

# **Concrete Institute of Australia**

ABN: 25 000 715 453

## **Financial Report**

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

# Concrete Institute of Australia

ABN: 25 000 715 453

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

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# Concrete Institute of Australia

ABN: 25 000 715 453

Report of the Board

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

## 1. Directors

The names of the directors at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

**Mr Sherard Northey – President**  
**BE (Civil) Hons, CPEng, RPE (Queensland)**  
Director from: 01/10/2019 to present

Sherard is Managing Director of Northey Consulting in Brisbane. He has worked in the UK and Canada as well as locally and has over 20 years' experience in residential, commercial, industrial and tourism projects in all aspects of design & construction.

**Prof. Shan Kumar – Immediate Past President**  
**MSc (Eng), HonD Swinburne Uni**  
Director from: 01/10/2017 to present

Shan is Principal Engineer at SCE and Professor at Swinburne University. Shan has over 30 years' experience in concrete design and construction – high rise, stadiums, and prefabricated concrete.

**Mr David Millar – Chief Executive Officer**  
**BE (Civil) Hons, Grad Dip Bus Admin, Member – AuSAE, AICD**  
Director from: 19/10/2013 to present

David has significant experience in the concrete industry (nearly 30 years), has held senior executive positions in the not-for-profit sector for 15 years in Australia. He has been CEO of the Institute since 2014.

**Dr Warren South – Vice President**  
**BSc (Metallurgy), PhD**  
Director from: 01/10/2021 to present

Warren is Managing Director of Valkovivi in Sydney. He has worked in Australia and New Zealand and has over 30 years' experience in cement and concrete materials technology in the commercial, industry association, academia and research sectors.

**Mr Craig Heidrich – Company Secretary/Treasurer**  
**B Com, MBA, FAIM, CPM (FMAMI), Member - AuSAE**  
Director from: 28/07/05 to 28/06/07 & 21/10/07 to present

Craig is Managing Director of HBM Group Pty Ltd and Executive Director for several concrete related not-for-profit industry associations.

**Mr Con Komselis – Past President**  
**BE (Civil), MBA**  
Director from: 01/10/2015 to 30/09/2021

Con is Construction Manager with Infrabuild, was 2013-15 President – Qld Branch, and National President 2017-19 of the Concrete Institute of Australia, and has had many years' experience in the concrete industry in Australia.

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

## 2. Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Concrete Institute of Australia (the 'company') during the financial year was the promotion of member interests through the facilitation of technical publications, conferences, webinars, seminars and meetings. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 continued to impact some of the to the typical activities of the Institute during the year, in particular face-to-face events and the biennial conference.

## 3. Objectives and Strategy

As executed through the strategic plan for 2021, key short and long-term company objectives and strategy for achieving these are:

- Financial Stability
- Profile and Positioning
- Knowledge Development and Sharing
- Development and Management of Relationships

