

# Commerce Ballarat Limited

ACN 109 145 619

## Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

**Contents**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' Report	1
Auditors Independence Declaration	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10
Directors' Declaration	25
Independent Auditor's Report	26

## **Directors' Report**

**31 December 2024**

The Directors present their report on Commerce Ballarat Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

### **Information on Directors**

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Mr. Darren Trigg

Appointed: August 2023  
Occupation: Project Director, Integra  
Position: Chair

Mr. Brent Irvin

Appointed: June 2024  
Occupation: Director - Accountant  
Position: Treasurer

Mrs. Fiona Murphy

Appointed: July 2021  
Occupation: People & Culture  
Position: Secretary

Mr. Neville Ivey

Appointed: June 2022  
Occupation: Chief Executive Officer, Basketball Ballarat  
Position: Vice-Chair

Mr. Jack Dodd

Appointed: March 2024  
Occupation: Construction - Business Owner  
Position: Director

Mr. Mathew Dent

Appointed: May 2023  
Occupation: Retail - Business Owner  
Position: Director

Ms. Bryley Murell

Appointed: May 2024  
Occupation: Sales Manager, Australian Radio Network  
Position: Director

Ms. Charlotte De Wynter

Appointed: May 2024  
Occupation: Solicitor, Nevetts Lawyers  
Position: Director

## **Directors' Report**

**31 December 2024**

### **Information on Directors (continued)**

Mrs. Lucy Ibrahim

Appointed:	January 2025
Occupation:	Donor and Development Lead, Ballarat Foundation
Position:	Director

Mrs. Anne Alexander

Appointed:	October 2021
Occupation:	Hospitality - Business Owner
Position:	Former Chair
Resigned:	January 2025

Ms. Lena Charnley

Appointed:	August 2023
Occupation:	Solicitor
Position:	Former Director
Resigned:	December 2024

Mr. Ewen Fletcher

Appointed:	April 2021
Occupation:	Director - Accountant
Position:	Former Treasurer
Resigned:	June 2024

Ms. Serena Eldridge

Appointed:	June 2022
Occupation:	Manager of Brand Development, CAFS
Position:	Director
Resigned:	March 2024

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

### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of Commerce Ballarat Limited were to assist in the promotion and coordination of businesses in the Ballarat Region.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

## **Directors' Report**

**31 December 2024**

### **Objectives and Strategies**

#### Members

- Maintain current membership numbers and encourage renewals by existing members
- Ensure ongoing service offer is relevant to and valued by members
- Encourage ongoing business and professional development

#### Governance

- Improve knowledge sharing within the Board
- Develop succession plan process for the Board

#### Financial

- Secure ongoing funding support
- Maintain and grow revenue base

#### Communications and Brand

- Communication with members is effective and valued
- Continue to effectively communicate the role and direction of the organisation to members and the wider community

#### Events and General Initiatives

- The business awards are continually recognised and valued by the business community
- Commerce Ballarat business events provide a social avenue for making meaningful business connections
- Ballarat businesses and organisations recognise and buy the local service and product offer

### **Members Guarantee**

Commerce Ballarat 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 members and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$20.

At 31 December 2024 there were 569 members and the collective liability of members was \$11,380 (2023: \$11,900).

### **Operating Results**

The loss of the Company amounted to \$175,671 (2023: Loss of \$32,842).

Directors' Report  
31 December 2024

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 11 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr. Darren Trigg	11	8
Mr. Brent Irvin	5	4
Mrs. Fiona Murphy	11	9
Mr. Neville Ivey	11	10
Mr. Jack Dodd	8	6
Mr. Mathew Dent	11	9
Ms. Bryley Murrell	7	6
Ms. Charlotte De Wynter	7	7
Mrs Lucy Ibrahim	-	-
Mrs. Anne Alexander	11	5
Ms. Lena Charnley	11	8
Mr. Ewen Fletcher	6	5
Ms. Serena Eldridge	3	3

