

Football Australia Limited

ABN: 28 106 478 068

General Purpose Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Your directors submit their report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the "Group") consisting of Football Australia Limited (referred to hereafter as the "Company", "Football Australia", or "FA") and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2023. The directors have determined that the consolidated financial statements of the Group are to be presented in accordance with a general purpose framework.

Directors

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period, unless otherwise stated:

Mr C Nikou (Chair)	
Mr M Bresciano	
Mr J Carrozzi, AM	
Mrs A Duggan	
Ms C Noble	
Mrs H Garriock	
Mr S Pappas	
Mrs J Lee-Joe	(Appointed: 23 November 2022)
Mr A Isaac	(Appointed: 23 November 2022)
Ms R Fitzroy	(Resigned: 23 November 2022)
Ms C Wilshire, OAM	(Resigned: 23 November 2022)

Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities

Mr C Nikou (Chair)

Mr Nikou was appointed to the FA board in October 2014 and elected Chair in November 2018. Mr Nikou is a senior partner of global law firm K & L Gates in the position of Global Practice Area Leader Corporate and Commercial. He is currently a member of the AFC Executive Committee, Deputy Chair of the AFC and AFF Legal Committees respectively and was formerly the Chair of the Women's Football Council and the FA Referees Committee. He was a director of the Local Organising Committee AFC Asian Cup Australia 2015 Ltd until resigning on 19 June 2015 following the conduct of the tournament in January 2015, and was Co-Chair of the Australia - New Zealand FIFA Women's World Cup Bid Committee. Mr Nikou served as a member of the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup Steering Committee until the conclusion of the event. Mr Nikou was previously a Director of Football Victoria and Company Secretary of Melbourne Victory FC.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Mr M Bresciano (Director)

Mr Bresciano was appointed to the FA board in October 2019 and re-appointed for a further two year term in September 2019. Born in Melbourne, Mr Bresciano played youth football for Bulleen Lions, before moving into the National Soccer League with Carlton. In 2019, he moved to Italian Serie B side Empoli, beginning a twelve-year stay in the country. In 2002, he moved to the Serie A with Parma, later playing for Palermo and S.S. Lazio. From 2011, he spent the final four years of his career in the Middle East, first with UAE Pro-League side Al Nasr and then Qatar Stars League club Al-Gharafa where he last played in 2015. Mr Bresciano made 84 appearances for Australia, scoring 13 goals. He played in three FIFA World Cups, two AFC Asian Cups (one victorious) and the 2004 OFC Nations Cup winning team. His goal against Uruguay in the 2006 World Cup qualification play-off sent the match to a penalty shootout which Australia won to qualify for the first time in 32 years. He previously represented Australia frequently at youth levels, including the 2000 Summer Olympics in Australia and the 1999 FIFA U-20 World Cup. Mr Bresciano is a member of the Football Development Committee.

Mr J Carrozzi (Director)

Mr Carrozzi AM was elected to the FA Board of FA in November 2018 and is the Chair of Finance, Risk and Audit Committee. Mr Carrozzi is a member of several Boards including: Chair of the Centenary Institute for Medical Research, Chair of Angus Knight Group and Board member of Western Sydney University. He is formerly the Managing Partner at PwC Australia. Mr J Carrozzi is a Fellow of the Tax Institute of Australia (FTI) and Member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Law from the University of New South Wales and is admitted as a Barrister at Law in NSW.

Mrs A Duggan (Director)

Mrs Duggan was appointed to the FA Board on 1 October 2019 and became an elected director in 2021. She was a member Board's digital sub-committee. Mrs Duggan has 25 years experience in various roles in football and is a former Matilda. Mrs Duggan holds a Commerce degree from the University of Wollongong and serves on several committees and sports' boards including NSW Government agency Venues NSW. A communications and broadcast professional, Mrs Duggan is a Journalist and Presenter for Optus Sport and has worked in the media industry for 20 years, and is especially fond of her time covering the Matilda's, Socceroos, the Westfield W-league and the FIFA Women's World Cup.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Ms C Noble (Director)

Ms Noble was appointed to the FA Board on 3 September 2021. Ms Noble's career has seen her lead significant growth and major restructures at some of Australia's largest organisations including ANZ Bank and McDonald's. During her time with ANZ, Ms Noble was responsible for key Retail Distribution channels to customers including the Australian Branch Network. Ms Noble's 20 year career with McDonald's saw her play an integral role in the transformation of the McDonald's brand in Australia, holding various positions including CEO and Managing Director for McDonald's Australia and Chair of Ronald McDonald House Charities. Ms Noble has completed the AMP (Advanced Management Programme) at INSEAD business school in Fontainebleau, MGSM (Macquarie Graduate School of Management) Strategy & Business, MIT Boston Digital Business Transformation Programme and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Mrs H Garriock (Director)

Mrs Garriock was appointed to the FA Board on 3 September 2021. She has spent over 25 years in football with various roles across all levels of the game, and is a member of the Starting XI advisory panel. Mrs Garriock is one of the most decorated Commonwealth Bank Matildas in history with appearances at three (3) FIFA Women's World Cups, three (3) AFC Women's Asian Cups, two (2) Olympic Games and a national championship in the Westfield W-League. With a Masters in Education (Coaching) from Sydney University and an AFC A Licence, she has held coaching positions at National Premier Leagues, Westfield W-League and Commonwealth Bank Matildas level, as well as an appointment as the Vice President of Football Coaches Australia. Mrs Garriock is the CEO of Australian Taekwondo, has been a television commentator and analyst for several broadcasters and held other sports management positions.