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Report of the Board

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

## 4. Operating result

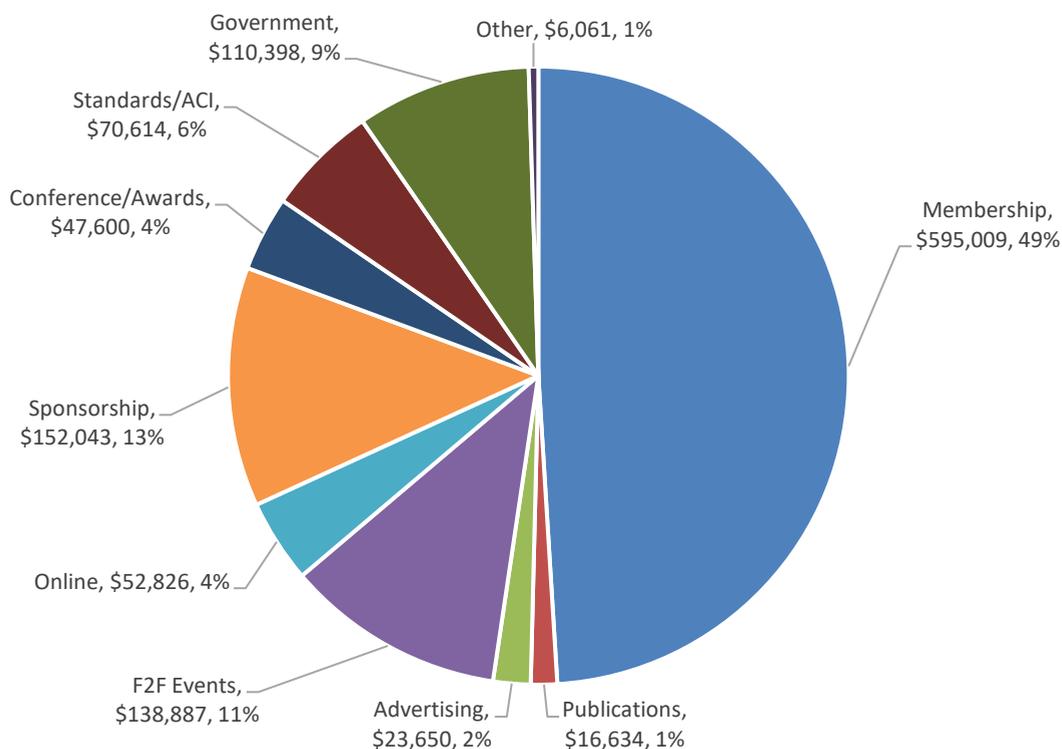
The deficit of the company for the financial year amounted to \$87,485.

## 5. Review of Operations

2021 continued to provide the Institute with a number of challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The original budgeted surplus of \$92,800 was ambitious and dependant on a return to face-to-face events and a successful biennial conference in Perth. However, following new outbreaks and strict restrictions and lockdowns it was soon evident that budgeted revenue items such as the conference, seminars, sponsorship and membership would change significantly. By the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter it was forecast that the Institute would make a loss.

Fortunately, the Institute continued to receive JobKeeper payments in the first quarter of the year and was also eligible for NSW Government subsidies in the last quarter. This allowed for some welcome cash flow as we continued to be flexible with events, transitioning face-to-face seminars to webinars or cancelling them altogether. Membership renewals remained healthy and Professional Members continued to grow, as did Standards Online & ACI Membership. Several costs related to the office, travel, and seminars remained low. However, the main financial challenge experienced was the transition of the conference from in person to online. This resulted in a difference in budgeted revenue (\$100,000) to actual revenue (\$27,000), a variance of \$73,000. The Institute also determined to continue with the development of a new data base and website. Given the expected financial result it was also determined to reverse a number of items listed in prepayments in the balance sheet including conference seed funding of \$40,000 so that 2022 could begin with a clean sheet. Despite the difficulties encountered, we continued to deliver on our objectives as guided by the Strategic Plan and the Institute was still in a healthy cash position at the end of 2021 with \$639,525, but realised a deficit of \$87,485. The main sources of revenue by activity:

### Revenue by Category 2021



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Report of the Board

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

## Membership

Membership retention remained a vital part of the Institute's strategy in 2021. Before journal adjustments were made subscription revenue for the year was slightly above budget, an excellent result in a difficult year. Throughout the year we saw a steady growth in Professional Membership (6% increase on 2020 numbers and a 90% retention rate) and Young Professional Membership (9% increase) whilst company membership remained stable. In particular, we retained our three Platinum Members. Additional subscriptions for Standards Online and ACI Membership also grew slightly. Our 2022 strategy is to continue working with our current members, focus on new recruitment strategies, and work on greater engagement to attract new members.

