2023 Financial Statements

2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT BY GUILD COUNCIL

In accordance with a resolution of the Council of the Student Guild of Curtin University we state that -

In the opinion of the Guild Council:

- (a) the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the performance of the Guild for the year ended 31 December 2023;
- (b) the Statement of Financial Position is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Guild as at 31 December 2023;
- (c) the Guild has complied with the Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures, the *Curtin University Act 1966* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, and
- (d) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Guild will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Guild Council

Jasmyne Tweed

President of the Student Guild of Curtin University

Mitchell Craig

Secretary of the Student Guild of Curtin University

Dated this 25th day of March 2024

Mitchell Cosio



Moore Australia Audit (WA)

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SUBDIVISION 60-40 OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012 TO STUDENT GUILD OF CURTIN UNIVERSITY

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2023 there have been no contraventions of:

- i. the auditor's independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

WEN-SHIEN CHAI PARTNER MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Moore Australia

Signed at Perth this 25th day of March 2024



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STUDENT GUILD OF CURTIN UNIVERSITY

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Student Guild of Curtin University (the Guild), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and statement by Guild Council.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Student Guild of Curtin University is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the Guild's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities, Curtin University Act 1966 and Division 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022.

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 Guild in accordance with the independence requirements of Section 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional Accountants 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 with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of the Guild Council for the Financial Report

The Guild Council is responsible for the preparation of this financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities, Curtin University Act 1966 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and for such internal control as the Guild Council determines 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, the Guild Council is responsible for assessing the Guild'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 Guild Council either intends to liquidate the Guild or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Guild Council is responsible for overseeing the Guild's financial reporting process.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STUDENT GUILD OF CURTIN UNIVERSITY (CONTINUED)

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 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standard Board website at http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our audit report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of Section 60-45(3)(b) of the ACNC Act, in our opinion there are no deficiencies, failures or shortcomings in respect of the matters referred to in Section 60-30(3)(b), (c) or (d) of the ACNC Act.

WEN-SHIEN CHAI PARTNER MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Moore Australia

Signed at Perth this 25th day of March 2024.

2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue			
Sale of Goods		6,818,404	5,941,789
Rendering of Services		182,618	169,009
Rental Income		21,392	21,392
Finance Income		49,088	15,133
	2	7,071,502	6,147,323
Cost of Sales	3 (iv)	(2,990,507)	(2,542,934)
Gross Profit		4,080,995	3,604,389
Other Income	2	4,124,756	4,156,343
Employee Benefits Expense		(5,929,991)	(5,382,987)
Depreciation and Amortisation	3(v)	(661,933)	(568,820)
Interest Expense on Lease Liability	3(vi)	(8,245)	(8,395)
Occupancy Expenses		(532,928)	(394,499)
Administrative Expenses		(438,885)	(365,801)
Finance Costs		(65,989)	(57,986)
Other Expenses	3(i)	(1,205,535)	(1,130,890)
Total Expenses		(8,843,506)	(7,909,378)
Profit from Continuing Operations		(637,755)	(148,646)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Year		(637,755)	(148,646)
		(331,134)	(===,===
Other Comprehensive Income		0	0
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the Year	3 (ii)	(637,755)	(148,646)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note 2023		2022	
		\$	\$	
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,060,875	3,691,641	
Trade and other receivables	5	106,429	70,671	
Inventories	6	375,268	305,463	
Other current assets	7	150,515	91,964	
Total Current Assets		3,693,087	4,159,739	
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,515,917	1,452,156	
Right-of-use Assets	13	317,975	602,157	
Total Non-Current Assets		1,833,892	2,054,313	
Total Assets		5,526,979	6,214,052	
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	9	802,248	434,862	
Lease Liabilities	13	99,321	184,032	
Short-term provisions	10	651,085	683,490	
Total Current Liabilities		1,552,654	1,302,384	
Non-Current Liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	13	219,284	529,619	
Long-term provisions	10	13,112	2,365	
Total Non-Current Liabilities		232,396	531,984	
Total Liabilities		1,785,050	1,834,368	
Not Assets		2 744 000	4 270 604	
Net Assets		3,741,929	4,379,684	
Equity				
Retained Earnings		3,741,929	4,379,684	
Total Equity		3,741,929	4,379,684	