Mr S Pappas (Director)

Mr Pappas was appointed to the FA Board in June 2022 to fill a Casual Vacancy, and was later elected to the Board in November 2022. He was a member of the Board's digital sub-committee. Mr Pappas is a senior executive with over 30 years of international business experience. He is currently Chair of Atlas Iron, Open Learning (ASX listed) and OpenInvest. Mr Pappas is also a non-executive director of BrewAI, DataMesh and Cognian Technologies. Prior to his current board roles, Mr Pappas had a long career in banking. He served at NAB in a number of senior leadership roles including CEO of Asia (based in Singapore) and was responsible for all of NAB's International Operations and their Global Institutional Bank. Prior to NAB, Mr Pappas worked in London and New York for Deutsche Bank and then London with ABN AMRO Bank. Mr Pappas has participated in a number of G20 forums as a member of the Australian B20 Taskforce. He was also a Corporate Board Member of the Australia Japan Business Cooperation Committee and the European Australian Business Council. Mr Pappas also served as part of an Australian Federal Government Digital Taskforce.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Mrs J Lee-Joe (Director) - Appointed: 23 November 2022

Mrs Lee-Joe has over 20 years of marketing, digital disruption and transformation experience across media, tech, communications and financial services. She has enjoyed working in a myriad of global and regional roles around the world with some truly impactful brands BBC, Netflix, Skype, Virgin and Afterpay.

As Global Director of Audience Marketing, Entertainment Partnerships and Broadcast Media – she was responsible for Skype's campaign platforms, growing the entertainment partnership program and building Skype's capability and presence in the broadcast space.

At BBC Studios, Mrs Lee-Joe had oversight of more than 300 brands globally, fostering franchise brands such as Doctor Who, the Planet Series, Top Gear and growing new brands such as Bluey. Mrs Lee-Joe was instrumental in helping to create new digital ways for communities to engage with BBC content globally.

At Netflix as Global Chief Marketing Officer, she brought her experience in media and entertainment together with her understanding of product and tech - building reach and fan engagement for a growing international content slate across an expanding range of genres, deepening partnerships, leading popular culture by fostering conversations around the world, and developing Netflix's brand.

Since returning to Australia, she is an advisor and board member to some of the leaders in the entrepreneur and innovation ecosystem. As Global Head of Customer, Content & Marketing at Money by Afterpay, she led product design, content and marketing teams to create a new OTT money experience focused on Gen Z and Millennials.

Mrs Lee-Joe was elected to the FA Board of FA in November 2022.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Mr A Isaac (Director) - Appointed: 23 November 2022

Mr Isaac has been involved in Australian football for 27 years, starting as an Assistant Accountant with the national governing body in 1996 where he worked for 12 years until 2007. During his time at the national governing body, Mr Isaac held the roles of Head of Finance, Company Secretary, NSL and A-League Finance Manager, and various roles in National Teams Management.

In 2007, Mr Isaac established a sports strategy consulting firm, Kleinmann Wang, which has since consulted to and supported projects to improve governance and leadership systems in federations, develop professional leagues and clubs, and design and deliver strategy in more than 120 countries with FIFA, the Asian Football Confederation, the Oceania Football Confederation, FIBA, and the International Cricket Council.

Most recently, Mr Isaac was the President of Football NSW, where he was also a director between 2013 and 2021. He has been a director of the Canterbury Bankstown Bulldogs in the NRL and continues to serve on the board of the Beverly Hills Film Festival.

Mr Isaac was elected to the FA Board of FA in November 2022.

Ms R Fitzroy (Director) - Resigned: 23 November 2022

Ms Fitzroy was appointed to the FA Board on 21 November 2019. She was a member of FA's Finance, Risk and Audit Committee, Chair of the Congress Nominations Committee and Chair of the Constitution Review Group. An experienced financial services executive, she is a former Executive Director of Macquarie Bank Group. She is currently principal of a governance consultancy which she founded. Ms Fitzroy is an independent non-executive director on the boards of Diversa Trustees Limited, Gateway Bank and the Self-Managed Super Fund Association. She has a Bachelor of Arts from Macquarie University, a Master of Arts from the University of Technology, a Diploma of Information Technology Business Application, Harvard University and a Diploma in Marketing Management, Macquarie University. Ms Fitzroy is a Master Coach with the International Coaching Federation and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors where she also writes and teaches on various governance courses.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Ms C Wilshire OAM (Director) - Resigned: 23 November 2022

Ms Wilshire OAM is the founding CEO of The Social Policy Group (SPG), a national, non-government, not-for-profit body with specialist expertise in social policy and program design focusing on population diversity, social and community cohesion, gender equality, community participation and inclusion, systems' responsiveness, and community outreach and engagement.

