service donated.

Membership Income

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised when they are received.

Other Income

Other income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

(m) Comparative Figures

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

(n) 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.

Impairment

The Association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Association that may be indicative of impairment triggers. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(n) Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

Estimation of Useful Life of Assets

The Association determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life Computer Software. 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.

Assessment of Fair Value for Donated Goods and Services

The assessment of the fair value of goods and services donated to the Association is based on an estimation of their replacement cost. The replacement costs is determined mainly by reference to invoiced amounts prepared by suppliers based on their market rates of services or supplying cost of goods. The condition of any goods not used during the year is assessed at each balance date to determine whether any adjustments are necessary to the carrying value.

Lease Recognition Exemption

The Association has elected not to apply the requirements in paragraphs 22–49 of AASB 16 to short-term leases. The Association recognises the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

No other significant judgements, estimates and assumptions were made during the financial year.

(o) Adoption of New, Revised or Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The Association has adopted all of the new, revised 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
3 Expenses		
(a) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation		
Plant and Equipment	23,744	16,414
Computer Equipment	21,281	16,088
Motor Vehicles	29,391	48,980
Leasehold Improvements	52,317	13,009
Amortisation	3,208	6,181
Total Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses before Allocation	\$129,941	\$100,672
Less: Motor Vehicles Re-allocated to Other Event Expenses	(33,287)	(47,073)
Total Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses After Allocation	\$96,654	\$53,599
(b) Finance Costs		
Interest Expense	4,330	1,321
Finance Costs	1,414	3,917
Total Finance Costs	\$5,744	\$5,238
4 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	1,208	-
Cash at Bank	1,531,925	1,609,140
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,533,133	\$1,609,140

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
4 Cash and Cash Equivalents continued		
(a) Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	(134,226)	439,183
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	129,941	100,672
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	(118,181)	-
Non Cash (Donations)/Expenditure	-	1,137
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	(2,532)	(4,766)
(Increase) / Decrease in Prepayments	11,752	224,024
(Increase) / Decrease in Accrued Income	59,313	24,838
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventory	56,089	35,244
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	104,092	(203,809)
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	60,084	6,641
Increase / (Decrease) in Deferred Income	(238,514)	393,978
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	45,843	7,999
Cashflows from Operating Activities	(\$26,339)	\$1,025,141
5 Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade Receivables	7,299	4,766
GST Recoverable	18,284	(8,902)
Other Receivables	52,379	111,693
Total Trade and Other Receivables	\$77,962	\$107,557
Accrued Income is included in Other Receivables. Accrued Income is fundraising income owing but not received as at 30 September 2022.		
6 Other Current Assets		
Prepayments	127,433	139,186
Total Other Current Assets	\$127,433	\$139,186

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
7 Property Plant and Equipment		
Leasehold Improvements		
At Cost	201,232	160,809
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(80,940)	(28,623)
Total Leasehold Improvements	\$120,292	\$132,186
Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	294,401	237,379
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(203,692)	(179,948)
Total Plant and Equipment	\$90,709	\$57,431
Computer Equipment		
At Cost	134,408	124,573
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(94,954)	(73,673)
Total Computer Equipment	\$39,454	\$50,900
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	146,980	252,872
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(104,715)	(219,360)
Total Motor Vehicles	\$42,265	\$33,512
Property Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	777,021	775,632
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(484,301)	(501,604)
Total Property Plant and Equipment	\$292,720	\$274,028

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2022
\$

2021
\$

7 Property Plant and Equipment continued

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year is as follows:

Building Improvements

Balance at the Beginning of the Year	132,186	2,281
Additions	40,423	142,914
Depreciation Expense	(52,317)	(13,009)

Carrying Amount at the End of the Year

\$120,292 **\$132,186**

Plant and Equipment

Balance at the Beginning of the Year	57,431	26,110
Additions	57,021	47,735
Depreciation Expense	(23,743)	(16,414)

Carrying Amount at the End of the Year

\$90,709 **\$57,431**

Computer Equipment

Balance at the Beginning of the Year	50,900	30,007
Additions	9,835	36,981
Depreciation Expense	(21,281)	(16,088)

Carrying Amount at the End of the Year

\$39,454 **\$50,900**

Motor Vehicles

Balance at the Beginning of the Year	33,512	82,492
Additions	38,144	-
Depreciation Expense	(29,391)	(48,980)

Carrying Amount at the End of the Year

\$42,265 **\$33,512**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
8 Computer Software		
Computer Software		
At Cost	160,414	160,414
Less: Accumulated Amortisation	(157,117)	(153,909)
Total Computer Software	\$3,297	\$6,505

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amount for each class of Computer Software between the beginning and the end of the current financial year is as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Computer Software		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	6,505	4,987
Additions	0	7,700
Amortisation Expense	(3,208)	(6,182)
Carrying Amount at the End of the Year	\$3,297	\$6,505

9 Trade and Other Payables

Trade Payables	(i)	146,174	42,082
Appeals Payable		177,680	95,696
Accrued Expenses and Other Payables	(ii)	120,148	129,104
Total Current Trade and Other Payables		\$444,002	\$266,882

- (i) Trade Payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.
- (ii) Accrued expenses and other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 30 days.