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2022	4,528,330	4,528,330
Profit for the period	(148,646)	(148,646)
Other Comprehensive Income	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2022	4,379,684	4,379,684
Balance at 1 January 2023	4,379,684	4,379,684
Loss for the period	(637,755)	(637,755)
Other Comprehensive Income	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2023	3,741,929	3,741,929

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from students/customers		7,751,872	7,101,270
Receipts from SSAF		3,205,305	3,143,595
Interest Paid		(8,245)	(8,395)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(10,946,464)	(10,310,848)
Interest received	2	49,088	15,133
Net Cash (used in)/Provided by Operating		51,556	(59,245)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sales of Assets		1,601	620
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8 (i)	(599,212)	(338,088)
Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities		(597,611)	(337,468)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of Lease Liabilities		(84,711)	(82,442)
Net Cash Flows used in Financing Activities		(84,711)	(82,442)
Net Increase in Cash Held		(630,766)	(479,155)
Cash at beginning of financial year		3,691,641	4,170,796
Cash at end of Financial Year	4	3,060,875	3,691,641

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Curtin University Act 1966.

The Student Guild of Curtin University is a not-for-profit Guild for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. The Guild was established under the *Curtin University Act 1966* and related Statutes.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Guild in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Guild is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Finished goods – purchase cost on a first-in-first-out basis.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal (see Note 1(k) for further details).

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 Guild and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives, commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset

Building Improvements – Other Furniture, Fittings and Equipment Motor Vehicle

Depreciation Rate

Rate required based on Lease Terms 10%-50% 25%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

(d) Leases (for Lessee)

At inception of a contract, the Guild assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Guild where the Guild is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (ie a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Guild uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Guild anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Guild has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

(f) Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Guild's obligation for short-term employee benefits for wages, annual leave and long service leave entitlements. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled, and are recognised as part of short-term provisions in the statement of financial position.

Long-term Benefits

The Guild classifies employees' long service leave as other long-term employee benefits, when they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the Guild's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which is measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefits expense.

The Guild's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as long-term provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Guild does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

(g) 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.

(h) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control of the goods has transferred to the customer at the point of sale. Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers. Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or services.

Operating Grants

When the Guild receives operating grant revenue, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(h) Revenue (Cont'd)

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Guild:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations the Guild:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (lease liability, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount
 of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Guild recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Capital Grant

When the Guild receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Guild recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Guild satisfies its obligations under terms of the grant.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. 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. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(j) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Guild becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Guild commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63 (see Note 1(n) for further details).

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, or fair value, through profit and loss.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit and loss

on the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and the fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Derecognition (Cont'd)

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Guild no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The Guild recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Loss allowance is not recognised for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Guild uses the simplified approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9. The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk in every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times

This approach is applicable to trade receivables. In measuring the expected credit loss a provision matrix for trade receivables has been used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Guild recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

As at 31st December 2023 the Guild has assessed all trade debtors and no provision for doubtful debts needs to be recognised.

(k) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting date, the Guild reviews the carrying values of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(I) Comparative Figures

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

(m) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(n) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts receivable from customers for goods sold and services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(j) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(o) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Guild's evaluations, estimates and judgements that are incorporated into the financial statements, are based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events that are based on current trends and economic data obtained both externally and within the Guild.

Key Estimates

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Guild reviews the estimated useful lives of plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period.

Key Judgements

(a) Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/type, cost/value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(o) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (Cont'd)

(b) Lease term and option to extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably certain of being exercised is a key management judgement that the Guild will make. The Guild determines the likeliness to exercise on a lease-by-lease basis, looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to the future strategy of the Guild.

(c) Employee Benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the Guild expects that most employees will use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the following 12-month period, obligations for annual leave entitlements are classified under AASB 119 as other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

(p) New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the Guild

The Guild has not adopted any new, revised and amended accounting standards and interpretations for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2023.