She has a background in public policy development and impact strategy, corporate governance, and tertiary research. Before establishing SPG, Ms Wilshire worked in senior roles in the public service and as an advisor to the Government, principally in migration and settlement, including as Chief of Staff to the Minister for Multicultural Affairs. She also held academic and consulting positions in Australia and abroad. Ms Wilshire is a Board Director of The Australian Centre for Social Innovation. She is the co-founder and Deputy Chair of the Migrant and Refugee Health Partnership and the Judicial Council on Cultural Diversity, as well as a member of the Council of Harmony Alliance, the national migrant and refugee women's alliance.

Company Secretary

Mr S Corbishley (Company Secretary)

Mr Corbishley is an experienced sports and major events lawyer, company director and company secretary who advises high profile national and international governing bodies, major events, domestic leagues, clubs, athletes and sponsors on a range of legal, commercial, governance and integrity matters. Mr Corbishley's in-house experience across a wide range of sports and major events has given him a deep understanding of the sports industry and, having advised clients at every level of sport, he brings a unique perspective to his advice.

Mr Corbishley was General Counsel & Company Secretary for AFC Asian Cup Australia 2015 Ltd and for FA's successful bid for 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup, and has also acted as General Counsel & Company Secretary for Delhi 2010 Commonwealth Games, Invictus Games Sydney 2018 and the 2022 UCI Road World Championships. He has also advised Cricket Australia on the establishment of the Men's and Women's Big Bash League, Netball Australia on the establishment of the Super Netball League, Hockey Australia on the establishment of Hockey League One and Athletics Australia on the establishment of Nitro Athletics.

Currently, Mr Corbishley is the Vice-President of Triathlon Australia and also acts as the Company Secretary for Invictus Australia and Netball NSW.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Member guarantee

Every member of the Company undertakes in accordance with the Constitution of the Company, to contribute such amount (not exceeding \$20) as may be required in the event of winding up of the Company during the time that they are a member or within one year afterwards. At 30 June 2023, the Company has 28 members including Member Federations, A-League Clubs, Women's Football Council and the Players Member (the PFA) (2022: 28).

Dividends

In accordance with the Company's constitution no dividend or distributions have been either paid to members, or recommended or declared for payment to members during the financial year (2022: \$nil).

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group in the course of the financial year were the promotion, development and control of the game of football in Australia.

There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Operating and financial review

The net surplus after tax from continuing operations of the Group for year ended 30 June 2023 was \$669,000 (2022: \$3,627,000).

The Group has completed another successful year which is illustrated by the following key achievements and milestones:

- The Subway Socceroos achieved their best-ever performance at the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar, qualifying to the Round of 16 for the first time since 2006.
- Continued execution of the Legacy'23 plan, which delivered excellent preparation for the CommBank Matildas leading into the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup in Australia & New Zealand, as well as continued investment in grassroots participation and club development.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the year.

Significant events after the reporting period

There have been no significant events occurring after the reporting period which may affect either the Group's operations or results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Likely developments and expected results

Further information about likely developments in the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Environmental regulation and performance

The Group is not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation under laws of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Company, the Company Secretary and all executive officers of the Company against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Indemnification of auditor

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditor, Ernst & Young (Australia), as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify Ernst & Young (Australia) during or since the financial year.

Proceedings on behalf of the Group

No person has applied for leave of Court under s.237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* to bring proceedings on behalf of the Group or intervene in any proceedings to which the Group is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Group for all or any part of those proceedings. The Group was not a party to any such proceedings during the financial year.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Directors' meetings

The number of meetings of directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director were as follows:

	FA Board of Directors	
	Eligible	Attended
Mr C Nikou	10	10
Mr M Bresciano	10	7
Mr J Carrozzi	10	9
Mrs A Duggan	10	10
Ms R Fitzroy**	4	4
Ms C Wilshire**	4	3
Ms C Noble	10	7
Mrs H Garriock	10	10
Mr S Pappas	10	8
Mrs J Lee-Joe*	6	6
Mr A Isaac*	6	6

* The terms of Mrs J Lee-Joe and Mr A Isaac as directors commenced from 23 November 2022.

** The terms of Ms R Fitzroy and Ms C Wilshire as directors concluded on 23 November 2022.

Rounding

The amounts contained in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 (where rounding is applicable) where noted (\$000) under the option available to the Company under *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*. The Company is an entity to which this legislative instrument applies.

