



SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA
fishing for the community

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED

**FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	577,316	504,775
Trade and other receivables	5	13,461	52,501
Financial assets	6	176,610	175,994
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>767,387</u>	<u>733,270</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	7	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>767,387</u>	<u>733,270</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	8	47,382	12,246
Other liabilities	9	266,970	266,970
Annual leave provision	10	5,910	26,210
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>320,262</u>	<u>305,426</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee long service	10	16,349	15,307
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>16,349</u>	<u>15,307</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>336,611</u>	<u>320,733</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>430,776</u>	<u>412,537</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves	11	75	75
Retained earnings		430,701	412,462
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>430,776</u>	<u>412,537</u>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue	2	358,391	690,948
Bank fees		(63)	(78)
Abalone Industry Committee expenses		-	(40,057)
Abalone Council Victoria projects		-	(54,545)
Accounting, audit and bookkeeping		(20,498)	(25,948)
Seafood Directions 2019		(133)	(273,233)
Board Chair fees		(33,225)	(14,168)
Consultant expenses		(16,249)	(15,620)
Rent		(12,766)	(33,291)
Legal fees		(22,372)	(21,185)
Project expenses	3	(59,000)	(21,220)
Employee benefits expense		(154,835)	(205,601)
Other expenses		(21,011)	(49,317)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>18,239</u>	<u>(63,315)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		<u><u>18,239</u></u>	<u><u>(63,315)</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Retained Earnings	Reserves	Total
	\$		\$
Balance at 1 July 2019	435,135	37,155	472,290
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(63,315)	-	(63,315)
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings	34,000	(34,000)	-
Payments from reserves	6,642	(3,080)	3,562
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>412,462</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>412,537</u>
Balance at 1 July 2020	412,462	75	412,537
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	18,239	-	18,239
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u><u>430,701</u></u>	<u><u>75</u></u>	<u><u>430,776</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from business activities		436,223	839,308
Payments to suppliers and employees		(363,931)	(894,921)
Interest received		865	4,487
Net cash provided/(used) in operating activities	14	<u>73,157</u>	<u>(51,126)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for / (proceeds from) term deposits		(616)	37,293
Net cash provided/(used) in investing activities		<u>(616)</u>	<u>37,293</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash provided/(used) in financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		72,541	(13,833)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		504,775	518,608
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	<u><u>577,316</u></u>	<u><u>504,775</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements are for Seafood Industry Victoria Inc. as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Seafood Industry Victoria Inc. is a not-for-profit incorporated association.

The financial report is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012. The board has determined that the entity is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements, except the cash flow information, has been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement of fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained under changes in accounting policies.

(a) Income Tax

The association is considered to be exempt from income tax under Subdivision 50-B of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(b) Cash & 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, if applicable, bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, where applicable, are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(c) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are brought to account at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives to the association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

SIV rented a space with Melbourne Seafood Centre, 133 Kensington Road, West Melbourne, Victoria. Original rent agreement dated 3 December 2012 covers period 1 January 2013 to 1 January 2018. Then further term commence at 1 January 2018 to December 2020.

The entity assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

A single recognition and measurement approach is applied for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Where applicable to the entity, it recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Short term leases and leases of low value assets

The short-term lease recognition exemption is applied to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into amortised costs.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The entity's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward looking information to recognize expected credit losses - the 'expected credit losses (ECL) model'. The entity considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument. Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party, whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

(f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such 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 comprehensive income.

(g) Employee Provisions

Provision is made for the association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to reporting date. Employee benefits have been measured at their nominal amounts and at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settle, plus related on-costs. Provisions are classified as current versus non-current depending on their estimated time of settlement.

Contributions are made by the association to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(h) Revenue and other income

Revenue from the sale of goods and rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the goods or service to the customer.

Revenue from levy and membership is recognised as revenue when received.

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

(j) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

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

(k) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Board evaluates estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the association.

(l) Going concern basis of preparation

At the time of signing these financial statements there is still a degree of uncertainty due to the ongoing, changeable COVID-19 pandemic, which could have the potential to impact the business and economic environment of the organisation. The Board members consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis however they do acknowledge that this is dependent upon the continued financial support from members and funding bodies, together with the successful delivery of various mitigating strategies. Should the impact of the COVID-19 restrictions significantly affect the organisation's financial position then the organisation may have to change operating models to continue operations.