(q) New, Revised and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet Mandatory or early Adopted by the Guild

The Guild has not early adopted any new, revised and amended accounting standards and interpretations for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 2: REVENUE	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Trading Activities		
Catering (a	5,549,523	4,849,002
Retail (a	1,268,881	1,092,787
Total Trading Activities	6,818,404	5,941,789
Other Operating Activities		
Membership Income	182,618	169,009
Commercial Complex	21,392	21,392
Interest Revenue	49,088	15,133
Total Other Operating Activities	253,098	205,534
Total Revenue	7,071,502	6,147,323
Other Income		
Catering	26,143	15,597
Retail	102,217	86,173
Student Services & Amenities Fee (SSAF)	3,205,305	3,143,595
University Grant	750,000	750,000
Net Gain from Sale of Assets	1,601	820
Income from Rental Abatement	39,490	160,158
Total Other Income	4,124,756	4,156,343
Total Revenue	11,196,258	10,303,666

⁽a) In 2023 members received discounts of \$396,552 (2022: \$367,461). Revenue from trading activities is reported net of membership discounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 3: PROFIT / (LOSS) FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	2023	2022
	\$	\$
(i) Other Expenses includes the following:		
Consumables	188,988	218,859
Equipment Purchases	39,762	27,741
Equipment Repairs & Maintenance	147,593	125,973
Events	369,348	346,192
Grants	130,415	110,161
Other Expenses	81,157	58,163
Promotional Expenses	69,840	67,548
Software Expenses	160,302	153,150
Travel & Conferences	18,130	23,099
Total Other Expenses	1,205,535	1,130,890
(ii) Net Surplus / (Deficit) has been derived from the following: Administration	122.016	4E 024
	122,016	45,034
Representation Services Student Services	(29,134) 88,974	10,134
Commercial	(819,611)	77,723
Operating Surplus / (Deficit) from operations	(637,755)	(281,537)
Operating Surplus / (Dencit) from operations	(037,733)	(140,040)
(iii) Disposal of Assets (included in Other Income)		
Net Gain on the Disposal of Other Assets:	1,601	820
Total Gain	1,601	820
(iv) Cost of Sales		
Trading Activities		
Catering	2,086,735	1,789,216
Retail	903,772	753,718
Total Cost of Sales	2,990,507	2,542,934

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 3: PROFIT / (LOSS) FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)	2023	2022
	\$	\$
(v) Depreciation and Amortisation		
Leasehold, Land and Buildings Improvements	393,425	261,688
Furniture, Fittings and Equipment	142,026	106,592
Right of Use Assets	126,482	200,540
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	661,933	568,820
(vi) Finance Costs		
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	8,245	8,395
Total Finance Costs	8,245	8,395
NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2023	2022
NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$	\$
	Ψ	Ψ
Cash at Bank	3,046,722	3,679,983
Cash on Hand	14,153	11,658
	3,060,875	3,691,641
NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Current		
Trade receivables	67,159	49,796
Other receivables	39,270	20,875
	106,429	70,671
NOTE 6: INVENTORIES	2023	2022
NOTE 0. INVENTORIES	\$	\$
At Cost	•	*
Finished Goods	387,036	308,172
Provision for Obsolescence	(11,768)	(2,709)
	375,268	305,463

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 7: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Prepayments	150,515	91,964
	150,515	91,964
NOTE 8: PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Leasehold Land & Buildings Improvements		
At Cost	8,727,787	8,353,099
Accumulated Amortisation	(7,623,787)	(7,230,361)
	1,104,000	1,122,738
Furniture, Fittings & Equipment		
At Cost	2,854,371	2,799,657
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,442,454)	(2,509,439)
	411,917	329,418
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	38,210	38,210
Accumulated Depreciation	(38,210)	(38,210)
	0	0
Work in Progress		
At Cost	0	39,200
Total Written Down Value	1,515,917	1,452,156

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 8: PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

(i) Movement in Carrying Amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning of the year and the end of the current financial year.

2023	Leasehold Land & Buildings Improvements	Furniture Fittings & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Work in Progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$
Opening Balance	1,122,738	290,218	0	39,200	1,452,156
Additions	374,687	263,832	0	(39,200)	599,319
Disposals	0	(107)	0	0	(107)
Depreciation	(393,425)	(142,026)	0	0	(535,451)
Carrying Amount	1,104,000	411,917	0	0	1,515,917

NOTE 9: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		2023	2022
		\$	\$
Trade Payables	(a-b)	358,811	44,005
GST Payable		47,053	57,082
Sundry Payables	(a)	396,384	333,775
		802,248	434,862

⁽a) Trade payables and sundry payables are financial liabilities at amortised cost (see Note 17)

NOTE 10: PROVISIONS

A provision has been recognised for employee benefits relating to annual and long service leave. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been included in Note 1.