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

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

Digitally signed  
by Darren Trigg  
Darren Trigg Date:  
2025.04.07  
10:09:14+10'00'  
Chair: .....  
Mr. Darren Trigg

Treasurer: .....  
Mr. Brent Irvin

Dated 26 March 2025

**Commerce Ballarat Limited**

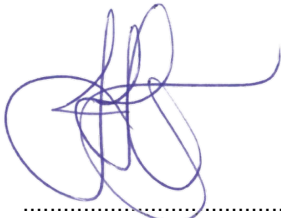
ACN 109 145 619

**Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Commerce Ballarat Limited**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2024, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

*CountPro Audit Pty Ltd*  
CountPro Audit Pty Ltd



Jason Hargreaves  
Director

27 March 2025

180 Eleanor Drive  
Lucas Vic 3350

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	3	773,053	852,509
Employee Benefits Expense	4	(430,871)	(372,313)
Depreciation Expense	4	(29,794)	(31,415)
Business Awards and Business Day Out Expenses	4	(228,686)	(252,926)
Finance Costs	4	(5,959)	(6,987)
Other Events	4	(52,168)	(9,597)
Other Operating Expenses	4	(201,246)	(212,113)
<b>Loss Before Income Tax</b>		<b>(175,671)</b>	<b>(32,842)</b>
Income Tax Expense	2(g)	-	-
<b>Loss for the Year</b>		<b>(175,671)</b>	<b>(32,842)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year</b>		<b>(175,671)</b>	<b>(32,842)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



## Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	86,830	250,632
Trade and Other Receivables	6	7,745	4,428
Other Financial Assets	7	71,775	68,324
Other Assets	8	11,539	6,318
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>177,889</b>	<b>329,702</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Plant and Equipment	9	12,351	17,406
Right-of-Use Assets	10	125,758	150,497
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>138,109</b>	<b>167,903</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>315,998</b>	<b>497,605</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	11	132,090	120,499
Lease Liabilities	12	24,520	23,541
Employee Benefits	13	62,645	56,273
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>219,255</b>	<b>200,313</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Lease Liabilities	12	108,704	133,224
Employee Benefits	13	878	1,236
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>109,582</b>	<b>134,460</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>328,837</b>	<b>334,773</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>(12,839)</b>	<b>162,832</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Capital Contributions	14	9,772	9,772
Retained Earnings		(22,611)	153,060
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>(12,839)</b>	<b>162,832</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**Commerce Ballarat Limited**

ACN 109 145 619

**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2024****2024**

	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Capital Contributions (Note 14)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>153,060</b>	<b>9,772</b>	<b>162,832</b>
Loss for the Year	(175,671)	-	(175,671)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(22,611)</b>	<b>9,772</b>	<b>(12,839)</b>

**2023**

	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Capital Contributions (Note 14)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	185,902	9,772	195,674
Loss for the Year	(32,842)	-	(32,842)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>153,060</b>	<b>9,772</b>	<b>162,832</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

	2024	2023
Note	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Receipts from Government and Members	752,422	909,980
Payments to Suppliers and Employees	(894,415)	(888,175)
Interest Paid	(5,959)	(6,987)
Interest Received	7,691	4,187
Net Cash Provided By/(Used in) Operating Activities	15 (140,261)	19,005
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(23,541)	(22,601)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(23,541)	(22,601)
Net Movement in Cash and Cash Equivalents Held	(163,802)	(3,596)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	250,632	254,228
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Financial Year	5 86,830	250,632

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

The financial report covers Commerce Ballarat Limited as an individual entity. Commerce Ballarat Limited is a Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

#### **1 Basis of Preparation**

The Directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users who are dependent on its general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*, AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, AASB 1048 *Interpretation of Standards* and AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

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

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

#### **2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies**

##### **(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

##### **(b) Revenue and Other Income**

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

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

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

##### **Grant Revenue**

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

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

### **2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

#### **(b) Revenue and Other Income (continued)**

##### **Donations**

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

##### **Interest Income**

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

##### **Member Subscriptions**

Revenue from the provision of member subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the subscription year from 1 July to 30 June. The balance of the unrecognised member subscriptions at the reporting date is recorded in the statement of financial position as a liability.

