ACT Basketball Incorporated ABN: 11 936 731 929

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

ABN: 11 936 731 929

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Board's Report

For the year ended 30 September 2022

The board members submit the financial report of the Association for the financial year ended 30 September 2022.

1. General information

Board members

The names of board members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

President Allan Yates Vice President Michelle Hocking Director Shane Lowndes Bridget Tilley (Appointed: 22 February 2022) Director Director Nick Janssen Director Kathryn Rendell Director Simon Cann-Evans (Resigned: 22 February 2022) Glenn Cummings ((Resigned: 16 July 2022) Treasurer Director John Solomon (Resigned: 22 February 2022) **Public Officer** John Solomon

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Association during the financial year were:

- To control, promote and encourage basketball in the Australian Capital Territory;
- To be duly affiliated with BA Limited (trading as Basketball Australia).

Significant changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

2. Operating result

The (deficit) of the Association for the financial year amounted to \$ (6,939) (2021: Surplus of \$ 279,952).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Board:

Board member:V.

Board member: .4.

Dated

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	3,739,104	3,388,871
ACT Management & Support Expense		(921,336)	(783,139)
Competitions expense		(957,440)	(872,222)
Depreciation expense - Property, plant & equipment	9(a)	(123,059)	(174,605)
Depreciation expense - Right of use assets	10	(2,307)	(2,306)
Development programmes		(268,923)	(188,176)
Facility expense		(495,199)	(422,431)
Other expenses		(3,366)	-
Finance expenses		(2,750)	(3,478)
Performance expenses	_	(971,663)	(662,562)
Surplus before income tax		(6,939)	279,952
Income tax expense	3(a) _	-	
Surplus for the year	_	(6,939)	279,952
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation changes for property, plant and equipment		-	1,327,524
Fair value movements on investments held at FVOCI	_	(57)	97
Other comprehensive income for the year	_	(57)	1,327,621
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	(6,996)	1,607,573

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Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 September 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS		000 075	050 604
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables	5 6	988,375 453,004	859,681 38,823
Other assets	8	108,629	69,186
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	· –		
	_	1,550,008	967,690
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	0	07.040	10.010
Loans and other receivables Investments	6 7	37,840	43,840
Property, plant and equipment	9	828 6,229,420	886 6,237,990
Right-of-use assets	10	6,152	8,459
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	10		
	_	6,274,240	6,291,175
TOTAL ASSETS	_	7,824,248	7,258,865
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	195,753	62,147
Lease liabilities	10	2,345	2,209
Employee benefits	12	117,463	88,039
Other liabilities	13	764,371	349,677
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	1,079,932	502,072
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	1,070,002	002,012
Lease liabilities	10	4,234	6,579
Employee benefits	12	12,793	5,870
Other liabilities	13	25,546	35,605
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	42,573	48,054
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	1,122,505	550,126
NET ASSETS		6,701,743	6,708,739
	=		
EQUITY			
Building fund reserve		40,000	40,000
Reserves		3,173,499	3,173,557
Retained earnings		3,488,244	3,495,182
TOTAL EQUITY	_	6,701,743	6,708,739

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

2022

Balance at 1 October 2021

(Deficit) during the financial year

Total other comprehensive income for the year

Balance at 30 September 2022

2021

Balance at 1 October 2020

Surplus during the financial year Total other comprehensive income for the year

Balance at 30 September 2021

		1	6	(6)	(57)	2
i	lotal	9	6,708,739	(6,939)	(2	6,701,743
FVOCI	reserve	9	(287)	ı	(57)	(344)
Reserve for	building tund	9	40,000	,		40,000
Asset Revaluation	Surplus	Ð	3,173,843	1		3,173,843
Retained	Earnings	6	3,495,183	(6,939)		3,488,244

Total	\$ 5,101,166	279,952	1,327,621	6,708,739	
FVOCI	\$ (384)	1	26	(287)	
Reserve for building fund	\$ 40,000	ſ	1	40,000	
Asser Revaluation Reserve	\$ 1,846,319	1	1,327,524	3,173,843	
Retained Earnings	\$ 3,215,231	279,952	1	3,495,183	

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received	_	4,125,086 (3,865,392) 156	3,807,478 (3,591,373) 101
Net cash provided by operating activities	18 _	259,850	216,206
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Purchase of property, plant and equipment Net cash (used in) investing activities	^{9(a)} _	(114,489) (114,489)	(13,048) (13,048)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Payment of finance lease liabilities Payment of lease liabilities Net cash (used in) financing activities	10 _	(13,991) (2,676) (16,667)	(15,786) (2,676) (18,462)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	, 1	128,694 859,681	184,696 674,985
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	988,375	859,681

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

The financial statements cover ACT Basketball Incorporated as an individual entity. ACT Basketball Incorporated is a not-for-profit Association incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991 ('the Act').

