AUSTRALIAN GLASS AND WINDOW ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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ABOUT AGWA

The Australian Glass & Window Association (AGWA) is the peak association for the window and glazing industry, representing over 1,000 member companies covering window manufacturers, glass manufacturers, glass processors, merchants, glaziers and suppliers of supporting machinery, services and materials. We endorse compliant, sustainable and fit-for-purpose products and provide services to members that support their efforts to operate successfully.

AGWA delivers access to increased expertise for all members and stakeholders in key areas, including:

- Technical support
- Training
- Accreditation and Compliance
- Communication
- Workplace Health and Safety
- Marketing
- Events

Members enjoy significant member services including, technical support, multiple state and national events bringing the whole industry together, member communications, access to face-to-face and online training, multiple accreditation schemes, access to WHS support, significant marketing opportunities and a state chapter presence increasing networking opportunities for members.

AUSTRALIAN GLASS & WINDOW ASSOCIATION

2022 THE YEAR THAT WAS

CLINTON SKEOCH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & CEO

While COVID and its associated challenges feel, to many, a distant memory, in early 2022 it was continuing to create ongoing challenges with member meetings, engagement and audits.

We were fortunate to be able to have a mix of face to face-to-face and online happenings throughout 2022 with our events, member information sessions and Gala Awards Dinners being enjoyed by close to 1,500 members. On the training front our hybrid operating model continued with over 1,400 participants engaging in our on-demand, web facilitated or face-to-face training courses.

On the technical and policy front our advocacy and technical policy development was unabated with our committee representatives continuing to engage and highlight the needs of their sectors, states and markets. While most of the heavy lifting for NCC 2022 should have been completed earlier the adage that "the devil is in the detail" came into play as we sought to clarify, cajole and confirm the context, intent and impact of the proposed changes as they were being drafted and published. As always, this work could not be undertaken without the selfless volunteering of members and their employees. AGWA's committees, chapters and working groups could not achieve their objectives if it was not for the continued engagement and service given by the many individuals who take on key roles in the industry. We thank them sincerely for their time, passion, and engagement as, together, we seek to move forward and grow our industry.

As part of last year's work, the association was fundamental in helping to deliver productive changes to the residential energy trajectory and the seven-star stringency increase that has been adopted by most states, by working at both the federal and state level to inform government regarding the needs of our industry and the proactive role that higher performing windows and glass can play in our energy efficient future.

On the accreditation front COVID restrictions early in the year continued to impact our ability to complete the full range of audits as planned. Nevertheless, we managed to complete 524 audits during 2022 helping to underpin confidence and credibility with consumers, specifiers, and certifiers that the products and services provided by AGWA members are compliant and a step ahead of the broader market.

In 2022 the collective efforts of the AGWA team were able to:

- Respond to over 1,000 technical enquires with close to 26% of these from building certifiers, architects and building owners.

- Publish 17 National Technical Alerts.
- Launch the new WERSLink website and begin online WERS audits.
- Investigate and/or mediate 131 non-compliance complaints.
- Provide expert witnesses in five non-compliance court cases.
- Speak to over 1,500 careers advisors on the benefits of Glass and Glazing as a trade.
- Launch the first Certificate III in Fenestration skills set training.
- Run six Gala Awards Dinners around the country.

Our advocacy has included meetings on, or submissions to, many government policy requests including, among others:

- Attended and spoke at the Nationals Building Minister Meeting ahead of the NCC 2022 publication.
- Undertook numerous meetings and submissions on the NSW Building Act revision including scoping out an improved licencing framework recommendation for our industry.
- Made submissions to NABERS and BASIX on their embodied carbon assessment frameworks.
- Submission to the Federal Government on policy opportunities in the current built environment including the need for industry-based incentives.
- Provided submission to government on the ongoing skill shortage in our industry and the need for support for more apprentices and skilled trades people in our industry.

Other items of note include:

- The roll out of our free members-only Glass and Windows Foundation Course.
- Numerous new Technical Fact Sheets with many focused on making the NCC 2022 and the associated changes easy to understand.
- Working with the Clean Energy Finance corporation to develop an energy efficient window upgrade loan product.
- Continued support for our apprenticeship program, where we promoted, placed and partnered apprentices with member companies.