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Non-audit services

The following non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young (Australia). The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Ernst & Young (Australia) received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
- Compilation of financial statement fees	7,900	6,470
- Fringe benefit tax return	7,500	6,600
- Review of digital business plan	149,147	-
	<u>164,547</u>	<u>13,070</u>

Auditor's independence

The directors have received an independence declaration from the auditor of Football Australia Limited. This has been included on page 11.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Mr C Nikou

Chair

Sydney

31 October 2023



**Building a better
working world**

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Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Football Australia Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Football Australia Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2023, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;
- b. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and
- c. No non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Football Australia Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ernst & Young".

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Douglas Bain".

Douglas Bain
Partner
31 October 2023

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Revenue from contracts with customers	4.a	112,965	81,839
Other income		-	6,719
Finance income		301	114
Employee and team benefit expenses	5.b	(47,507)	(30,673)
Grants and distributions expenses		(2,277)	(1,277)
Travel expenses		(15,606)	(18,615)
Marketing and media expenses		(5,846)	(4,822)
Event hosting expenses		(10,301)	(5,269)
Administration expenses		(4,892)	(2,055)
Broadcasting expenses		(5,639)	(7,193)
Other team expenses		(1,856)	(1,808)
Professional and consultants fees		(2,036)	(1,958)
Sponsorship and licensing expenses		(5,507)	(4,322)
Communication and technology expenses		(9,548)	(5,029)
Insurance expenses		(774)	(1,459)
Other expenses		(535)	(260)
Finance costs		(273)	(305)
Surplus before income tax		669	3,627
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus for the year		669	3,627
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	-	1,008
Total comprehensive income for the year		669	4,635

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

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	6	14,323	25,237
Trade and other receivables	7	30,239	13,482
Contract assets	4.b	15,247	16,390
Loan receivables	8	114	160
Prepayments		6,427	473
Net investment in a finance lease	10	594	965
Right-of-use assets	9	362	-
Total current assets		67,306	56,707
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	581	1,484
Intangible assets	11	3,275	819
Investment	12	1,008	1,008
Net investment in a finance lease	10	-	594
Total non-current assets		4,864	3,905
Total assets		72,170	60,612
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	26,465	17,166
Employee benefit liabilities	15	2,334	1,947
Contract liabilities	16	14,649	11,968
Lease liabilities	17	888	1,472
Total current liabilities		44,336	32,553
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	6,063	6,003
Employee benefit liabilities	15	123	107
Lease liabilities	17	-	970
Total non-current liabilities		6,186	7,080
Total liabilities		50,522	39,633
Net assets		21,648	20,979
Members' equity			
Retained earnings		20,640	19,971
Reserves	18	1,008	1,008
Total members' equity		21,648	20,979

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Retained earnings \$000	Reserve (Note 18) \$000	Total attributable to members of the entity \$000
At 1 July 2022	19,971	1,008	20,979
Surplus for the year	669	-	669
Other comprehensive income	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	669	-	669
At 30 June 2023	20,640	1,008	21,648
As at 1 July 2021	16,344	-	16,344
Surplus for the year	3,627	-	3,627
Other comprehensive income		1,008	1,008
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,627	1,008	4,635
At 30 June 2022	19,971	1,008	20,979

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Operating activities			
Receipts from customers		111,099	77,554
Payments to suppliers and employees		(118,819)	(83,821)
Interest received		301	114
Interest paid		(273)	(305)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(7,692)	(6,458)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(157)	(1,591)
Purchase of intangible assets	11	(2,476)	(799)
Proceeds from financial instruments		-	6,719
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		(2,633)	4,329
Financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	6	-	7,212
Payment for principal portion of lease liabilities	17	(1,554)	(1,235)
Receipts for principal portion of lease assets		965	638
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities		(589)	6,615
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(10,914)	4,486
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		25,237	20,751
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	6	14,323	25,237

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

1. Corporate information

The financial report of Football Australia Limited (the "Company" or the "Parent") and its consolidated entities (the "Group") for the year ended 30 June 2023 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 31 October 2023.

Football Australia Limited is a Company limited by guarantee incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Company is a not-for-profit entity.

The registered office and the principal place of business of the Company is Level 9, 1 Shelley Street, Sydney NSW, 2000.

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the directors' report. Information on the Group's structure is provided in Note 22.

2. Significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets measured at fair value through OCI.

The amounts contained in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 (where rounding is applicable) where noted (\$000) under the option available to the Company under *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*. The Company is an entity to which this legislative instrument applies. The financial report is presented in Australian Dollar which is also the Group's functional currency.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

b. Changes in accounting policies, disclosure, standards and interpretations

New and amended standards and interpretations

The new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that apply for the first time in 2023 do not materially impact the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting year ended 30 June 2023. The Group intends to adopt the new or amended standards or interpretations when they become effective.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

c. Basis of consolidation

For the year ended 30 June 2023, the consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company, including:

- ACN 146 403 803 Pty Limited (Gold Coast United) (applied for voluntary deregistration on 11 April 2023 and was deregistered on 12 July 2023)
- Canberra United FC Pty Limited
- North Queensland Fury Football Club Pty Ltd (deregistered on 6 July 2022)

The Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangements with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

d. Fair value measurement

Fair value is 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

e. Cash

Cash in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents, as defined above.

f. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). They are generally due for settlement within 30-90 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

g. Loan receivables

Loan receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

h. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through OCI, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under AASB 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (borrowings)

After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

i. Property, plant, and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Leasehold property	2%
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	20% - 33%
Leasehold improvements	20%
Other equipment	10%

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Property, plant and equipment are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2.k Impairment of non-financial assets.

j. Leases

i. Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

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

Office premises	3 years
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If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2.k impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

ii. Group as an intermediate lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the year in which they are earned.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Group as an intermediate lessor of finance lease receivables

For subleases where the Group is an intermediate lessor, it classifies the sublease as a finance lease or an operating lease as follows:

- (a) if the head lease is a short-term lease and the Group, as a lessee, has applied the short-term recognition exemption, the sublease is classified as an operating lease; or
- (b) otherwise, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than by reference to the underlying assets (for example, the item of property, plant and equipment that is the subject of the lease).

As an intermediate lessor, the Group accounts for the sublease as follows:

- (a) if the sublease is classified as an operating lease, the Group continues to account for the lease liability and right-of-use asset on the head lease like any other lease; or
- (b) if the sublease is classified as a finance lease, the Group derecognises the right-of-use asset relating to the head lease that it transfers to the sublessee and recognises the net investment in the sublease, recognises any difference between the right-of-use asset and the net investment in the sublease in profit or loss, and retains the lease liability relating to the head lease in its consolidated statement of financial position, which represents the lease payments owed to the head lessor.

Finance lease receivables (including subleases) are recognised at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease, which comprises the present value of the minimum lease payments receivable, plus the present value of any guaranteed residual value expected to accrue at the end of the lease, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease terms reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

k. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGUs) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

I. Intangible assets

Online systems capital costs

Capitalised information technology costs are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of over 3 to 4 years.

Trademarks

Trademarks are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 10 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Digital assets

Capitalised digital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. The assets will be amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 4 years at the point in time that the asset becomes available for use.

Assets under construction

Assets under construction are recorded at cost, net of accumulated amortisation. The assets are in relation to a registration platform being built in-house, no amortisation has been recorded.

m. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost. Due to their short-term nature they are not discounted. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

n. Provisions and employee benefit liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave which are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, to estimated future cash flows, if material.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Long service leave

The Group does not expect its long service leave benefits to be settled wholly within 12 months of each reporting date. The Group recognises a liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

o. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Grants

Grant revenues are recognised once the grant funds have been utilised for expenditure on grant-related activities or any specific performance obligations noted in the contract.

Sponsorship

Sponsorship revenues are recognised in line with the performance obligations specified in the sponsorship contract. This is generally based on the payment schedule which outlines the consideration to be provided each year in exchange for the sponsorship rights provided by the Group to the sponsor over the term of the contract over time. In some instances there is a sign-on bonus included within the consideration. In these circumstances where the sign-on bonus is not specified to be tied to a certain performance obligation, this fee is recognised as revenue over the life of the contract.

Registration, license, affiliation and other fees

Another element of this revenue line is Prize Money for performance in tournaments. Once participation in the tournament is completed this revenue is recognised based on placing in the tournament in accordance with tournament regulations.

National registration fees

The performance obligation for the National Registration Fees revenues is for the Group to provide a platform for registration for individuals to play football in Australia. As such, revenues are recognised upon registration.

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For the year ended 30 June 2023

Broadcasting and other rights

Broadcasting and other rights revenues are recognised in line with the performance obligation of the Group to grant exclusive rights to the respective broadcaster. This revenue is recognised based on satisfaction of the contractual performance obligations.

Gate receipts

Gate receipts revenue is recognised upon providing the performance obligation of holding the event of which the tickets have been purchased. Thus, revenue is recognised at a point in time.

Hosting of events

Hosting revenues hold the performance obligation of the Group at a location by which a government organisation has purchased the rights to the event. Thus, the performance obligation is recognised at the point in time when the event is held.

Merchandising

Merchandising revenue is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation is met at the transfer of the merchandise to the customer.

