

Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Queensland

ABN 84 244 523 855

Financial Statements
30 June 2021

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Table of Contents

Directors' Report	1-3
Auditor's Independence Declaration	4
Financial Statements	
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 – 21
Directors' Declaration	22
Independent Audit Report	23

Directors' Report (Continued)

The Directors present their report on the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors

The names of the Directors in office at any time during, or since the end of the year are:

Craig Murrell – President
Angela Fry – Vice President
Sarah Hausler – At-Large
Trevor Dean – At-Large
Glenda Kirk – NQ Branch President
Celisa Faulkner – CQ Branch President
Raad Jarjees – SEQ Branch President
Andrew Johnson – SWQ Branch President

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

Company Secretary

Leigh Cunningham is the Company's Secretary and has held the position since the start of the financial year to the date of this report.

Operating Results

The surplus of the Company for the financial year amounted to \$64,497 (2020: surplus \$80,957).

Review of Operations

A review of the operations of the Company during the financial year and the results of those operations found that during the year, the Company continued to engage in its principal activity, the results of which are disclosed in the financial statements below.

Please see the accompanying Annual Report for a detailed review of the activities of the Company for FY 2021.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

No significant changes in the Company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year were development, maintenance and management of technical products, publications and resources; membership services, delivery of a comprehensive professional development program; delivery of services for the Queensland urban water sector (qldwater); conferences, symposia and technical forums; delivery of an awards program; scholarships for members; the administration of an assessment scheme for the registration of engineers (RPEQ) and the management of a Continuing Professional Development (CPD) scheme for Registered Professional Engineers Queensland (RPEQs) including regular internal audits.

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

Directors' Report (Continued)

After Balance Date Events

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

Likely Developments

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

Environmental Issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

Meeting of Directors

Director	Directors Meeting	
	Number Attended	Number Eligible to Attend
Craig Murrell	4	4
Angela Fry	4	4
Sarah Hausler	3	4
Trevor Dean	3	4
Glenda Kirk	4	4
Celisa Faulkner	4	4
Raad Jarjees	4	4
Andrew Johnson	3	4

Indemnification of Officer or Auditor

During the financial year, the Company paid premiums in respect of a contract insuring the Directors against certain liabilities. No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company.

Contributions on winding up

In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each. Honorary Life members are not required to contribute.

Directors' Report (Continued)

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required is set out on page 4.

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



Craig Murrell
President

Date: 22 September 2021
Brisbane

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report of Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia Queensland for the year ended 30 June 2021.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Brisbane, Queensland
22 September 2021

hlb.com.au

HLB Mann Judd (SE QLD Partnership)

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HLB Mann Judd (SE QLD Partnership) is a member of HLB International, the global advisory and accounting network.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 (Restated) \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	2	4,489,682	3,694,810
Other income		409,625	250,000
Interest revenue		19,642	26,741
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(2,590,211)	(1,070,636)
Operational costs		(512,980)	(342,358)
Project delivery		(512,563)	(1,286,313)
Conference		(478,897)	(429,860)
Professional development		(431,906)	(174,421)
Premises and property		(211,263)	(152,916)
Publications		(28,826)	(31,934)
Seminar		-	(366,581)
Promotions		(24,078)	(13,691)
Registration expenses		(6,920)	-
Other expenses		(56,809)	-
Surplus before income tax		64,497	102,841
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus for the year		64,497	102,841
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		64,497	102,841

The accompanying notes forms part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 (Restated) \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,366,564	1,384,810
Trade and other receivables	5	116,998	166,139
Inventories	6	3,738	14,718
Investments	7	401,708	200,847
Other assets	8	108,660	170,336
Total current assets		1,997,668	1,936,850
Non-current assets			
Investments	7	556,468	366,739
Property, plant and equipment	9	462,682	394,971
Right of use asset	10	1,855,812	2,016,129
Intangibles	11	61,577	41,051
Other non-current assets	8	-	44,715
Total non-current assets		2,936,540	2,863,605
Total assets		4,934,208	4,800,455
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	338,559	573,442
Contract liabilities	13	1,431,187	1,116,766
Lease liabilities	14	174,275	60,912
Employee benefits	15	239,052	231,323
Total current liabilities		2,183,073	1,982,443
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	1,873,645	2,003,080
Employee benefits	15	45,231	25,287
Total non-current liabilities		1,918,876	2,028,367
Total liabilities		4,101,950	4,010,810
Net assets		832,258	789,645
Equity			
Reserve	16	366,326	278,210
Retained surpluses	17	465,932	511,435
Total equity		832,258	789,645

The accompanying notes forms part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	General reserve \$	Contingency reserve \$	Special reserve \$	Retained surpluses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	33,300	100,000	-	553,504	686,804
Reported surplus for the year	-	-	-	125,377	125,377
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of errors	-	-	144,910	(167,446)	(22,536)
Balance at 30 June 2020 (Restated)	33,300	100,000	144,910	511,435	789,645
Surplus for the year	-	-	(21,884)	64,497	42,613
Transfer	-	110,000	-	(110,000)	-
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	33,300	210,000	123,026	465,932	832,258

The accompanying notes forms part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (including GST)		5,506,268	4,328,820
Payments to suppliers and employees (including GST)		(5,025,068)	(3,474,156)
Interest received		19,642	26,741
Other Income		-	42,847
Net cash provided by operating activities	12	500,841	924,252
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(390,589)	(367,739)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(128,498)	(404,355)
Payments for security deposits		-	(44,715)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		-	299,153
Net cash used in investing activities		(519,087)	(517,656)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(18,246)	406,596
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,384,810	978,214
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4	1,366,564	1,384,810

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1: Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Queensland is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated, and domiciled in Australia.