Now, in 2023, with much of 2022 feeling like a distant memory, it is easy to lose sight of what we have achieved. While the market is strong at present the extreme buoyancy of the last twelve months appears to be easing somewhat as the industry begins to transition to a new phase of the building cycle.

On an organisational front we sadly acknowledge the recent passing of Liz North, the Chair of AGWA. The dedication, insight and support given by Liz and indeed all the directors, was and is very much appreciated. As a board we continue to focus on how we can add value for members and ensure that our industry is ready, capable and supported to profitably take on the challenges of the year ahead.

I look forward to continuing to deliver value for our members into the future.

Clinton Skeoch
Executive Director and CEO

BOARD REPORT

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

BOARD MEMBERS

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

	Appointed Date	Resigned Date
Elizabeth North (Chairman)		
Greg Hunt		
Clinton Skeoch (Executive Director & Secretary)		
Perry Long (Supplier Director)		
Roy Loftus		
Dean Haritos (Vice Chairman)		
Tony Paarhammer		
Scott Kelly		
Corné Kritzinger		
Peter den Boer		
Wayne Cook		08/02/2022
Richard Bailey		08/02/2022

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is the national industry entity representing window, door, glass and glazing manufacturers and their industry suppliers. The Company provides the members with education and training to promote and advance the awareness of windows, glass and glazing as a major architectural component in building design. The Company provides technical support for members regarding windows and glass. The Company provides a national voice when representing the industry in discussions and negotiations with government, local authorities, business and trade associations and organisations and the private sector.

OBJECTIVES

Short term objectives

The Company's short term objectives are to:

- Provide members with support with training, technical support, accreditation, advocacy and advice.

Long term objectives

The Company's long term objectives are to:

- Drive product conformity and compliance
- Provide advice and support to members
- Facilitate technical capability and knowledge
- Develop relevant skill-sets through training
- Influence industry and product sustainability
- Advocate to governments and regulators
- Promote to members, stakeholders, the community and consumers
- Finance the achievement of the mission
- Ensure good governance of the association
- Retain and grow membership

STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES

To achieve these objectives, the Company has adopted the following strategies:

- Develop first-in-class technical leadership, advice and capacity for the industry.
- To provide effective education solutions to members and support registered-training organisations in attracting and developing the work force of the future.
- To provide effective mediation, compliance and accreditation services to the glass, glazing and window industry to ensure members are compliant.
- To support, foster and celebrate industry development through effective and valued industry events.
- Provide effective advocacy to ensure the best opportunities for industry growth.

HOW PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES ASSISTED IN ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES

The principal activities assisted the Company in achieving its objectives by:

- Providing technical advice
- Industry specific training
- Marketing the association
- Advocacy to government and regulators

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The following measures are used within the Company to monitor performance:

- Member retention and growth
- Training completions (both face to face and online)
- Technical services rendered
- Number of technical and advocacy submissions made and outcomes for members.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND RESULTS

Future development will be focused on consolidating the program development achieved during 2022 and continuing to provide value to members, both large and small, across our core focus areas.

OPERATING RESULTS AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR

The surplus of the Company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $222,459 (2021: $625,949).