Cost recoveries

Football Australia Limited receives revenue in relation to costs recovered from third parties, recognised at the time of receipt.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

p. Finance income

Finance income is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

q. Finance cost

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and lease liabilities. Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss using the EIR method.

r. Taxes

No provision has been made for income tax as the Company is exempt in accordance with the terms of s. 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The Company's dormant taxable subsidiaries, ACN 146 403 803 Pty Limited, Canberra United FC Pty Limited and North Queensland Fury Football Club Pty Limited, are subject to income tax, however, no tax liabilities have arisen during the year.

i. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- When the GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the revenue or the expense item, as applicable; and
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

Cash flows are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

Management have made assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

Recognition of broadcast deal revenue and expenses

The allocation of revenue and expenses based on the number of expected match broadcasts across the life of the agreement with weighting allocated to matches is based on factors such as type of match (friendly vs competitive) and relevant team (senior national teams vs youth teams).

Discount rate of the borrowing from FIFA

The loan from Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is interest free. A market interest rate is determined by the Group to discount the loan to a present value, to determine the initial fair value of the financial upon recognition. The factors considered in determining a market interest rate are comparable commercial rates which includes whether loans are secured.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

4. Revenue from contracts with customers

a. Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Type of service		
Grants	18,003	15,122
Sponsorship	20,177	13,740
Registration, license, affiliation and other fees*	19,374	392
National registration fees	12,986	11,828
Broadcasting and other rights	11,376	15,392
Gate receipts	4,483	6,297
Hosting of events	6,800	5,825
Merchandising and other income	12,322	7,362
Cost recoveries	7,444	5,881
Total revenue from contracts with customers	112,965	81,839
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	63,409	37,193
Services transferred over time	49,556	44,646
Total revenue from contracts with customers	112,965	81,839

*Registration, license, affiliation and other fees in 2023 relates to the prize money from the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

b. Contract balances

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Trade and other receivables (Note 7)	30,239	13,482
Contract assets (Note 7)	15,247	16,390
Contract liabilities (Note 16)	14,649	11,968

c. Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations are summarised below:

Rendering of services

The performance obligation is satisfied over-time and payment is generally due upon completion of service and acceptance by the customer.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Sale of goods

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days from delivery.

5. Expenses

a. Administrative expenses

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Expenses included under administrative expenses:		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 9)	548	656
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	150	164
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 11)	20	759
Bad debt expenses	230	203
Rent	45	366

b. Employee and team benefit expenses

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Wages and salaries	41,075	25,699
Post employment benefits	2,450	1,747
Other employee benefits	3,982	3,227
	47,507	30,673

6. Cash

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Cash at bank and on hand	14,323	25,237

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Cash flow reconciliation

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Reconciliation of surplus after tax to net cash flows from operations:		
Surplus for the year	669	3,627
Adjustments to reconcile surplus after tax to net cash flows used in operations:		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	548	656
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	150	164
Amortisation of intangible assets	20	759
Bad debt expenses	230	203
Realised investment in APLCO	-	(6,719)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(16,987)	1,275
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(5,954)	165
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets	1,143	(14,165)
Increase in trade and other payables	9,405	7,968
Increase in contract liabilities	2,681	421
Increase in employee benefit liabilities	403	505
Decrease in provisions	-	(1,317)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(7,692)	(6,458)

\$2,514,000 of the cash and cash equivalents balance is not available for use by the entity in 2022. This relates to cash held for a lease guarantee on the registered office of the Company as well as amounts held for the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup on behalf of the Commonwealth Government of Australia.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

7. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Trade receivables	30,772	13,735
Expected credit losses	(533)	(253)
	<u>30,239</u>	<u>13,482</u>

Contract assets

As at 30 June 2023, the Group has contract assets of \$15,247,000 (2022: \$16,390,000).

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets:

	Collectively impaired \$000
At 1 July 2021	50
Charge for the year	203
At 30 June 2022	<u>253</u>
Charge for the year	280
At 30 June 2023	<u><u>533</u></u>

As at 30 June, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is, as follows:

	Past due but not impaired						
	Total \$000	Neither past due nor impaired \$000	< 30 days \$000	31-60 days \$000	61-90 days \$000	91-120 days \$000	> 121 days \$000
2023	30,772	10,490	3,069	256	7,931	361	8,665
2022	13,735	7,490	1,091	1,996	819	63	2,276

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

8. Loan receivables

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Current	\$000	\$000
Loan receivables	114	160

The above loans of \$114,000 (2022: \$160,000) are non-interest bearing.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

9. Property, plant, and equipment

	Leasehold property \$000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Other equipment \$000	Right-of-use assets (Office premises)* \$000	Total \$000
Cost						
As at 1 July 2021	508	3,350	-	278	2,202	6,338
Additions	-	237	52	30	1,272	1,591
Disposals	(158)	-	-	(115)	(2,202)	(2,475)
At 30 June 2022	350	3,587	52	193	1,272	5,454
Additions	-	54	-	-	103	157
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023	350	3,641	52	193	1,375	5,611