## Education

After an ambitious start to the year with a heavy emphasis on face-to-face events, this quickly required flexibility and transitioning. By the middle of 2021 all events in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia had reverted to online whilst F2F continued in Queensland WA. This resulted in a drop in revenue from a budget of \$268,800 to actual of \$138,900. Online content continued to do well but in a saturated market realised revenue of \$53,000 (down on the budget of \$79,000). Despite the set back face-to-face seminars will again be a key focus in 2022, however our webinar program will remain a staple education product and eConcrete on demand materials will continue to gain momentum.

## Conference and Awards

The Institute originally budgeted for \$100,000 revenue from the conference in Perth, which was reduced from the normal biennial budget of \$200,000. Following the decision in February to transition it online this meant there would be a significant impact on revenue (forecast was adjusted to \$20,000). Realising \$28,000 was an outstanding result. The Awards for Excellence also suffered due to the pandemic. Originally 60 entries were budgeted for but on 34 were received. This created a variance of \$36,000 in revenue.

## Results

The Institute had overall a challenging year financially and experienced a deficit of \$87,485. The organisation did finish the year though in a strong cash position with \$639,525 at hand and total assets worth \$1,003,281.

## Outlook

2022 will continue to be a challenging year for the Institute, however we approach it with optimism. There will be a renewed focus on live events as the market gets used to living with COVID and providing steady revenue and cash flow through events. There will also be a concentration on membership engagement as individuals and organisations continue to come to terms with the market, and the Institute can really implement the new AMS and website. Focus will continue to be placed on the main revenue streams of the Institute such as membership, education (seminars, webinars, workshops), and sponsorship. These platforms, built in recent years, have provided the Institute with financial stability to help weather the storm until we are placed to hold a face-to-face conference again in 2023 and will hold the organisation in good stead for the years to come.

## **6. Contributions on Winding up**

In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each. Honorary members are not required to contribute.

The total that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$24,400, based on 1,220 members.

## **7. After balance day events**

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

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Report of the Board

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## 8. Meetings of Councillors and Directors

The attendance by each Councillor and Director during the year was as follows:

	Councillors		Directors	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
A Airey	2	2	0	0
J Aldred	2	2	0	0
T Benn	1	1	0	0
M Boyd	2	2	0	0
G Chadborne	2	2	0	0
J Clancy	2	2	0	0
A Coumaros	1	1	0	0
V Dao	3	3	0	0
J Dyson	1	0	0	0
J Ehsman	3	2	0	0
A Feast	1	1	0	0
C Heidrich	3	2	11	7
D Jenkins	3	3	0	0
A Johns	1	1	0	0
M van Koeverden	3	3	0	0
C Komselis	3	3	6	4
S Kumar	3	3	11	11
P McUtchen	1	1	0	0
D Millar	3	3	11	11
P Murenu	2	2	0	0
A Nelson	2	2	0	0
T Ng	2	2	0	0
B Noble	3	0	0	0
S Northey	3	3	11	10
A Sarkady	3	2	0	0
W South	3	3	5	3
G van Rooyen	1	1	0	0
M Weiloch	1	1	0	0

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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Report of the Board

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

## 9. Auditors Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out at page 8.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

President: Sherard Northey

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

Dated: 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2022

The Board of Directors  
Concrete Institute of Australia  
Suite 401, Level 4,  
53 Walker Street  
North Sydney, NSW 2060

Dear Board Members

**Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001***

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Concrete Institute of Australia.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2021 there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; or
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely



**Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd**



**Mark Boyle**  
*Director*

Dated: 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2022

## **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Concrete Institute of Australia**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Report**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Concrete Institute of Australia (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### **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 Company in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

#### **Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in Concrete Institute of Australia's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2021, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and 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, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Directors' responsibility for the financial report**

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibility 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 Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: [www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_files/ar4.pdf](http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_files/ar4.pdf). This description forms part of our auditor's report.



**Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd**



**Mark Boyle**  
*Director*

Dated: 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2022

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Directors Declaration

The Directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 12 to 24, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
  - (a) comply with Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2021 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
2. In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

President: Sherard Northey

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

Dated: 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2022

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue	3	1,143,141	1,331,552
Other income	3	70,614	57,387
Finance income	3	975	2,926
		<u>1,214,730</u>	<u>1,391,865</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee expense		(701,884)	(763,715)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(72,037)	(57,098)
Conference costs		(40,140)	-
Seminars and meetings		(116,050)	(88,614)
Concrete in Australia		(96,052)	(91,537)
Occupancy costs		(17,587)	(20,712)
Membership advertising expense		(17,809)	(29,939)
Computer expense		(70,788)	(64,748)
Meeting expense		(133)	(86)
Publication cost		(2,150)	(6,253)
Awards for excellence		(23,382)	-
Finance charges	5	(11,334)	(16,045)
Other expenses		(132,869)	(171,832)
		<u>(1,302,215)</u>	<u>(1,310,579)</u>
<b>(Deficit)/surplus before income tax expense</b>		<u>(87,485)</u>	<u>81,286</u>
Income tax expense		-	-
<b>(Deficit)/surplus for the year</b>	16	<u>(87,485)</u>	<u>81,286</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u>(87,485)</u>	<u>81,286</u>

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

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	639,525	745,895
Trade and other receivables	7	4,779	810
Other assets	8	198,573	122,689
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>842,877</b>	<b>869,394</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Plant and equipment	9	61,501	56,128
Right-of-use assets	10	98,903	157,191
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>160,404</b>	<b>213,319</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,003,281</b>	<b>1,082,713</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	66,270	55,421
Other current liabilities	12	32,972	35,444
Employee benefits	13	52,164	48,075
Contract liabilities	14	328,905	277,894
Lease liabilities	15	60,611	64,162
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>540,922</b>	<b>480,996</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee benefits	13	31,293	26,036
Lease liabilities	15	61,209	118,339
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>92,502</b>	<b>144,375</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>633,424</b>	<b>625,371</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>369,857</b>	<b>457,342</b>
Members' funds	16	369,857	457,342
<b>MEMBERS' FUNDS</b>		<b>369,857</b>	<b>457,342</b>

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

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 2020

	Retained Earnings	Total
Note	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January 2020	376,056	376,056
Surplus for the year	81,286	81,286
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>457,342</b>	<b>457,342</b>

### 2021

	Retained Earnings	Total
Note	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January 2021	457,342	457,342
Deficit for the year	(87,485)	(87,485)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>369,857</b>	<b>369,857</b>

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

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<b>Cash from operating activities:</b>		
Receipts from customers	1,293,193	1,494,272
Payments to suppliers and employees	(1,315,671)	(1,274,490)
Interest received	975	2,926
Interest Paid	(5,063)	(10,119)
<b>Net cash (used in)/from operating activities</b>	<u>(26,566)</u>	<u>212,589</u>
<b>Cash flows for investing activities:</b>		
Payments for plant and equipment	(20,507)	(21,036)
Payments for computer software	-	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<u>(20,507)</u>	<u>(21,036)</u>
<b>Cash flows for financing activities:</b>		
Payments for lease liabilities	(59,297)	(35,199)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<u>(59,297)</u>	<u>(35,199)</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash held</b>	<b>(106,370)</b>	<b>156,354</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	<u>745,895</u>	<u>589,541</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</b>	<u><b>639,525</b></u>	<u><b>745,895</b></u>

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

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 1 Reporting Entity

Concrete Institute of Australia (the 'company') is a company domiciled in Australia. The address of the company's registered office is Suite 401, Level 4, 53 Walker Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2060.

The financial report covers Concrete Institute of Australia as an individual entity and was authorised for issue on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2022 by the directors of the company. The company has the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted**

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australia Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs.

#### **Presentation of financial statements**

##### *Accounting Convention*

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments which are recognised at fair value.

