Equestrian Victoria Inc.

ABN 80 362 146 367

Annual Report - 30 June 2015

Equestrian Victoria Inc.
Committee members' report
30 June 2015

The committee members present their report, together with the financial statements, on the incorporated association for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Committee members
The following persons were committee members of the incorporated association during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Ingrid Green – Elected Chair as at Nov 2014
David Shavin – Commended Nov 2014, Elected Vice Chair as at Nov 2014.
Barry Roycroft – Chair until Nov 2014, Resigned Nov 2014
Janet Houghton – Commenced Nov 2014
Paul Williams
Maggie McDonell – Vice Chair until Nov 2014, Resigned Nov 2014
Duncan Terry – Resigned Oct 2014
Michael Bragge
Mark Reid Commenced Nov 2014 resigned Feb 2015
Mark Griffiths Commenced April 2015
Clare Centra – Resigned Oct 2014
Mitchell Fox – Commenced Nov 2014
Derek O'Leary – Commenced Nov 2014

Principal activities
During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the incorporated association was the provision of membership training and competition services in relation to equestrian related sporting and recreational pursuits.

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

Werribee Park National Equestrian Centre
170 K Road
WERRIBEE VIC 3000

On behalf of the committee

Ingrid Green
Chair

Mark Griffiths
Finance Chair

25 September 2015
Melbourne

Contents

General information

The financial statements cover Equestrian Victoria Inc. as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Equestrian Victoria Inc.'s functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 25 September 2015.

Equestrian Victoria Inc.
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue	3	2,899,971	3,323,125
Expenses			
Advertising and promotion		(18,392)	(94,488)
Employee benefits expense		(328,666)	(469,362)
Depreciation expense	4	(11,357)	(35,431)
Other expenses		(2,456,999)	(3,013,253)
Surplus before income tax expense		84,557	(289,408)
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Equestrian Victoria Inc.	13	84,557	(289,408)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Equestrian Victoria Inc.		84,557	(289,408)

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

Equestrian Victoria Inc.
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	252,565	121,487
Trade and other receivables	6	117,179	55,939
Prepayments	7	43,432	36,573
Total current assets		413,176	213,999
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	48,532	59,889
Total non-current assets		48,532	59,889
Total assets		461,708	273,888
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	217,923	145,500
Employee benefits	10	63,525	44,394
Other	11	466,135	454,426
Total current liabilities		747,583	644,320
Total liabilities		747,583	644,320
Net assets		(285,875)	(370,432)
Equity			
Accumulated losses	13	(285,875)	(370,432)
Total equity		(285,875)	(370,432)

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

Equestrian Victoria Inc.
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2013	(81,024)	(81,024)
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	(289,408)	(289,408)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(370,432)	(370,432)
Balance at 30 June 2014	(370,432)	(370,432)

	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2014	(370,432)	(370,432)
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	84,557	84,557
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	84,557	84,557
Balance at 30 June 2015	(285,875)	(285,875)

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

Equestrian Victoria Inc.
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,714,376	3,410,778
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,648,731)	(3,606,416)
		65,645	(195,638)
Interest received		6,172	7,594
Donations received		7,261	111,190
Grants received		52,000	35,000
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	21	131,078	(41,854)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from investments		-	38,032
Payments from investments		(57,388)	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	8	(57,388)	38,032
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		73,690	3,822
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		93,441	89,619
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	167,131	93,441

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

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

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The incorporated association has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

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

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

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

AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
The incorporated association has applied AASB 2012-3 from 1 July 2014. The amendments add application guidance to address inconsistencies in the application of the offsetting criteria in AASB 132 'Financial Instruments: Presentation', by clarifying the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; and clarifies that some gross settlement systems may be considered to be equivalent to net settlement.

AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
The incorporated association has applied AASB 2013-3 from 1 July 2014. The disclosure requirements of AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets' have been enhanced to require additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposals. Additionally, if measured using a present value technique, the discount rate is required to be disclosed.

AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Parts A to C)
The incorporated association has applied Parts A to C of AASB 2014-1 from 1 July 2014. These amendments affect the following standards: AASB 2 'Share-based Payment': clarifies the definition of 'vesting condition' by separately defining a 'performance condition' and a 'service condition' and amends the definition of 'market condition'; AASB 3 'Business Combinations': clarifies that contingent consideration in a business combination is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is within the scope of AASB 9; AASB 8 'Operating Segments': amended to require disclosures of judgements made in applying the aggregation criteria and clarifies that a reconciliation of the total reportable segment assets to the entity's assets is required only if segment assets are reported regularly to the chief operating decision maker; AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurement': clarifies that the portfolio exemption applies to the valuation of contracts within the scope of AASB 9 and AASB 139; AASB 116 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and AASB 138 'Intangible Assets': clarifies that on revaluation, restatement of accumulated depreciation will not necessarily be in the same proportion to the change in the gross carrying value of the asset; AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures': extends the definition of 'related party' to include a management entity that provides KMP services to the entity or its parent and requires disclosure of the fees paid to the management entity; AASB 140 'Investment Property': clarifies that the acquisition of an investment property may constitute a business combination.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), and the Associations Incorporation Reforms Act 2012. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

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

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the incorporated association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the incorporated association and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sales revenue
Events, fundraising and raffles are recognised when received or receivable.

Donations
Donations are recognised upon receipt.

Grants
Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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

Trade and other receivables
Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Property improvements	50%
Trailers	25%
Computer equipment	33%
Office and furniture equipment	20%

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

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

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

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

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the incorporated association prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured 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 national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

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

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

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

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

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the incorporated association for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2015. The incorporated association's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the incorporated association, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments
This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The incorporated association will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the incorporated association.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The incorporated association will adopt this standard from 1 July 2017 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the incorporated association.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and/on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

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

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 1, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 3. Revenue

	2015 $	2014 $
Sales revenue		
Events	1,381,179	1,445,333
Raffles	26,916	50,840
	1,408,095	1,496,173
Other revenue		
Donations	7,261	111,190
Grants	52,000	35,000
Sponsorships	461,356	242,042
Interest	5,296	7,594
Membership	831,388	1,014,379
Other revenue	134,575	416,747
	1,491,876	1,826,952
Revenue	2,899,971	3,323,125

Note 4. Expenses

	2015 $	2014 $
Surplus before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Property improvements	7,194	24,121
Office and furniture equipment	4,163	11,310
Total depreciation	11,357	35,431
Superannuation expense		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	27,187	35,431

Note 5. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash on hand	898	13,365
Cash at bank	166,232	80,075
Cash on deposit	85,435	28,047
	252,565	121,487

Note 6. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2015 $	2014 $
Other receivables	117,179	55,939
	117,179	55,939

Equestrian Victoria Inc.
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2015

Note 7. Current assets - prepayments

	2015 $	2014 $
Prepayments	43,432	36,573
	43,432	36,573

Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2015 $	2014 $
Land and buildings - at cost	163,244	163,244
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(134,476)	(127,282)
	28,768	35,962
Plant and equipment - at cost	4,950	4,950
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(-)	(-)
	4,950	4,950
Office equipment - at cost	123,548	123,548
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(108,734)	(104,571)
	14,814	18,977
	48,532	59,889

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Land and buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Office equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2013	42,904	4,950	16,294	64,148
Additions	17,179	-	13,993	31,172
Depreciation expense	(24,121)	(-)	(11,310)	(35,431)
Balance at 30 June 2014	35,962	4,950	18,977	59,889
Additions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(7,194)	(-)	(4,163)	(11,357)
Balance at 30 June 2015	28,768	4,950	14,814	48,532

Note 9. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade payables	144,179	76,327
BAS payable	58,696	64,704
Other payables	15,048	4,469
	217,923	145,500

Refer to note 14 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 10. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	2015 $	2014 $
Employee benefits	63,525	44,394

Note 11. Current liabilities - other

	2015 $	2014 $
Accrued expenses	80,762	12,529
Income in Advance	385,373	441,897
	466,135	454,426

Note 12. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits

	2015 $	2014 $
Employee benefits	-	-

Note 13. Equity – accumulated losses

	2015 $	2014 $
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(370,432)	(81,024)
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	84,557	(289,408)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(285,875)	(370,432)

Note 14. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The incorporated association's activities do not expose it to many financial risks, with only liquidity risk being needed to be actively managed.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk
The incorporated association is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