##### **Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

##### **Other Income**

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

#### **(c) Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

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

#### (c) Leases (continued)

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

#### Lessee Accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

#### *Exceptions to lease accounting*

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### (d) Plant and Equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

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

#### (d) Plant and Equipment (continued)

##### Depreciation

Plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Office Equipment	5% to 33.33%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed.

#### (e) 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 and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

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. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Trade receivables and trade payables are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

#### (g) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

#### (h) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

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

#### (h) Financial Instruments (continued)

##### Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

##### *Classification*

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

##### *Amortised cost*

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents (including term deposits) in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

##### *Impairment of financial assets*

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets measured at amortised cost

- contract assets.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:



## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

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

#### (h) Financial Instruments (continued)

##### Financial Assets (continued)

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

##### *Trade receivables*

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flow are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

##### *Other financial assets measured at amortised cost*

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

##### Financial Liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

#### (i) Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year where required by accounting standards or as a result of changes in accounting policy.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

#### **2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

##### **(j) Going Concern**

At 31 December 2024 the Company had a net liability position of \$12,839 (2023 net assets: \$162,832) and has reported a loss for the year then ended of \$175,671 (2023: \$32,842). Notwithstanding the Company's net liability position, the Committee has continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting after consideration of the following matters:

- The Company has invested in building new revenue streams through the projects Tradie Network, Central Highlands Growers & Producers Hub, and Forage and Feast. Income from these projects are expected to increase membership revenue in 2025 by \$44,000. With revenue from these projects likely increasing more in future years.
- The Company has invested in a new CRM which will provide Commerce Ballarat with the opportunity to focus on new revenue streams and increase the quality provided to current members.
- The Company's budget for the year ending 31 December 2024 included \$300,000 in revenue from the Drought Resilience Grant which was delayed by external factors. The Company expects to see this grant income be received in the 2025 financial year.
- Economic conditions have impacted the Company's sponsorship and ticket sales. The Company has seen membership numbers remain steady despite this economic downturn and expect to see an increase in memberships in 2025. The Company is making a concerted effort to increase sponsorship and ticket sales in the 2025 financial year.
- The Company plans to implement a budget projecting a net profit \$29,506 in the year ending 31 December 2025. The budget will focus on reducing expenditure where possible while still maintaining quality in the services provided. At the time of this report the budget is awaiting board approval.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

### 3 Revenue

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<b>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</b>		
Award Publications	11,109	6,809
B2B Sponsorship	17,774	20,330
B31 Sponsorship	15,774	6,680
Ballarat Tradie Network	7,727	-
BDO Sponsorship	15,005	14,200
Bisnet Breakfast	24,430	24,724
Bisnet Sponsorship	12,081	14,023
Business Award Sponsorship	89,300	116,661
Business Day Out	26,597	43,323
Funding	126,000	65,634
Grant Income - City of Ballarat	168,575	113,575
Grant Income - DJPR	-	155,250
Member Subscriptions	172,750	183,954
Mental Health Services	614	-
Resilience and Innovation	-	(9)
Ticket Sales - Business Awards Gala Evening	70,132	71,618
Ticket Sales - Forage & Feast	636	-
Training Courses Income	(14)	1,144
Vic Regional Chamber Alliance	359	123
Young Professionals	4,837	5,586
	<b>763,686</b>	<b>843,625</b>
<b>Revenue from Other Sources</b>		
Interest Income	7,691	4,187
Miscellaneous Income	1,676	4,697
	<b>9,367</b>	<b>8,884</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>773,053</b>	<b>852,509</b>
<b>Disaggregation of Revenue from Contracts with Customers</b>		
<b>Timing of Revenue Recognition</b>		
At a Point in Time	759,136	843,625
	<b>759,136</b>	<b>843,625</b>
<b>Type of Contract</b>		
Provision of Services	464,202	509,043
Grant Funding	294,934	334,582
	<b>759,136</b>	<b>843,625</b>