##### *Presentation currency*

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the company's functional currency.

##### *Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions*

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates and may have an impact on future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

#### **Comparatives**

When required by Accounting Standards, revisions of accounting estimates or identification of immaterial error in prior periods, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 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.

#### 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 generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The entity 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.

#### Plant and equipment

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

##### *Plant and equipment*

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event that 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 and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors 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. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

##### *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.

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

Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	9% - 20%
Office Equipment	20% - 40%
Computer Equipment	10% - 40%

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

#### Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### Right-of-use assets (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

The Company entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

#### Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

#### Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the entity recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the entity has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

#### Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company'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 Federal government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

#### Income taxes

The income of the company is exempt from income tax under the provisions of Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

# Concrete Institute of Australia

ABN: 25 000 715 453

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### Revenue

The entity recognises revenue as follows:

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the entity: 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.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

##### *Sale of goods*

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

##### *Members' subscriptions*

Member subscriptions are recognised when the fee in respect of the subscription for the appropriate period is received. Member subscriptions received in advance of the period to which it relates are deferred and recognised when the company is legally entitled.

##### *Interest Income*

Interest income is recognised as it accrues.

##### *Other Income*

Income from other sources is recognised when the fee in respect of other products or services provided is receivable.

##### *Volunteer services*

The company has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources received is also not recognised.

#### Government grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the company satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

#### 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 balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

# Concrete Institute of Australia

ABN: 25 000 715 453

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### Goods and Services Tax (GST) (continued)

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

#### Members guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee. In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each. Honorary members are not required to contribute.

The total that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$24,400 (2020: \$24,800), based on 1,220 members (2020:1,240).

#### Going Concern

The financial report of the company has been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The company recorded a deficit of \$87,485 in 2021. The Institute still finished 2021 with a strong cash reserve of \$406,588 along with \$232,937 in term deposit accounts, with total assets worth \$1,003,281.

2022 is a non-conference year and this will place greater pressure on other revenue streams for the Institute to perform well, particularly after the online conference in 2021.

The directors believe the management developed budget for 2022 along with the forecast surplus is realistic of market expectations, with adjustments made to take into account the online conference. Quarterly forecast reviews, coupled with a cash flow forecasts and trends will continue to monitor expectations.

# Concrete Institute of Australia

ABN: 25 000 715 453

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 3 Revenue

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
Publications - sales and royalties	16,634	14,755
Advertising - Concrete Institute of Australia	23,650	20,123
Subscriptions	595,008	602,717
Seminars and meetings income	196,807	198,455
Conference income	28,800	-
Awards for Excellence	19,800	182
Sponsorship	152,044	134,500
Government Grants	110,398	360,820
	<u>1,143,141</u>	<u>1,331,552</u>
<i>Other income</i>		
Bank interest	975	2,926
Other income	70,614	57,387
	<u>71,589</u>	<u>60,313</u>
Revenue	<u>1,214,730</u>	<u>1,391,865</u>

#### *Disaggregation of revenue*

The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:

#### *Timing of revenue recognition:*

Goods transferred at a point in time	548,133	728,824
Services transferred over time	595,008	602,728
	<u>1,143,141</u>	<u>1,331,552</u>

### 4 Expenses

Superannuation	64,335	62,284
Depreciation – PP&E	15,134	13,695
Depreciation - Leases	56,903	43,403

### 5 Finance costs

Bank charges	6,270	5,926
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities	5,063	10,119
	<u>11,334</u>	<u>16,045</u>

### 6 Cash and cash equivalents

CURRENT		
Cash at bank	406,588	514,879
Short-term bank deposits	232,937	231,016
	<u>639,525</u>	<u>745,895</u>

# Concrete Institute of Australia

ABN: 25 000 715 453

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 7 Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	4,779	810
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
	<u>4,779</u>	<u>810</u>