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Leasehold property \$000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Other equipment \$000	Right-of-use assets (Office premises)* \$000	Total \$000
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 July 2021	122	3,214	-	119	2,011	5,466
Depreciation charge for the year	12	97	9	46	656	820
Disposals	-	-	-	(114)	(2,202)	(2,316)
At 30 June 2022	134	3,311	9	51	465	3,970
Depreciation charge for the year	7	104	10	29	548	698
At 30 June 2023	141	3,415	19	80	1,013	4,668
Net book value						
At 30 June 2023	209	226	33	113	362	943
At 30 June 2022	216	276	43	142	807	1,484

*Right-of-use assets in 2023 is classified as current because the underlying lease agreements are expiring within 12 months from the reporting date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

10. Net investment in a finance lease

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease assets and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
At 1 July	1,559	-
Additions	-	2,197
Accretion of interest	42	99
Payments received	(1,007)	(737)
At 30 June	594	1,559
Current	594	965
Non-current	-	594

Group as a lessor

The Group has entered into a sublease agreement on its leased asset consisting of Shelley Street, Barangaroo head office and associated car parking space. These leases have terms between 2 and 3 years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. The lessee is also required to provide a residual value guarantee on the properties.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Within one year	595	1,021
After one year but not more than five years	-	603
	595	1,624

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

11. Intangible assets

	Online systems capital cost \$000	Trademarks \$000	Digital assets \$000	Assets under construction \$000	Total \$000
Cost					
At 1 July 2021	5,335	318	2,255	-	7,908
Additions	-	-	-	799	799
At 30 June 2022	5,335	318	2,255	799	8,707
Additions	-	-	-	2,476	2,476
At 30 June 2023	5,335	318	2,255	3,275	11,183

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Online systems capital cost \$000	Trademarks \$000	Digital assets \$000	Assets under construction \$000	Total \$000
Accumulated amortisation					
At 1 July 2021	4,852	265	2,012	-	7,129
Amortisation charge for the year	478	38	243	-	759
At 30 June 2022	5,330	303	2,255	-	7,888
Amortisation charge for the year	5	15	-	-	20
At 30 June 2023	5,335	318	2,255	-	7,908
Net book value					
At 30 June 2023	-	-	-	3,275	3,275
At 30 June 2022	5	15	-	799	819

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

12. Investment

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Investment in Australian Professional Leagues Company Pty Ltd	1,008	1,008

The investment in Australian Professional Leagues Company Pty Ltd (APLCO) was recognised in the financial year ended 30 June 2022 when the Group unbundled operations to APLCO. The Group holds 16.67% interest in APLCO which does not represent significant influence.

Football Australia Limited's interest in APLCO provides the right to appoint a board member, no rights to profits and no requirement to contribute to funding. The realisation of the investment in APLCO can occur upon specific circumstances involving a sale of the assets of APLCO or a sale or issuance of equity.

During the year, there was no change in the fair value of the investment (2022: \$1,008,000) see note 18.

13. Trade and other payables

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Trade payables	3,527	5,836
Other creditors and accruals	22,502	10,331
Goods and services tax	436	999
	26,465	17,166

14. Borrowings

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Non-current		
Loans from Federation Internationale de Football Association	6,063	6,003

Borrowings relate to an non-interest bearing loan from FIFA for relief from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The repayments on the loan have been agreed to be made in equal annual instalments over a 10-year period starting from 2023.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

15. Employee benefit liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Annual leave	2,207	1,850
Long service leave	127	97
	<u>2,334</u>	<u>1,947</u>
Non-current		
Long service leave	123	107
	<u>123</u>	<u>107</u>

16. Contract liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Broadcasting and other rights	4,937	2,961
Grants	7,604	6,022
Sponsorship	2,108	2,985
	<u>14,649</u>	<u>11,968</u>
	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
At 1 July	11,968	11,547
Deferred during the year	72,026	55,405
Release to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(68,345)	(54,984)
Other	(1,000)	-
At 30 June	<u>14,649</u>	<u>11,968</u>

17. Lease liabilities

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for office premises used in its operations. Leases of office premises generally have lease terms of 3 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Group subleases a portion of the office premises. See Note 10.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
At 1 July	2,442	142
Additions	-	3,469
Accretion of interest	88	165
Payments	(1,642)	(1,400)
Discontinued operations	-	66
At 30 June	888	2,442
Current	888	1,472
Non-current	-	970

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	548	656
Interest expense on lease liabilities	88	165
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	27	36
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	663	857

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of \$1,669,000 in 2023 (2022: \$1,436,000).

18. Reserves

	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI \$000
At 1 July 2021	-
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive	1,008
At 1 July 2022	1,008
At 30 June 2023	1,008

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Nature and purpose of reserve

Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI

This relates to the gain on fair value of investments recognised to date.

19. Fair value measurement

The Group measures the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Investment

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires all assets measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset held at fair value by the Group.