Based on past experience, the Guild does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of

⁽b) At the end of 2022 the Guild changed Financial systems. This resulted in a trade payables cut-off of 23rd December in 2022 compared to late January 2024 for the 2023 year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 10: PROVISIONS (Cont'd)

these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement. The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

		2023	2022
		\$	\$
Employee Benefits		611,500	600,447
Other		52,697	85,408
		664,197	685,855
Current		651,085	683,490
Non Current		13,112	2,365
		664,197	685,855
Analysis of Total Provisions	Employee Benefits	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Opening Balance as at 1 January 2023	600,447	85,408	685,855
Additional Provisions raised during the year	282,921	329,518	612,439
Amounts used	(271,868)	(362,229)	(634,097)
Balance at 31st December 2023	611,500	52,697	664,197

NOTE 11: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	2023	2022
Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Guild, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Guild, is considered key management personnel.	\$	\$
Key Management Personnel Compensation	854,393	793,640

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 12: EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the incorporated association's operations, the results of those operations, or the incorporated association's state of affairs in future financial years.

NOTE 13: RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The Guild's lease portfolio includes leased buildings. The Guild has six signed leases with Curtin University; four leases covering the Commercial outlets which expire in 2025, and two Guild Head leases with peppercorn rent, that expire in 2027. These leases currently have an average of 3.7 years as their lease term.

i)	AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position	2023	2022
		\$	\$
	Right-of-use assets:		
	Leased Buildings	1,213,757	1,404,306
	Accumulated Amortisation	(895,782)	(802,148)
	Total Right-of-use asset	317,975	602,158
	Movement in carrying amounts:		
	Leased Buildings:		
	Opening Balance	602,155	984,447
	Adjustments (a)	(157,698)	(181,752)
	Additions	0	0
	Depreciation	(126,482)	(200,540)
	Closing Balance	317,975	602,155

⁽a) An adjustment was made to the carrying amounts in 2023 to reflect the closure of Angazi Café until the end of 2024.

ii)	AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance		
	Interest expense on lease liabilities	8,245	8,395
iii)	Lease Liability Maturity Analysis		
	< 1 year	99,321	184,032
	1-5 years	219,284	529,619
	> 5 years	0	0
	Total Lease Liabilities	318,605	713,651
	Lease Liabilities in Statement of Financial Position	318,605	713,651

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 14: CONTINGENT LIABLITIES

The Guild has no contingent Liabilities.

NOTE 15: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Transactions with Related Parties	2023	2022
	\$	\$
The following transactions occurred with Curtin University:		
Purchases of Goods & Services	638,784	361,957
Revenue for providing Goods & Services	4,450,406	4,288,759
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with Curtin University:		
Trade and other Receivables at 31 December	44,969	50,975
Trade and other Payables at 31 December	130,850	103,087
Interest Payable at 31 December	20,978	33,585
Lease Liabilities at 31 December	318,605	713,651
The key management personnel remuneration is disclosed in Note 11.		

NOTE 16: CAPITAL COMMITMENT

The Guild has committed \$80,503 to soundproof meeting rooms and Student Assist offices within the Guild's administration area.

NOTE 17: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,060,875	3,691,641
Trade and Other Receivables	106,429	70,671
	3,167,304	3,762,312

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOTE 17: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost:		
Trade and Other Payables	755,195	377,780
Lease Liabilities	318,605	713,651
	1,073,800	1,091,431

NOTE 18: AUDITORS REMUNERATION	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the Auditor Moore Australia (WA) for the Guild:		
Auditing Financial Statements	25,500	24,750

NOTE 19: GUILD REGISTERED OFFICE AND PLACE OF BUSINESS

The registered office and place of business of the Guild is:

Curtin University

Wadjuk Country

Building 106f

Kent St

Bentley, Western Australia