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, are prepared on an accruals 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.

The financial statements were authorised on 22 September 2021 by the directors of the company.

(a) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments 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 company.

Key Estimates

(i) Impairment

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

(ii) Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the Company operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) New accounting standards and interpretations

The company has adopted all 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.

(c) Income tax

As the company is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

(d) Property, plant, and equipment

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

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the chief executive officer 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.

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.

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 Company 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:

Classes of Fixed Assets	Depreciation Rate
Leasehold Improvements	15 – 25%
Plant and equipment	15 – 33%
Computer equipment and software	33%
Furniture and fittings	40%

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. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are recognised immediately as expenses in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
 - fair value through profit and loss
- on the basis of the two primary criteria, being:
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
 - the business model for managing the financial assets.

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

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

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

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 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 in 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of 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 company no longer controls the asset (i.e., the Company has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e., 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

Impairment

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

- the 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 or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and contain a significant financing component; and

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

(f) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1: Significant accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments.

(h) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors and any outstanding grant receipts. 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.

(i) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

Membership Fees

Membership Fees are recognised over the life of the membership.

Professional Development

Revenue from professional development workshops is recognised on delivery of the workshops.

Conferences

Revenue from conferences is recognised on delivery of the event.

Project delivery

Project delivery revenue is recognised in line with the contract and based on the agreed project.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

(j) 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 tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the 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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

(k) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company 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.

(l) Contract liabilities

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

(m) Leases

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

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

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

(n) Going concern

The Company had a net current liability of \$185,405 as at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$67,477). Included in current liabilities are contract liabilities representing revenue received in advance of \$1,431,187 (2020: \$1,116,766).

Based on the above, the Directors are of the opinion that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable and as such have prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

(o) Comparative Figures

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

(p) Correction of prior year errors

The directors noted there were transactions that should have been recorded in prior year and therefore decided to restate the comparatives to reflect the corrected results. The first transaction represents fit out expenses of \$22,536, which should be accrued for at 30 June 2020. The second transaction is to provide YIPWEAQ scholarships expense of \$21,884 for the year ended 30 June 2020 and the third transaction is a transfer of \$126,966 from retained earnings to reserve.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
 For the year ended 30 June 2021

Notes to the Financial Statements
 For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 (Restated) \$
Note 2: Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Professional Development		1,244,912	822,484
Membership subscriptions		879,447	941,067
Conferences		807,458	716,181
Service fee - project delivery		730,236	520,734
Subscriptions		495,117	387,640
Publications		147,188	150,110
Registration		54,502	-
Other		130,824	156,594
Total revenue from contracts with customers		<u>4,489,682</u>	<u>3,694,810</u>
Other revenue			
Government Grant - JobKeeper Wage Subsidy		300,300	150,000
Dividend Income		55,000	-
Grants		54,325	100,000
Interest Revenue		19,642	26,741
Total other revenue		<u>429,267</u>	<u>276,741</u>
Total Revenue		<u>4,918,949</u>	<u>3,971,551</u>

Disaggregation of revenue

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

Timing of revenue recognition

Project delivery services transferred at a point in time	-	190,000
Project delivery services transferred over time	730,236	330,734
Other services transferred at a point in time	2,052,369	1,538,665
Other services transferred over time	1,707,077	1,635,411
	<u>4,489,682</u>	<u>3,694,810</u>

Note 3: Expenses

(a) Surplus for the year includes the following specific expenses:

<i>Superannuation expense</i>		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	236,635	180,696

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
 For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 (Restated) \$
Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		71	120
Cash at bank		1,366,493	1,384,690
		1,366,564	1,384,810
Note 5: Trade and Other Receivables			
Current assets			
Trade receivables		116,998	60,986
Cash flow boost receivable		-	57,153
Jobkeeper wage subsidy		-	48,000
		116,998	166,139
Note 6: Inventories			
Stock on hand - at costs		3,738	14,718
		3,738	14,718
Note 7: Investments			
Current assets			
Term deposits		401,708	200,847
		401,708	200,847
Non-current assets			
Term deposit - security for bank guarantee		163,210	163,210
Bank bonds		289,822	101,940
Corporate bonds		103,436	101,589
		556,468	366,739
Note 8: Other assets			
Current assets			
Prepayments - Insurance/licences		35,066	142,850
Prepayments - Conference		63,451	27,486
Employee benefits scheme		10,143	-
		108,660	170,336
Non- Current assets			
Security deposits		-	44,715
		-	44,715