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

### **4 Expenses**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Expense</b>		
Movement in Annual Leave and Long Service Leave Provisions	<b>6,014</b>	(10,728)
Phone Allowance	<b>934</b>	755
Salaries, Wages and Contract Staff	<b>381,888</b>	344,768
Superannuation Contributions	<b>42,035</b>	36,904
Workers Compensation	<b>-</b>	614
	<b>430,871</b>	<b>372,313</b>
<b>Depreciation Expense</b>		
Depreciation - Office Equipment	<b>5,055</b>	6,676
Depreciation - Right-of-use Asset	<b>24,739</b>	24,739
	<b>29,794</b>	<b>31,415</b>
<b>Business Awards and Business Day Out Expenses</b>		
Bisnet Expenses	<b>35,349</b>	28,636
Business Awards Expenses	<b>148,597</b>	148,464
Business Day Out Expenses	<b>44,740</b>	75,826
	<b>228,686</b>	<b>252,926</b>
<b>Finance Costs</b>		
Lease Interest Expense	<b>5,959</b>	6,987
	<b>5,959</b>	<b>6,987</b>

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

### **4 Expenses (continued)**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Other Events</b>		
Christmas Competition	4,545	2,122
Other Special Events	46,053	4,500
The Ballarat Experience	184	204
Young Professionals	1,386	2,771
	<b>52,168</b>	<b>9,597</b>
<b>Other Operating Expenses</b>		
Accounting and Audit fees	7,075	7,157
Advertising	29,476	41,629
Bank Charges	2,244	2,614
Board Meeting Expenses	1,911	3,302
Computer Expenses	7,149	18,547
Consultants	-	8,500
Donations	1,075	1,425
Electricity and Internet	10,249	10,614
Functions (Staff and Board)	4,179	7,294
Grow Project	-	2,403
Industry & Education Tour	3,117	2,609
Insurance	7,440	5,558
Member's Training	17,314	440
Postage	4,291	3,651
Printing and Stationery	9,926	15,589
Rates	3,237	6,009
Subscriptions	8,400	1,014
Sundry Expenses	55,052	53,978
Telephone and Fax	14,450	12,054
Travel	1,053	2,737
Vic Regional Chamber Alliance	2,778	1,000
Website Development	10,830	3,989
	<b>201,246</b>	<b>212,113</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

### 5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash at Bank	86,830	250,632
	<u>86,830</u>	<u>250,632</u>

### 6 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade Receivables	7,745	4,428
	<u>7,745</u>	<u>4,428</u>

### 7 Other Financial Assets

Bank Australia Term Deposit	71,775	68,324
	<u>71,775</u>	<u>68,324</u>

### 8 Other Assets

Prepayments	11,539	6,318
	<u>11,539</u>	<u>6,318</u>

### 9 Plant and Equipment

Office Equipment		
At Cost	52,111	52,111
Accumulated Depreciation	(39,760)	(34,705)
	<u>12,351</u>	<u>17,406</u>

#### (a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at the Beginning of Year	17,406	17,406
Depreciation Expense	(5,055)	(5,055)
<b>Balance at the End of the Year</b>	<u><b>12,351</b></u>	<u><b>12,351</b></u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

### 10 Leases

#### Company as a Lessee

The Company has a lease over a building.

Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions are provided below.

The right-of-use asset relates to the premises at 119 Lydiard Street North, Ballarat.