Price risk
The incorporated association is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk
The incorporated association is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk
The incorporated association is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk
Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the incorporated association to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 14. Financial instruments (continued)

The incorporated association manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities
The following tables detail the incorporated association's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

2015	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives					
Non-interest bearing					
Trade payables	144,179	-	-	-	144,179
BAS payables	58,696				58,696
Other payables	15,048	-	-	-	15,048
Total non-derivatives	217,923	-	-	-	217,923

2014	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives					
Non-interest bearing					
Trade payables	76,327	-	-	-	76,327
BAS payables	64,704	-	-	-	64,704
Other payables	4,469	-	-	-	4,469
Total non-derivatives	145,500	-	-	-	145,500

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments
Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

Note 15. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
The aggregate compensation made to committee members and other members of key management personnel of the incorporated association is set out below:

	2015 $	2014 $
Short-term employee benefits	10,760	21,300

Note 16. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Accounting Firm 123, the auditor of the incorporated association:

	2015 $	2014 $
Audit services - BDO		
Audit of the financial statements	15,234	10,860

Note 17. Contingent liabilities

The incorporated association had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014.

Note 18. Commitments

The incorporated association had no commitments for expenditure as at 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014.

Note 19. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 15.

Transactions with related parties
The members of the committee do not receive remuneration for their services on the committee, other than Mr Barry Roycroft $1,500 (2014: $7,500) as allowances for the performance of the chair duties. The following persons received payments for instructor fees during the year: Mr Paul Williams $9,260 (2014: $7,200).

Ms Ingrid Green, Mr Derek O'Leary and Mr David Shavin are members of the Board of Equestrian Victoria and also members of the Board of Werribee Park National Equestrian Centre (WPNEC).

During the year the association entered into the following transactions with WPNEC:

(a) The association incurred rental expenses of $22,854 (2014: $25,621) in relation to office space rented from WPNEC;
(b) The association incurred venue hire expenses of $362,177 (2014: $297,934);
(c) No loan repayments were made (2014: Nil);
(d) Eventing, training, stabling, and bedding fees of $20,983 (2014: $25,256) were collected on behalf of WPNEC and on-forwarded to the centre;
(e) The association incurred repairs and maintenance fees of Nil (2014: Nil); and
(f) The association received management fees of Nil (2014: Nil) and donated Nil (2014: Nil) on behalf of the Barastoc committee.

At year end the association had prepaid fees to WPNEC of $20,676 including GST (2014: Nil).

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

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

Note 20. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2015 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the incorporated association's operations, the results of those operations, or the incorporated association's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 21. Reconciliation of surplus after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2015 $	2014 $
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	84,557	(289,408)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	11,357	35,431
Gain on provision reversal	-	(5,133)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(61,240)	17,943
Decrease/(increase) in accrued revenue	-	200,902
Decrease in prepayments	(6,859)	(27,196)
Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets	-	-
Decrease in trade and other payables	84,132	30,740
Increase in employee benefits	19,131	(5,133)
Decrease in other operating liabilities	(-)	(-)
Net cash from operating activities	131,078	(41,854)

Equestrian Victoria Inc.
Committee members' declaration
30 June 2015

In the committee member's opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Accounting Standards;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the incorporated association's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the incorporated association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the committee

Ingrid Green
Chair

Mark Griffiths
Finance Chair

25 September 2015
Melbourne

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AUSTRALIA

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY ALEX SWANSSON TO THE DIRECTORS OF EQUESTRIAN VICTORIA INCORPORATED

As lead auditor of Equestrian Victoria Incorporated for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit

Alex Swansson
Partner

BDO East Coast Partnership

Melbourne, 25 September 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Equestrian Victoria Incorporated

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Equestrian Victoria Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the responsible entities declaration.