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

BOARD REPORT

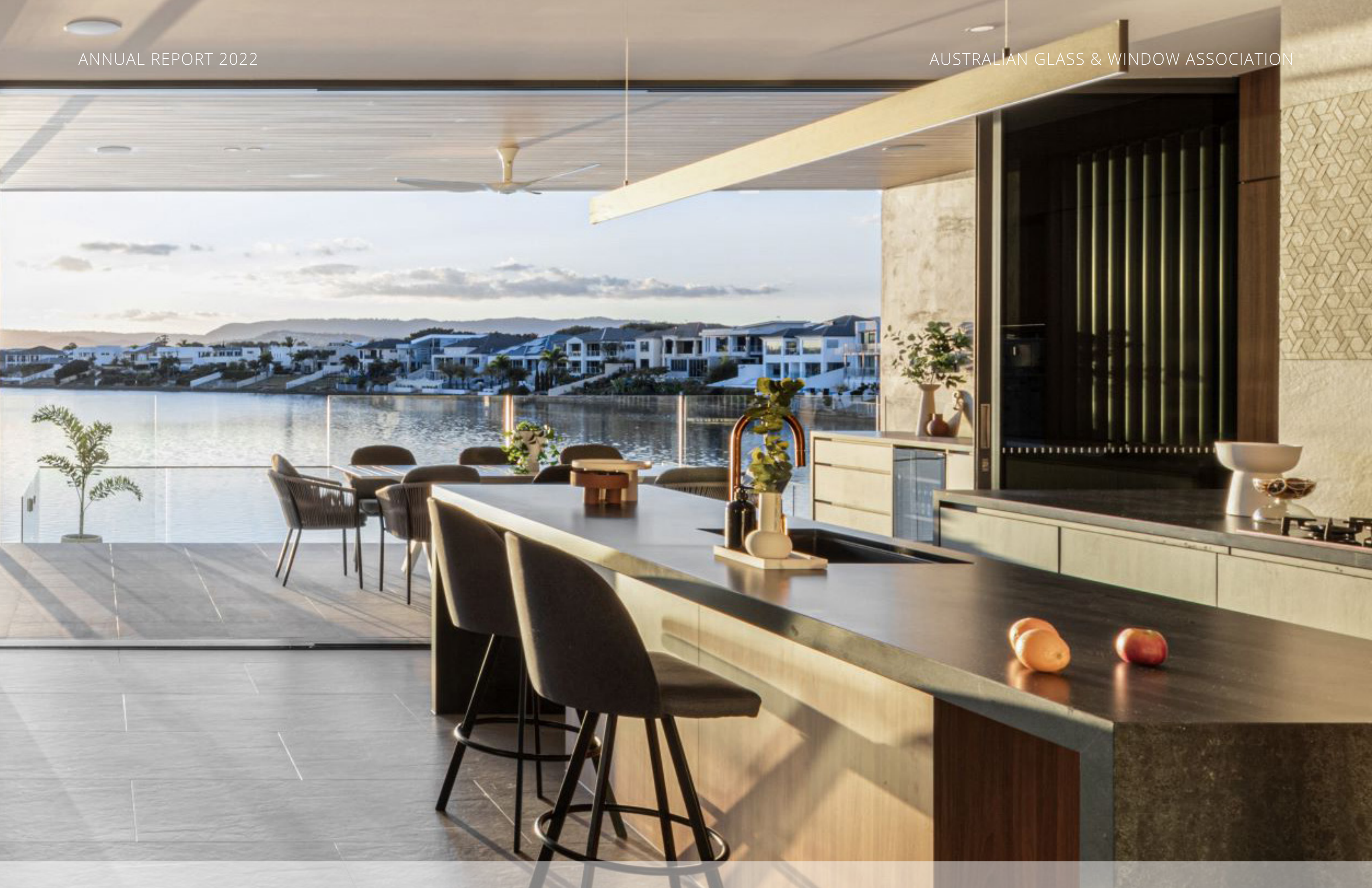
MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 31 December 2022, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Attended	Eligible to attend
Elizabeth North	6	6
Greg Hunt	6	6
Clinton Skeoch	6	6
Perry Long	6	6
Roy Loftus	4	6
Tony Paarhammer	6	6
Scott Kelly	5	6
Corné Kritzinger	5	6
Peter den Boer	6	6
Dean Haritos	5	6

MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

AWA-AGGA Limited is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to $10 for members that are corporations and for all other members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.



At 31 December 2022 the collective liability of members was $9,140 (2021: $8,990).

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

During the year, the company has paid premiums in respect of an insurance contract to indemnify officers against liabilities that arise from their position as officers of the company. Officers indemnified include the directors and executive officers participating in the management of the company.

The directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid in respect of the directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses insurance contracts as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

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 auditor of the Company.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

DEAN HARITOS
DIRECTOR

CLINTON SKEOCH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & CEO

16 MARCH 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S DECLARATION

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Nexia Australia

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Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of AWA-AGGA Limited

As lead audit director for the audit of the financial statements of AWA – AGGA Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely
Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd

Vishal Modi

Vishal Modi
Director

Dated this 16th day of March 2023

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue and other income	4	3,137,232	3,266,870
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(1,788,437)	(1,772,096)
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment		(15,498)	(20,189)
Loss on disposal of assets		-	(4,993)
Amortisation - right-of-use assets		(52,122)	(72,819)
Administration expenses		(212,639)	(120,637)
Accreditation expenses		(140,398)	(126,368)
Marketing, communications and events		(425,523)	(167,855)
Property and rental expenses		(59,203)	(63,881)
Membership and subscriptions		(18,972)	(59,683)
IT and computer expenses		(44,772)	(46,275)
Other expenses		(157,209)	(195,942)
Surplus before income tax expense		222,459	616,132
Income tax expense		-	9,817
Surplus after income tax expense for the year		222,459	625,949
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**222,459**	**625,949**

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,692,432	3,169,458
Trade and other receivables	8	200,372	109,141
Other current assets	10	18,517	25,772
Total current assets		3,911,321	3,400,477
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	9	43,984	96,106
Total non-current assets		43,984	96,106
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,955,305**	**3,400,477**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other liabilities	13	188,263	161,664
Lease liabilities	14	48,637	100,936
Employee benefits	15	117,186	128,529
Other current liabilities	17	498,178	100,391
Total current liabilities		852,264	491,520
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	15	6,319	-
Provisions	16	44,020	78,714
Total non-current liabilities		50,339	78,714
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**902,603**	**570,234**
NET ASSETS		**3,052,702**	**2,830,243**
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		3,052,702	2,830,243
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS		**3,052,702**	**2,830,243**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Retained surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 January 2021	2,204,294	2,204,294
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	625,949	625,949
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	625,949	625,949
Balance at 31 December 2021	2,830,243	2,830,243
Balance at 1 January 2022	2,830,243	2,830,243
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	222,459	222,459
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	222,459	222,459
Balance at 31 December 2022	3,052,702	3,052,702

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		3,331,433	3,282,291
Receipts from government grants		10,507	333,059
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,758,088)	(2,939,003)
		583,852	676,347
Interest received		6,919	4,521
Income taxes paid		-	(9,817)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23	590,771	671,051
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(15,498)	(9,313)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	528
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(15,498)	(8,785)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(52,299)	(67,348)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(52,299)	(67,348)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		522,974	594,918
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,169,458	2,574,540
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7	**3,692,432**	**3,169,458**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

NOTE 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements cover AWA - AGGA Limited as an individual entity. AWA - AGGA Limited is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of AWA - AGGA is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 16 March 2023.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

NOTE 2 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.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

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

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)

The company has adopted the revised Conceptual Framework from 1 July 2021. The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards, but it has not had a material impact on the company's financial statements.

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities

The company has adopted AASB 1060 from 1 July 2021. The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs. As a result, there is increased disclosure in these financial statements for key management personnel, related parties, tax and financial instruments.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Revenue recognition

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.

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

Sale of goods

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

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Subscriptions

The Company's membership subscription year is 1 January to 31 December. Only those member fee receipts that are attributable to the current financial year are recognised as revenue. Fee receipts relating to periods beyond the current financial year are shown in the Statement of Financial Position as Deferred Revenue, under the heading of other current liabilities..

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Income tax

The company is exempt from income tax under section 50-1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (ITAA 1997) as an association established for the purposes of promoting the development of Australian industrial and manufacturing resources pursuant to items 8.2(c) and (d) of the table in section 50-40 of the ITAA 1997.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Right-of-use assets

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

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

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

Intangible assets

Software

Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

The residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, it's carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

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..

Lease liabilities

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

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements.

Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss..

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods in which services are provided by employees.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

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 on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

NOTE 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment

Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. The Company has determined that it expects most employee benefits to be taken within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned and that this change did not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements. The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account..