#### Right-Of-Use Assets

	Buildings	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Year Ended 31 December 2024</b>		
Opening Balance	150,497	150,497
Depreciation Expense	(24,739)	(24,739)
<b>Balance at End of Year</b>	<b>125,758</b>	<b>125,758</b>

	Buildings	Total
	\$	\$
<b>Year Ended 31 December 2023</b>		
Opening Balance	175,236	175,236
Depreciation Expense	(24,739)	(24,739)
<b>Balance at End of Year</b>	<b>150,497</b>	<b>150,497</b>

#### Lease Liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total undiscounted lease liabilities	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2024</b>					
Lease Liabilities	29,500	118,000	-	147,500	133,224
<b>2023</b>					
Lease Liabilities	29,500	118,000	29,500	177,000	156,765

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

### 11 Trade and Other Payables

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade Payables	20,129	13,783
GST Payable	13,781	7,152
PAYG Payable	5,300	5,300
Other Payables	3,312	3,074
<u>Income in Advance</u>		
Member Subscriptions	89,568	91,190
	<b>132,090</b>	<b>120,499</b>

### 12 Lease Liabilities

#### CURRENT

Lease Liabilities - Right of Use Asset	24,520	23,541
	<b>24,520</b>	<b>23,541</b>

#### NON-CURRENT

Lease Liabilities - Right of Use Asset	108,704	133,224
	<b>108,704</b>	<b>133,224</b>

### 13 Employee Benefits

#### CURRENT

Annual Leave	24,023	20,414
Long Service Leave	38,622	35,859
	<b>62,645</b>	<b>56,273</b>

#### NON-CURRENT

Long Service Leave	878	1,236
	<b>878</b>	<b>1,236</b>

### 14 Capital Contributions

Capital contributions represent funds received from Ballarat Chamber of Commerce.



## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

### **15 Cash Flow Information**

#### **Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Loss for the Year	<b>(175,671)</b>	(32,842)
Non-cash Flows in Profit:		
- Depreciation	<b>29,794</b>	31,415
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
- (Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	<b>(3,317)</b>	66,671
- (Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	<b>(3,451)</b>	(2,734)
- (Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments	<b>(5,221)</b>	11,661
- Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	<b>11,591</b>	(44,438)
- Increase/(Decrease) in Employee Benefits	<b>6,014</b>	(10,728)
Cashflow from Operations	<b>(140,261)</b>	19,005

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

### **16 Related Party Transactions**

The names of the persons who were Directors of the Company during the year are set out in the directors report attached to these financial statements.

During the financial year, many of the businesses and organisations related to the Directors were party to transactions with the Company, such as membership subscriptions, sponsorships and event attendances. All transactions with related parties were made on normal terms and conditions.

### **17 Company Details**

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

Commerce Ballarat Limited  
119 Lydiard Street North  
Ballarat VIC 3350


The Committee has determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 2 to the financial statements.

1. Presents fairly the financial position of Commerce Ballarat Limited as at 31 December 2024 and its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Commerce Ballarat Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due with the continuing support of creditors.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee by:

Chair ..... 10:09:14+10'00'

Mr. Darren Trigg

Treasurer .....  Mr. Brent Irvin

Dated 26 March 2025

**Commerce Ballarat Limited**  
**ACN 109 145 619**

## **Independent Audit Report to the Directors of Commerce Ballarat Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Commerce Ballarat Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statement of 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 material accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with *Corporations Act 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 auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting**

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report is prepared to assist the Company in *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Inherent Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

We draw attention to Note 2(j) in the financial report, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$175,671 for the year ended 31 December 2024 and, as of that date, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$12,839. As stated in Note 2(j), these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2(j), indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Responsibilities of Management and the Board**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report 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 the Board either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board is 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 the Australian

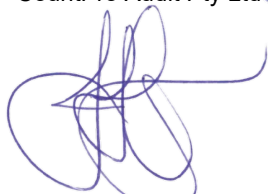
Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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 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 reporter, 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 Board 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.

*CountPro Audit Pty Ltd*  
CountPro Audit Pty Ltd



Jason Hargreaves  
Director

180 Eleanor Drive  
Lucas VIC 3350

7 April 2025