	Level 1 \$000	Level 2 \$000	Level 3 \$000	Total \$000
As at 30 June 2023				
Assets measured at fair value:				
Investment (Note 12)	-	-	1,008	1,008
As at 30 June 2022				
Assets measured at fair value:				
Investment (Note 12)	-	-	1,008	1,008

Transfers between levels of the hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation of investment:

Valuation technique	Significant valuation inputs	Range / Adopted rate	
		2023	2022
Direct comparison with liquidity discounting adjustment	Comparable transaction value	\$0 - \$20.2m	\$0 - \$20.2m
	Liquidity discount rate	95%	95%

20. Financial instrumental risk management

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

This note discloses the Group's objectives, policies and process for managing and measuring these risks.

The Group's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The Group does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk - Interest rate risk

Financial instruments used

- Trade receivables and contract assets
- Cash at bank
- Trade and other payables

Objectives, policies and processes

Risk management is carried out by the Group's finance function under policies and objectives which have been approved by the board of directors.

The board receives monthly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Specific information regarding the mitigation of each financial risk to which the Group is exposed is provided below.

a. Credit risk analysis

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date.

The Group's management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality.

None of the Group's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

b. Liquidity risk analysis

The Group's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. The Group maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 90 days.

The Group manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash inflows and outflows on a month-to-month basis projected out to the completion of the financial year.

At reporting date, these reports indicate that the Group expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

The Group's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Current	Non-current	Total
	Within 1 year \$000	1 to 5 years \$000	
30 June 2023			
Trade and other payables	26,465	-	26,465
Lease liabilities	888	-	888
Total	27,353	-	27,353
30 June 2022			
Trade and other payables	17,166	-	17,166
Lease liabilities	1,472	970	2,442
Total	18,638	970	19,608

The above contractual maturities reflect the gross cash flows, which may differ to the carrying values of the liabilities at reporting date.

Interest rate risk

The majority of the Group's financial assets are non-interest bearing. The main interest rate risk for the Group arises from its cash holdings. The exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of change in market interest rate and the effective weighted average interests rates on classes of financial assets and financial liabilities.

21. Related party and key management personnel disclosures

a. Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	3,434,172	3,189,655
Other long-term benefits	298,252	263,441
Termination benefits	-	142,953
Total compensation	3,732,424	3,596,049

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

b. Other transactions and balances with key management personnel and other related parties

During the year, payments of \$501,240 were made to Venues NSW, a company which FA Director Amy Duggan has been a board member since 1 December 2020. These payments relate to venue hire and catering.

During the year, payments of \$2,291 were made to the Social Policy Group which Carla Wilshire was a CEO of. These payments relate to catering.

During the year, payments of \$1,400,000 were made to BrewAI, a company which Football Australia Director Spiro Pappas is a shareholder. These payments are related to building the digital platform for Football Australia players' registration.

22. Investment in controlled entities

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

Name	% of equity interest		
	Country of incorporation	2023	2022
ACN 146 403 803 Pty Limited (Gold Coast United)*	Australia	100	100
North Queensland Fury Football Club Pty Limited**	Australia	100	100
Canberra United FC Pty Limited***	Australia	100	100

*ACN 146 403 803 Pty Limited (Gold Coast United) applied for voluntary deregistration on 11 April 2023 and was deregistered on 12 July 2023. The entity was dormant before deregistration.

** North Queensland Fury Football Club Pty Limited was deregistered on 6 July 2022. The entity was dormant before deregistration.

***Canberra United FC Pty Limited is dormant.

23. Commitments and contingencies

Leasing commitments

The Group has no lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$nil).

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

The Group did not have any contingent assets and contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$nil).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

24. Parent entity information

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Current assets	67,306	56,707
Total assets	72,170	60,612
Current liabilities	44,336	32,553
Total liabilities	50,522	39,633
Members' accumulated surplus	20,640	19,971

The parent has not entered into any guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.

The contractual commitments, contingent assets and contingent liabilities of the parent Company are as per Note 23.

25. Auditor's remuneration

The auditor of Football Australia Limited is Ernst & Young (Australia).

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
Audit of the financial statements	98,500	87,500
Other services		
- Other assurance services	5,900	6,896
- Non-assurance services	164,547	13,070
	268,947	107,466

26. Events after the reporting period

There have been no significant events occurring after the reporting period which may affect either the Group's operations or results of those operations or the Group's state of affairs.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Football Australia Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- a. the consolidated financial statements and notes of Football Australia Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2023 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of Group's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;
- b. the consolidated financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2.a; and
- c. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the board



Mr C Nikou

Chair

Sydney

31 October 2023



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Independent auditor's report to the members of Football Australia Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Football Australia Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, 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 Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a. Giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2023 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and 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.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is the directors' report accompanying the financial report.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group 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.



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- ▶ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ernst & Young".

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Douglas Bain".

Douglas Bain
Partner
Sydney
31 October 2023