The functional and presentation currency of ACT Basketball Incorporated is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

New and amended accounting policies adopted

The Association previously prepared general purpose financial statements - Reduced Disclosure Requirements following the recognition and measurements requirements of all applicable Australian Accounting Standards. Accordingly, the application of Australian Accounting Standards — Simplified Disclosures has not affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity, but has impacted the disclosures included in these financial statements.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(b) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses whether a lease exists.

Right-of-use asset

At the lease commencement, the Association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Association believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Leases

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Association's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Association's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

(c) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Association are:

Competition and program revenue

Revenue from a contract to provide services including competition fees, development programs and performance programs are recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate which better reflects the services provided (and their level of contribution).

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Revenue and other income

Specific revenue streams

Operating grants and donations

When the Association receives operating grant revenue or donations, it assess whether there is a contract and if it is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance to AASB 15:

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Association:

- · 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 Association:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards;
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, 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 the contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Association recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, 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).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on periodic independent valuations prepared by external valuation experts, based on market values. The fair values recognised in the financial statements of the Association are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the carrying value of the land and buildings is not materially different from their fair values.

3x3 courts are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis and is therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

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 or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding leasehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Association, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5%
3x3 Courts	2.5%
Office Equipment	5% -25%

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

(f) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Association classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income equity instrument (FVOCI equity)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Association changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

The Association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

The Association holds no assets that fall into this category.

Fair value through other comprehensive income - Equity instruments

The Association has an investment in listed entities over which are they do not have significant influence nor control. The Association has made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes.

The investment is carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss basis for the following assets:

financial assets measured at amortised cost

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the Association considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Association's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information. The Association uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Association uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

• the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Association in full, without recourse to the Association to actions such as realising security (if any is held);

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Association in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Association renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Financial instruments

Financial liabilities

The Association measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Association comprise trade payables, finance lease liabilities.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(h) Employee benefits

Provision is made for 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 wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period 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 satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(i) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Association has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Association where the standard is relevant:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classifications of Liabilities as Current or Non- Current	1 October 2022	clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as	Minor impact expected but entities should consider the appropriate classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

4	Revenue and Other Income			
			2022	2021
			\$	\$
	ACT management and support income		205,777	104,003
	Competition revenue		2,201,453	2,345,530
	COVID-19 Income		75,000	33,000
	Development income		402,082	326,950
	Facility income		70,554	68,929
	Other income		87,870	84,382
	Performance income	_	696,368	426,077
	Total Revenue and Other Income	=	3,739,104	3,388,871
5	Cash and Cash Equivalents			
			2022	2021
		Note	\$	\$
	Cash at bank and in hand		865,948	737,306
	Capital investment account		40,034	40,000
	Short-term deposit	_	82,393	82,375
		14 =	988,375	859,681
6	Trade and Other Receivables			
			2022	2021
		Note	\$	\$
	CURRENT			
	Trade receivables		447,004	2,092
		14	447,004	2,092
	GST receivable	_	-	25,190
	Loans and recievables	14	6,000	11,541
	Total current trade and other receivables	=	453,004	38,823
•			2022	2021
			\$	\$
	NON-CURRENT			
	Loans and recievables	_	37,840	43,840
	Total trade and other receivables	_	37,840	43,840
		-		

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

7	Investments		2022	2021
		Note	\$	\$
			*	•
	NON-CURRENT Shares	14	828	886
	onales	_	828	886
		=	020	
8	Other Assets			
Ü	Office Associa		2022	2021
			\$	\$
	CURRENT			
	Prepayments	_	108,629	69,186
		_	108,629	69,186
	*			
9	Property, Plant and Equipment		2022	2021
			2022 \$	\$
			Ψ	Ψ
	Belconnen land At fair value		**************************************	
	Block 16		2,025,000	2,025,000
	Block 13		220,000	220,000
	Total Belconnen land		2,245,000	2,245,000
	Belconnen stadium			
	At fair value		3,083,500	3,012,483
	Accumulated depreciation		(296,692)	(218,272)
	Total Belconnen stadium		2,786,808	2,794,211
	Total land and buildings	_	5,031,808	5,039,211
	Plant and equipment			
	At cost		1,373,174	1,329,702
	Accumulated depreciation		(175,562)	(130,923)
	Total plant and equipment		1,197,612	1,198,779
NI.	Total property, plant and equipment	:	6,229,420	6,237,990

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

9 Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 September 2022 Balance at the beginning of year	2,245,000	2,794,211	1,198,779	6,237,990
Additions	-	71,017	43,472	114,489
Depreciation expense	-	(78,420)	(44,639)	(123,059)
Balance at the end of the year	2,245,000	2,786,808	1,197,612	6,229,420

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 September 2021 Balance at the beginning of year	1,444,426	2,362,543	1,265,054	5,072,023
Additions	-	-	13,048	13,048
Depreciation expense	-	(95,282)	(79,323)	(174,605)
Revaluation increase	800,574	526,950	-	1,327,524
Balance at the end of the year	2,245,000	2,794,211	1,198,779	6,237,990

(b) Land and Building Valuation

The valuation of the land for Block 16 50 Oatley Court Belconnen ACT was \$2,025,000 and was based on the estimated (fair) value of the land in an open market. The valuation was carried out as at 4 November 2020 by Matthew Shadbolt AAPI CPV from Opteon.