10 Provision for Employee Benefits

Current

Provision for Annual Leave	186,750	140,454
Provision for Long Service Leave	4,587	2,317
Total Current Provision for Employee Benefits	\$191,337	\$142,771

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2022	2021
\$	\$

10 Provision for Employee Benefits continued

Non-Current

Provision for Long Service Leave	40,581	29,063
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Total Non-Current Provision for Employee Benefits	\$40,581	\$29,063
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11 Borrowings

QRIDA	100,000	100,000
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Westpac Banking Corporation	-	58,234
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Total Borrowings	\$100,000	\$158,234
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Current

Westpac Banking Corporation	-	58,234
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Total Current Borrowings	-	\$58,234
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Non-Current

QRIDA	100,000	100,000
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Westpac Banking Corporation	-	-
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Total Non-Current Borrowings	\$100,000	\$100,000
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12 Auditor's Remuneration

Audit of Financial Report	12,900	12,900
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Audit of Art Union	-	-
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Total Auditor's Remuneration	\$12,900	\$12,900
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The auditor of Variety Queensland Incorporated is BDO Audit Pty Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

13 Key Personnel

(a) Details of Key Personnel

Committee of Management Members

Nick Harwood	Chief Barker
Ben Cox	Vice Chairperson
Peter Apel	Secretary
Jessica-Anne Saayman	Treasurer (Resigned July 2022)
Chantelle Essa	Treasurer (Appointed July 2022)
Duncan Murray	Board Member / Chairperson, Appeals Committee
Paul Shumack	Board Member
Helen Debenham	Board Member (Resigned December 2021)
Amy Thomas	Director
Shayne Sutton	Director

Key Management Executives

Steve Wakerley	Chief Executive Officer
Ian Allan	Finance Manager
Craig Marriott	Fundraising Events Director
Mathew Lang	Head of Fundraising and Marketing

(b) Compensation of Key Executives

The total benefits paid to executives are \$627,592 (30 September 2021: \$654,831). These benefits include short-term employee benefits (salary and fees and non-monetary benefits), superannuation, annual leave and long service leave accrued.

The costs of these benefits are spread across the expense lines on the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

14 Related Party Disclosure

Variety Queensland is a member or "Tent" of a worldwide organisation, Variety International – The Children's Charity. Other entities also members of this body are "Tents" from each State and Territory in Australia, are considered related parties to Variety Queensland.

(a) Key Management Executives

Details relating to key management executives, including remuneration, are included in note 14.

(b) Transactions with Related Parties

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
<i>Variety Australia</i>		
Revenue	123,403	72,666
Expenses	(68,946)	(53,228)
Amounts owed to	-	-
Amounts owed from	-	-
<i>Variety International</i>		
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	(13,990)	(17,476)
Amounts owed to	-	-
Amounts owed from	-	-
<i>Variety New South Wales</i>		
Revenue	-	199,626
Expenses	-	(5,053)
Amounts owed to	-	-
Amounts owed from	-	-
<i>Variety New Zealand</i>		
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	-	-
Amounts owed to	-	-
Amounts owed from	-	-
<i>Variety Northern Territory</i>		
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	(553)	-
Amounts owed to	-	-
Amounts owed from	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

14 Related Party Disclosure continued

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<i>Variety South Australia</i>		
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	-	-
Amounts owed to	(978)	-
Amounts owed from	-	-
<i>Variety Tasmania</i>		
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	-	-
Amounts owed to	-	-
Amounts owed from	-	-
<i>Variety Victoria</i>		
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	(2,125)	-
Amounts owed to	-	-
Amounts owed from	-	-
<i>Variety Western Australia</i>		
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	(2,125)	-
Amounts owed to	-	-
Amounts owed from	-	-

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

Sales to and purchases from related parties are made in arm's length transactions both at normal market prices and on normal commercial terms.

Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

15 Contingent Liabilities

The Association does not have any other contingent liabilities as of 30 September 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the Year Ended 30 September 2022****16 Events After the End of the Reporting Period**

No other matters or occurrences have come to attention since the financial year end up to the present time which would materially affect the financial report or disclosure therein.

Statement by Members of the Committee of Management**For the Year Ended 30 September 2022**

In the opinion of the Committee of Management, the financial report as set out on pages 5 to 27:

1. Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Variety Queensland Incorporated as of 30 September 2022 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act 2012).
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Variety Queensland Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee of Management by:



Nick Harwood
Chairperson



Chantelle Essa
Treasurer

Dated this 07 December 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Variety Queensland Incorporated

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Variety Queensland Incorporated (the registered entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the responsible entities' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Variety Queensland Incorporated, is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 September 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the registered entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other information

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in Variety Queensland Incorporated's Committee of Management report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of responsible entities for the Financial Report

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the ACNC Act, and for such internal control as the responsible entities determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, responsible entities are responsible for assessing the registered entity'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 responsible entities either intends to liquidate the registered entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The responsible entities of the registered entity are responsible for overseeing the registered entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

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

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd



A J Whyte
Director

Brisbane, 7 December 2022