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
 For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 (Restated) \$
Note 9: Property, plant and equipment			
Leasehold improvements			
Leasehold improvements - at cost		98,772	96,481
less: Accumulated depreciation		(9,877)	-
Total leasehold improvements		88,895	96,481
Plant & equipment			
Plant & equipment - at cost		156,795	96,481
less: Accumulated depreciation		(20,037)	-
Total plant & equipment		136,758	96,481
Computer equipment & software			
Computer equipment - at cost		80,525	60,040
less: Accumulated depreciation		(38,050)	(31,925)
Total computer equipment & software		42,475	223,286
Furniture & fittings			
Furniture & fittings - at cost		186,135	192,543
less: Accumulated depreciation		(21,180)	-
Total furniture & fittings		164,954	192,543
Artworks			
Artworks- at cost		29,600	-
Note 10: Right -of-use asset			
Non-current assets			
Land and buildings - right of use		2,095,016	2,050,301
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(239,204)	(34,172)
Total Right - of - use asset		1,855,812	2,016,129
Note 11: Intangibles			
Non-current assets			
Websites and portals - at costs		102,627	102,627
Less: Accumulated amortisation		(41,050)	(20,525)
Less: Impairment		-	(41,051)
Total websites and portals		61,577	41,051
Intellectual property (Complete Streets) - at costs		-	114,765
Less: Accumulated amortisation		-	(76,510)
Less: Impairment		-	(38,255)
Total Intangibles		61,577	-

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
 For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 (Restated) \$
Note 12: Trade & other payables			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		20,784	160,797
Accrued expenses		20,220	96,729
BAS payable		77,950	267,802
Other payables		219,604	48,114
		338,559	573,442
Note 13: Contract Liabilities			
Current liabilities - revenue received in advance			
IPWEAQ seminars, forums and workshops		284,117	67,840
IPWEAQ conference registration and sponsorship		28,210	550
QWD conference		15,040	18,205
IPWEAQ partners		143,600	250,500
QWD partners		81,652	82,628
IPWEAQ membership		194,245	65,312
QWD membership		503,123	363,141
QWD project delivery		39,700	267,090
Other		141,500	1,500
		1,431,187	1,116,766
Note 14: Lease Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Lease liability - Land and buildings		174,275	60,912
		174,275	60,912
Non-current liabilities			
Lease Liability - Land and buildings		1,873,645	2,003,080
		1,873,645	34,765
Note 15: Provisions			
Current liabilities			
Annual Leave		127,450	132,651
Long Service Leave		111,602	98,672
		239,052	231,323
NON-CURRENT			
Long Service Leave		45,231	25,287
		45,231	25,287

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
 For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 (Restated) \$
Note 16: Reserves			
General reserve		33,300	33,300
Contingency reserve		210,000	100,000
Special reserve		123,026	144,910
		366,326	278,210

Note 17: Retained surpluses

Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year		511,435	553,504
Transfer to reserve		(110,000)	(144,910)
Surplus for the year		64,497	102,841
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year		465,932	511,435

Note 18: Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations to surplus / (deficit)

Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		64,497	(52,527)
Non-cash flows in deficit			
- Depreciation		205,032	141,833
- Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(42,410)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities			
- (Increase) / decrease in receivables		49,141	14,342
- (Increase) / decrease in other assets		106,391	27,543
- (Increase) / decrease in inventories		10,980	-
- Increase / (decrease) in payables		(234,883)	82,966
- Increase / (decrease) in income received in advance		314,421	12,918
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions		27,673	(11,122)
		500,841	215,953

Note 19: Commitments and contingent liabilities

In the opinion of the directors, the Company did not have any commitments and contingencies at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: nil)

Note 20: Key Management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to members of key management personnel of the Company is set out below:

Aggregate compensation		555,000	410,838
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Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 21: Company details

The registered office of the Company is:

Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Queensland (IPWEAQ)
Level 1, 6 Eagleview PI
Eagle Farm, QLD, 4009

The principal place of business is:

Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Queensland (IPWEAQ)
Level 1, 6 Eagleview PI
Eagle Farm, QLD, 4009

Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

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



Craig Murrell

Date: 22 September 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia Queensland

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia ("the Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the declaration by Directors.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

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 and the Company in accordance with the auditor independence 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the directors.

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

Emphasis of Matter – COVID-19

We draw attention to Note 19, which describes the uncertainties and possible effects on the Fund arising from its management of the on-going issues related to COVID-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1(n) in the financial report, which indicates that as of 30 June 2021, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets. As Note 1(n) indicates, the Company will have the ability to settle its debts as and when it falls due with the collection of revenue received in advance of \$1,431,187. We draw attention to this matter in the context of the Company continuing as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

hlb.com.au

HLB Mann Judd (SE Qld Partnership)

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* 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 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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 this financial report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HLB Mann Judd

**HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants**

Brisbane, Queensland
22 September 2021



**A B Narayanan
Partner**