Committee Members' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Members of the Committee of the Association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 (ACNC Act)* and for such internal control as the responsible entities 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the responsible entities' preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 registered entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the responsible entities, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Opinion

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

(a) giving a true and fair view of the registered entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.*

BDO East Coast Partnership

BDO

Alex Swansson
Partner

Melbourne, 25 September 2015

EQUESTRIAN VICTORIA INC.
ABN 80 362 146 367

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	2015 $	2014 $
SALES		
Advertising Income	7,414	10,435
Trade Stands and Camping Income	192,814	185,422
Donations	7,261	111,190
Entry Fees	820,606	696,978
Facility fees	-	85,654
Grants	52,000	35,000
Horse Registrations, Renewals and Transfers	137,232	100,880
HPP/ICDF Funding	56,600	61,090
Insurance Levies from Members	148,439	143,973
Members ICDF Levies	34,140	157,288
MIHT Income	-	220,081
Other Income	194,859	181,188
Performance Cards	124,992	109,510
Raffle/Auction Income	53,172	50,840
Subscriptions	385,788	505,141
Sponsorships	404,756	242,042
Stabling Income	-	141,295
Ticket Sales	195,946	210,447
Training Income	77,780	61,944
	2,893,799	3,310,398
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	2,893,799	3,310,398
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Received	6,172	7,594
Gain on Reversal for LSL/Annual Leave Provision	-	5,133
	6,172	12,727
	2,899,971	3,323,125

EQUESTRIAN VICTORIA INC.
ABN 80 362 146 367

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	2015 $	2014 $
EXPENSES		
Accountancy Fees	7,570	7,610
Advertising	18,392	94,488
Auditor's Remuneration	15,234	10,860
Bad Debts Written Off	9,543	865
Bank Charges	18,237	14,397
Bookkeeping Expenses	56,717	45,454
Catering and Refreshments	119,320	143,164
Cleaning	7,086	3,431
Computer Expense	12,994	24,807
Contractor Costs	146,921	73,348
Coursebuilding	68,249	8,612
Coach Educator Expense	10,025	1,844
Commission Paid	69,794	43,614
Depreciation	11,357	35,431
Donations	8,006	3,490
Doubtful Debts	(2,060)	(7,994)
Entry Fee	885	3,707
Employees' Amenities	2,392	2,363
Event Expense	166,738	128,737
Event Director Fees	33,182	43,909
Event Secretarial Fees	7,343	10,755
Equipment Expense	4,994	1,158
Examinations	1,079	316
FEI Calendar/Organistaion Dues	16,577	13,358
Filing Fees	34	608
Flowers & Decorations	215	200
Freight & Cartage	3,270	1,054
Fuel & Oil	5,738	1,429
General Expenses	1,667	2,693
HPP Funding Expended	4,747	4,147
Hire of Plant & Equipment	582,587	388,791
Honorariums	187	15,233
Insurance	3,405	146,921
International Guest Expenses	15,257	385
Interest Paid	369	-
Judges Payments	45,341	36,836
Legal Costs	62,839	13,186
Levy	-	164,612
Long Service Leave	12,169	-
Medical Swabbing	16,007	24,304
Medical Expenses	108,350	107,664

EQUESTRIAN VICTORIA INC.
ABN 80 362 146 367

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	2015 $	2014 $
MIHT Expenses	6,364	206,563
Postage	20,374	23,849
Printing & Stationery	65,694	126,615
Prizes	172,120	154,481
Public Arena	-	3,520
Pool Horse Expenses	14,900	5,400
Raffle Expenses	15,568	21,324
Rebates	596	8,227
Rent	36,895	39,661
Repairs & Maintenance	6,807	4,437
Scoring	19,004	10,836
Security Costs	14,113	13,657
Seminars	1,446	2,703
Sponsorship	20,118	9,257
Staff Training & Welfare	400	-
Stock Purchases	72,862	96,257
Subscriptions	464	1,584
Sundry Expenses	9,870	3,010
Superannuation Contributions	27,187	31,863
Telephone	25,086	16,569
Traffic Managment	-	773
Ticketing	195	409
Travelling Expenses	135,964	151,337
Trophies	52,724	67,167
Training Expense	99,584	110,226
Trade Stand Expense	1,740	18,585
Uniforms	1,498	6,314
Veterinary Expenses	14,573	10,212
Wages	276,961	437,499
Venue Hire	6,670	12,800
Utilities	9,876	10,314
Website Contribution EA	5,000	5,000
WPNEC	273	383,217
Workcover	7,731	3,080
	2,815,414	3,612,533
Profit (Loss) before income tax	84,557	(289,408)