PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC
CMMITTEE'S DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

In accordance with a resolution of the Committee of PIOA (Queensland) Inc, the Committee of the Registered Association declare that, in the Committee' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on this document, satisfy the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and:
   - comply with Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the Association; and
   - give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Registered Association as at 31 December 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Registered Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

…………………………………………
Chairman / President
Dr. Tuauu Shaun Mauiliu

Dated this 16 day of February 2024.

PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC
AUDITOR’S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of PIOA (Queensland) Inc for the year ended 31 December 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2023 there have been no contraventions of:

I. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and

II. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of firm: Springwood Accountants Pty Ltd

Name of Partner: Trevor Benson

Date: 15 February 2024

Address: 23 Dennis Road, Springwood QLD 4127

PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

RECEIPTS	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Grants Received	39,000	81,245	31,561
South Pacific Grants	100,000	-	-
Refunds	1,102	-	-
Reimbursements	16,842	23,829	-
	156,944	105,074	31,561
PAYMENTS			
Accounting Fees	477	-	-
Audit Fees	-	455	-
Consultants Fees	(11)	1,273	-
Course Costs	23,858	12,412	5,190
Fees and Charges	-	59	58
Freight and Cartage	-	905	-
General Outlays	-	54	-
Medical Supplies	2,786	-	-
Printing and Stationery	319	174	-
Registration Fees	499	-	-
Safety Equipment	-	120	-
Subscriptions and Memberships	227	209	200
Tolls and Parking	-	81	-
Tools and Workshop Supplies	-	-	1,991
Travel and Accommodation	124,995	69,584	25,561
Total Operating Expenses	153,151	85,325	32,999
Net Profit	3,793	19,749	(1,438)

PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	NOTE	2023	2022	2021
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents		61,647	56,083	36,932
Trade and Other Receivables	**3**	-	599	0
Total Current Assets		61,647	56,682	36,932
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Tax Liabilities	**4**	1,172	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,172	-	-
Total Liabilities		1,172	-	-
Net Assets		60,475	56,682	36,932
CLUB FUNDS				
Accumulated Club Funds	**5**	60,475	56,682	36,932
TOTAL CLUB FUNDS		60,475	56,682	36,932

PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Retained Earnings	Reserves	TOTAL
Balance at 1 July 2021	36,932	-	36,932
Profit for the year after tax	19,749	-	19,749
Balance at 30 June 2022	56,682	-	56,682
Profit for the year after tax	3,793	-	3,793
Balance at 30 June 2023	60,475	-	60,475

PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from customers and donations		118,526	23,829	-
Receipts from Grants		39,000	81,245	31,561
Payments to suppliers and employees		(151,962)	(85,924)	(32,982)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6	5,565	19,150	(1,421)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		5,565	19,150	(1,421)
Cash at beginning of year		56,083	36,932	38,354
Cash at end of year	7	61,647	56,083	36,932

(6) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations

		2023	2022	2021
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax		3,793	19,749	(1,438)
		3,793	19,749	(1,438)
Changes in assets and liabilities				
(Decrease) / Increase in tax payable		1,771	(599)	17
Cash Flows from Operations		5,565	19,150	(1,421)

(7) Cash at end of year

		2023	2022	2021
Cash at Bank		61,647.20	56,082.59	36,932.27
Cash at end of year		61,647.20	56,082.59	36,932.27

The financial statements cover PIOA (Queensland) Inc as an individual Association, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. PIOA (Queensland) Inc and a charity registered with Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 15 February 2024 by the Committee of the Association.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Framework

The Committee have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Association is a non-reporting Association because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The Association is a not-for-profit Association for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the Committee has determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods unless stated otherwise.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, the basis of accounting specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of:

- Accounting Standards AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements*,
- AASB 107: *Cash Flow Statements*,
- AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*,
- AASB 1031: *Materiality* and
- AASB 1054: *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

The Association has concluded that the requirements set out in AASB 10 and AASB 128 are not applicable as the initial assessment on its interests in other entities indicated that it does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Hence, the financial statements comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

The following significant accounting policies, which are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated, have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue and Other Income

Operating Grants, Donations and Bequests
When the Association received operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with 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,
- 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), and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Other Income

Contributed Assets

The Association receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards.

On initial recognition of an asset, the Association recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions).

The Association recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Capital Grant

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

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

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis and include direct materials only.

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Items are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Committee to ensure it is not more than the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed based on 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.

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and Equipment	Written off in year of acquisition.