### 8 Other assets

CURRENT		
Prepayments	59,219	68,503
Rental bond	11,000	11,000
Accrued income	128,354	43,186
	<u>198,573</u>	<u>122,689</u>

### 9 Plant and Equipment

NON-CURRENT		
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	52,700	52,700
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(26,759)	(23,170)
	<u>25,941</u>	<u>29,530</u>
Office Equipment	13,317	13,317
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(10,594)	(9,700)
	<u>2,723</u>	<u>3,617</u>
Computer Equipment	74,054	53,547
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(41,217)	(30,566)
	<u>32,837</u>	<u>22,981</u>
<b>Total Plant and Equipment</b>	<u>61,501</u>	<u>56,128</u>

#### (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Current Year</b>				
Balance at the beginning of year	29,530	3,617	22,981	56,128
Additions	-	-	20,507	20,507
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(3,589)	(894)	(10,651)	(15,134)
Carrying amount at the end of year	<u>25,941</u>	<u>2,723</u>	<u>32,837</u>	<u>61,501</u>

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 10 Right-of-use assets

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT		
Land and buildings – right-of-use	146,199	246,096
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(54,843)</u>	<u>(99,897)</u>
	<u>91,356</u>	146,199
Plant and equipment – right-of-use	17,880	17,880
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(10,333)</u>	<u>(6,888)</u>
	<u>7,547</u>	10,992
	<u><b>98,903</b></u>	<u>157,191</u>

The entity leases land and buildings for its office under an agreement of between one to two years. The lease has a fixed escalation clause. On renewal, the terms of the lease are renegotiated. The entity also leases plant and equipment under an agreement for a remainder of three years.

### 11 Trade and other payables

CURRENT		
Trade payables	31,668	23,326
GST & PAYG payable	<u>34,602</u>	<u>32,095</u>
	<u><b>66,270</b></u>	<u>55,421</u>

### 12 Other current liabilities

CURRENT		
Accrued expenses	32,972	35,444
Revenue received in advance	-	-
	<u>32,972</u>	<u>35,444</u>

### 13 Employee benefits

CURRENT		
Employee entitlements	<u>52,164</u>	48,075
NON-CURRENT		
Employee entitlements	<u>31,293</u>	<u>26,036</u>

### 14 Contract liabilities

CURRENT		
Member subscriptions in advance	<u>328,905</u>	<u>277,894</u>

# Concrete Institute of Australia

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

### 15 Lease liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Land and buildings	57,314	60,732
Plant and equipment	3,297	3,430
	<u>60,611</u>	<u>64,162</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Land and buildings	56,524	110,357
Plant and equipment	4,685	7,982
	<u>61,209</u>	<u>118,339</u>
Lease liabilities	<u>121,820</u>	<u>182,501</u>

### 16 Members funds

Balance at 1 January	457,342	376,056
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	<u>(87,485)</u>	<u>81,286</u>
<b>Balance 31 December</b>	<u><b>369,857</b></u>	<u><b>457,342</b></u>

### 17 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel include the Councillors and the Chief Executive Officer.

#### (a) Councillors

The Councillors who held office during the financial year were A Airey, J Aldred, T Benn, M Boyd, G Chadborne, J Clancy, A Coumaros, V Dao, J Dyson, J Ehsman, C Heidrich, D Jenkins, A Johns, C Komselis, S Kumar, P McUtchen, D Millar, P Murenu, A Nelson, T Ng, B Noble, S Northey, A Sarkady, W South, M Van Koeverden, G van Rooyen, M Weiloch.

#### (b) Remuneration of key management personnel

The amounts paid, payable, or otherwise made available to the key management personnel during the year consisted of short-term benefits of \$210,000 (2020: \$205,000).

With the exception of salaries to management personnel (and reimbursement of reasonable travel expenses), no remuneration was paid to Directors during 2021.

### 18 Events After the Reporting Period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the entity's state of affairs in future financial years.