The valuation of the Belconnen Basketball Centre, 42 Oatley Court Belconnen ACT was \$2,740,000 and was based on fair value of the improvements. The valuation was carried out as at 4 November 2020 by Matthew Shadbolt AAPI CPV from Opteon.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

10 Leases

Right-Of-Use Assets	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Year ended 30 September 2022		
At cost	11,535	11,535
Accumulated depreciation	(5,383)	(5,383)
Balance at end of year	6,152	6,152
	Office Equipment \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 September 2021		
At cost	11,535	11,535
Accumulated depreciation	(3,076)	(3,076)
Balance at end of year	8,459	8,459

Lease Liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	Total \$
2022 Lease liabilities	2,345	4,234	6,579
2021 Lease liabilities	2,209	6,579	8,788

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to leases where the Association is a lessee are shown below:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(2,750)	(595)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(2,307)	(2,306)
	(5,057)	(2,901)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

10 Leases

	Statement of Cash Flows			
			2022	2021
			\$	\$
	Total cash outflow for leases		(2,676)	(2,676)
11	Trade and Other Payables		2930 8600	
			2022	2021
		Note	\$	\$
	CURRENT			
	Trade payables	14	61,190	6,693
	GST payable		10,552	-
	Accrued expenses		58,736	36,399
	Payroll liabilities	14	28,752	11,263
	Other payables	14	36,523	7,792
		_	195,753	62,147

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

12	Employee Benefits		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	CURRENT		
	Provisions for annual leave	86,359	59,931
	Provisions for long service leave	31,104	28,108
	·	117,463	88,039
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	NON-CURRENT		
	Provisions for long service leave	12,793	5,870
		12,793	5,870
13	Other Liabilities	2022	2021
		\$	\$
		Φ	Ψ
	CURRENT		
	Amounts received in advance	752,030	335,686
	Lease liability - Solar panel	12,341	13,991
		764,371	349,677

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

13 Other Liabilities

		2022 \$	2021 \$
	NON-CURRENT Lease liability - Solar panel	25,546	35,605
		25,546	35,605
14	Financial Risk Management	2022	2021 \$
	Financial assets Held at amortised cost Cash and cash equivalents 5	988,375	859,682
	Trade and other receivables 6	453,004	13,633
	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Shares 7	828	886
	Total financial assets	1,442,207	874,201
	Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at fair value Trade and other payables Total financial liabilities	126,465 126,465	25,748 25,748
15	Key Management Personnel Remuneration		
	The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of ACT Basketball as follows:	Incorporated durin	g the year are
	Total key management personnel remuneration	2022 \$ 135,308	2021 \$ 125,948 125,948
16	Auditors' Remuneration	2022	2021
	Remuneration of the auditor Hardwickes Chartered Accountants, for:	\$	\$
	- auditing or reviewing the financial statements	11,900	11,500
	Total	11,900	11,500

ABN: 11 936 731 929

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

17 Contingencies

At 30 September 2022, the Association has a contingent liability of \$65,000 (2021: \$65,000) relating to a security deposit guarantee provided to the Australian Capital Territory Planning and Land Authority.

18 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(6,939)	279,952
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
- Finance costs	2,750	3,478
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	125,366	176,911
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(408,181)	52,909
- (increase) in prepayments	(39,443)	(1,905)
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	416,344	(225,569)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	133,606	(87,344)
- increase in provisions	36,347	17,774
Cashflows from operations	259,850	216,206

19 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

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

20 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

ACT Basketball Incorporated

42 Oatley Court

Belconnen ACT 2617

ABN: 11 936 731 929

Staement by Members of the Board

In the opinion of the Board the financial report as set out on pages 2 to 19:

- 1. Present fairly the financial position of ACT Basketball Incorporated as at 30 September 2022 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
- 2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that ACT Basketball 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 Board and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:

Board member.

Board member ..

Dated

3/2/2023



6 Phipps Close Deakin ACT 2600 PO Box 322 Curtin ACT 2605

> T 02 6282 5999 E info@hardwickes.com.au

www.hardwickes.com.au

Hardwickes ABN 35 973 938 183

Hardwickes Partners Pty Ltd ABN 21 008 401 536

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

ACT Basketball Incorporated

Independent Audit Report to the members of ACT Basketball Incorporated

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of ACT Basketball Incorporated (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the statement by members of the committee.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 September 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991.

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 Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Association'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 management either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.





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ACT Basketball Incorporated

Independent Audit Report to the members of ACT Basketball Incorporated

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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial reporter, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and
 whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair
 presentation.

We communicate with the management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hardwickes

Chartered Accountants

Bhaumik Bumia CA

Partner

Canberra

3 FEBRUARY 2023