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

Leases

All leases are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) 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. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in paragraph 63 of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense to profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term,
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk to other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets
Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost,
- fair value through other comprehensive income, or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is based on two primary criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Association initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases,
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis, and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial measurement of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:
- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred,
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred, and
- the Association no longer controls the asset (i.e. it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

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

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity that the Association elected to classify as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:
- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income,
- lease receivables,
- contract assets (e.g. amount due from customers under contracts),
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due, and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Association uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*:

- the general approach,
- the simplified approach,
- the purchased or originated credit-impaired approach, and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Association assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Association measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Association measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables, and
- lease receivables.

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

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Association measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (e.g. default or past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider,
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Low credit risk operational simplification approach
If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Association assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, it can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Association applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:
- there is a low risk of default by the borrower,
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements
At each reporting date, the Association recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g. loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Association reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset’s carrying amount. Any excess of the asset’s carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset’s ability to generate net cash inflows and when the Association would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from donors. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

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 (ATO).

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 ATO 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

Income Tax

The Committee has formed the opinion that Association is exempt from payment of income tax under the provisions of the Income Tax Assessment Act. Consequently, tax effect accounting is not applicable, and no provision has been made for income tax.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result, and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Comparative Figures

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

Where the Association retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement, or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements must be presented.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Committee evaluates estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements 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.

Key estimates

Impairment
The Association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Association that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

Plant and equipment
As indicated in Note 1(c), the Association reviews the useful life of plant and equipment on annual basis.

Key judgments

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

Lease term and Option to Extend under AASB 16
The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the Association will make.

The Association determines the likeliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic, and which are key to future strategy of the Association.

Economic Dependence
The Association is dependent on Grants for most of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Committee has no reason to believe the Department will not continue to support the Association.

Mortgages
There are no mortgages, charges or securities of any description affecting any of the property of the association during the financial year.

Related parties

Interest in Contracts

During the year PIOA (Queensland) Inc appointed Springwood Accountants Pty Ltd as the Association's auditor.

	2023	2022	2021
(3) Trade and Other Receivables			
CURRENT			
GST Refund	-	599	0
Trade and Other Receivables	-	599	0
(4) Tax Liabilities			
CURRENT			
GST Payable	1,172	-	-
Total Tax Liabilities	1,172	-	-
(5) Accumulated Club Funds			
Net Profit after income tax	3,793	19,749	(1,438)
Opening Accumulated Funds	56,682	36,932	38,371
Retained profits at end of financial year	60,475	56,682	36,932

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members

PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC

Opinion

We have audited the attached special purpose financial report of PIOA (Queensland) Inc for the year ended 31 December 2023, comprising of Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Financial Report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the Committee's Declaration.

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

- giving a true and fair view of the registered Association's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2022*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Association 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.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the registered Association's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist PIOA (Queensland) Inc to meet the requirements of the applicable legislation. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Committee is responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the financial statements which form part of the financial report are consistent with the financial reporting requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and are appropriate to meet the needs of the members. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

The special purpose financial report has been prepared for distribution to the members for the purpose of fulfilling the Committee's financial reporting requirements under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report or on the financial report to which it relates, to any person other than the members, or of any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

The Committee is responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted an independent audit to express an opinion to the members of the Association. Our audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive rather than conclusive evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

We performed procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1, so as present a view which is consistent with our understanding of the association's financial position, and of its performance as represented by the results of its operations. These policies do not require the application of all Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia. No opinion is expressed as to whether the accounting policies used and described in Note 1, are appropriate for the needs of the members.

We formed our audit opinion based on these procedures, which included:

- Examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report, and
- Assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the committee members.

While we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: *http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx.* This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

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Trevor Benson CPA
Springwood Accountants Pty Ltd
23 Dennis Road, Springwood QLD 4127
15 February 2024

PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC
SPECIAL PURPOSE COMPILATION REPORT TO PIOA (QUEENSLAND) INC

Basis of Compilation

We have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements of PIOA (Queensland) Inc which are comprised of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The specific purpose for the special purpose financial report has been prepared is set out in Note 1 to these accounts.

The Responsibility of the Committee

The Committee members are solely responsible for:

1. The information contained in the special purpose financial report,
2. The reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information,
3. The determination that the significant accounting policies used are appropriate to meet their needs, the needs of the club's constitution, and for the purpose that the financial statements were prepared, and,
4. The judgements needed in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, including those for which we may provide assistance in the course of the compilation engagement.

Our Responsibility

On the basis of information provided by the Committee, we have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements in accordance with the significant accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the financial statements and *APES 315: Compilation of Financial Information*.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to compile these financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements. We have complied with the relevant ethical requirements of *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

Assurance Disclaimer

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided to us by management to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on these financial statements.

The special purpose financial statements were compiled exclusively for the benefit of the committee who is responsible for the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them. We do not accept responsibility for the contents of the special purpose financial statements.

Springwood Accountants Pty Ltd
23 Dennis Road
Springwood QLD 4127

JRBenson

15 February 2024