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		Note	2022 $	2021 $
NOTE 4	REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
	Revenue			
	Membership fees		2,118,610	2,042,952
	Secretariat fees		137,447	249,814
	Training		185,696	160,286
	Sponsorship		103,164	42,454
	Magazine sales		221,998	222,653
	Events income		111,203	26,206
	Accreditation and inspections income		135,347	132,179
	WERS income		39,429	15,824
			3,052,894	**2,892,368**
	Other income			
	Interest income		6,919	4,521
	Rental income		35,170	34,077
	Consulting fees		25,000	-
	COVID-19 stimulus grants		10,507	241,059
	Other revenue		6,742	94,845
			84,338	374,502
	Revenue and other income		**3,137,232**	**3,266,870**
NOTE 5	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION			
	Remuneration of the auditor			
	Auditing of the financial statements		**16,275**	**16,000**
NOTE 6	EXPENSES			
	Surplus before income tax includes the following specific expenses:			
	Finance costs			
	Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities		5,073	9,909
	Superannuation expense			
	Defined contribution superannuation expense		154,380	152,700
NOTE 7	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	Current Assets			
	Cash at bank		1,142,432	1,568,331
	Term deposit		2,550,000	1,601,127
			3,692,432	**3,169,458**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		Note	2022 $	2021 $
NOTE 8	**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**			
	Current Assets			
	Trade receivables		124,687	29,507
	Less: Allowance for expected credit losses		(3,960)	(7,185)
			120,727	22,322
	Other receivables		-	-
	Security deposit		79,645	86,819
			200,372	**109,141**
NOTE 9	**RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS**			
	Non-current assets			
	Sydney office- right-of-use		143,949	143,949
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		(99,965)	(51,982)
			43,984	91,967
	Melbourne office - right-of-use		-	78,646
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		-	(74,507)
			-	4,139
			43,984	**96,106**
NOTE 10	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**			
	Current assets			
	Prepayments		**18,517**	**25,772**
NOTE 11	**PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**			
	Non-current assets			
	Leasehold improvements - at cost		53,970	75,181
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		(53,970)	(75,181)
			-	-
	Computer equipment - at cost		69,084	57,218
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		(69,084)	(57,218)
			-	-
	Office equipment - at cost		20,194	20,194
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		(20,194)	(20,194)
			-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
NOTE 12 INTANGIBLES			
Non-current assets			
Software - at cost		40,300	40,300
Less: Accumulated amortisation		(40,300)	(40,300)
		-	-
NOTE 13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		25,705	50,608
Sundry creditors		100,369	64,037
PAYG		33,558	33,879
GST payable		25,785	11,916
Other current liabilities		2,846	1,224
		188,263	**161,664**
NOTE 14 LEASE LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Lease liability		48,637	100,936
NOTE 15 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			
Current liabilities			
Annual leave		56,182	71,890
Long service leave		61,004	56,639
		117,186	**128,529**
Non-Current liabilities			
Long service leave		**6,319**	**-**
NOTE 16 PROVISIONS			
Non-current liabilities			
Make good provision		44,020	78,714
NOTE 17 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Deferred revenue		498,178	100,391

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Note	2022 $	2021 $

NOTE 18 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

Remuneration

The aggregate remuneration made to key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Aggregate remuneration		601,507	646,177

NOTE 19 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: None).

NOTE 20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 18.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

NOTE 21 MEMBERS GUARANTEE

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $10 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 31 December 2022 the number of members was 914 (2021: 899)

NOTE 22 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

NOTE 23 RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 24 RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Surplus after income tax benefit for the year		222,459	625,949
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		67,620	93,008
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	4,993
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		(91,231)	54,611
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments		7,255	(6,164)
Increase in trade and other payables		26,599	57,436
Decrease in provision for income tax		-	(9,817)
Decrease in employee benefits		(19,771)	(28,376)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions		(19,771)	13,301
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income		397,787	(133,890)
Net cash from operating activities		590,771	671,051

NOTE 25 STATUTORY INFORMATION

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

AWA - AGGA Limited
Suite 1, Level 1, Building 1
20 Bridge Street, Pymble
NSW 2073

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In the directors' opinion:

- The attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 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 31 December 2022 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.

On behalf of the directors

DEAN HARITOS	CLINTON SKEOCH
DIRECTOR	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & CEO

16 MARCH 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Ltd

Nexia Australia

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of AWA-AGGA Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of AWA-AGGA Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in AWA-AGGA Limited's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2022, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at The Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Nexia Sydney Audit Pty Limited

Vishal Modi
Director
Dated at Sydney this 16th day of March 2023