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021	2020
		\$	\$
Note 2: Revenue			
SIV Levy		259,196	326,309
Membership fees		18,995	26,082
Seafood Directions 2019		-	211,325
Cash Boost & Jobkeeper	Note 12	35,871	67,665
Victorian Business Support Fund		20,000	10,000
AIC levies and interest		-	4,361
Other income		24,329	45,206
Total revenue	Note 12	<u>358,391</u>	<u>690,948</u>
Note 3: Project expenses			
UTS Project		-	18,720
Victorian Seafood supply chain analysis		22,500	2,500
Skills & workforce analysis		21,500	-
Consumer profile analysis & mapping study		15,000	-
		<u>59,000</u>	<u>21,220</u>
Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Petty cash		46	46
SIV Account #1 (6775) - main operating account		574,907	431,028
SIV Account #1 (6841) - secondary account		2,363	71,338
SIV Account #1 (9165) - additional project account - now closed		-	2,363
		<u>577,316</u>	<u>504,775</u>
Note 5: Trade and Other Receivables			
CURRENT			
Trade receivables		8,150	38,684
Provision for doubtful debts		-	(1,500)
Rental bond		2,500	2,500
Prepayments		2,811	11,578
Interest		-	1,239
		<u>13,461</u>	<u>52,501</u>
Note 6: Financial Assets			
CURRENT			
6 Month term deposit - account 6477		176,610	174,994
6 Month term deposit - account 9040		-	1,000
		<u>176,610</u>	<u>175,994</u>
Note 7: Property, plant and equipment			
Office Furniture - at cost		33,089	33,089
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(33,089)</u>	<u>(33,089)</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 8: Trade Payables		
CURRENT		
Bendigo business card	464	183
Trade and other accounts payable	46,918	12,063
	47,382	12,246
	47,382	12,246
Note 9: Other Liabilities		
CURRENT		
Unspent project funding:		
Victorian Rock Lobster Committee	100,000	100,000
DAWR Project Leadership training	166,970	166,970
	266,970	266,970
	266,970	266,970
Note 10: Provisions		
CURRENT		
Annual leave	5,910	26,210
	5,910	26,210
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	16,349	15,307
	16,349	15,307
Note 11: Reserves		
SIV Fighting Reserve	75	75
	75	75

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 12: Prior year adjustments

Last year, the entity recognised revenue for jobkeeper and cashflow boost using cash basis. This year the revenue has been reported on accrual basis to align with the entities disclosed accounting policies. The impact of recognising the adjustment was to restate certain 2020 disclosed amounts, as set out in the table below.

	2020 as previously disclosed	Effect of prior year adjustment	2020 restated amounts
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of Financial Position			
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	26,671	25,830	52,501
NET ASSETS	386,707	25,830	412,537
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Revenue			
Cashflow boost	29,835	17,901	47,736
Jobkeeper wage subsidy	12,000	7,929	19,929
Net result for the year	(89,145)	25,830	(63,315)
TOTAL EQUITY	386,707	25,830	412,537

Restatement of comparatives

Certain lines items have been reclassified this year in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to provide more transparency of other expenditure incurred for the year. The relevant comparatives for 2020 have been restated accordingly to report like-for-like expenditure balances. The line items impacted are presented below:

	2020 as previously disclosed	Reclassify other expenses	2020 restated amounts
	\$	\$	\$
Abalone Council Victoria projects	-	54,546	54,546
Project expenses	-	21,220	21,220
Other expenses	125,083	(75,766)	49,317
Total	125,083	-	125,083

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 13: Related party transactions		
Remuneration paid to Lighthouse Systems Pty Ltd Atf the Nolle Family Trust, an entity controlled by Markus Nolle. Markus' appointment was paid up until 19th March 2020.	-	9,167
Remuneration paid to JBG Strategic Pty Ltd for Independent Chair Services Provided By Joanne Butterworth-Gray. Joanne's appointment was paid from 19 March 2020.	36,615	5,001
	36,615	14,168
Note 14: Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to surplus for the year		
Surplus for the year	18,239	(63,315)
Depreciation	-	-
Transfer from reserves to operation	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivables and other debtors	39,040	73,307
(Increase)/decrease in reserves	-	3,562
Increase/ (decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	35,136	(69,976)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	(19,258)	5,296
Net cash provided by operating activities	73,157	(51,126)

Note 15: Entity Details

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

Seafood Industry Victoria Inc.
Office 14 133 Kensington Road
West Melbourne Victoria 3000

**SEAFOOD INDUSTRY VICTORIA INCORPORATED
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD'S DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

The Seafood Industry Victoria Incorporated declare that the financial statements:

1. Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Seafood Industry Victoria Inc. as at 30 June 2021 and its performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies in Note 1 to the financial statements.
2. At the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Seafood Industry Victoria Inc. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board members and is signed for and on behalf of the board members by:



Name: Joanne Butterworth-Gray
Position: Independent Chair, Seafood Industry Victoria
Date: 21 October 2021



Name: Barbara Konstas
Position: Chair, Finance & Audit Committee
Date: 21 October 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



To the Members of Seafood Industry Victoria Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of Seafood Industry Victoria Inc. ("the Entity"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity, for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the board declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Seafood Industry Victoria Inc. as at 30 June 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the board's financial reporting responsibilities under the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

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 Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to 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 the Board for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management 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, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report



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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity'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 report or, 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 Entity 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Runggh', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Rochelle Wrigglesworth
Director
GippsAudit Pty Ltd
Date: 21 October 2021
Place: Sale