MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC.

A.B.N 99 060 260 414

(Incorporated under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012)

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Your committee members present the general purpose financial report on the entity for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Committee Members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Name	Portfolio		Date of Change
Michael Van Vliet	Chairperson	Independent	
Neda Rahmani	Deputy Chairperson	Independent	Appointed
Symon Kohut	Past Deputy Chairperson	Independent	
Amarantha Robinson	Vice Deputy Chairperson	Independent	Appointed
Sandeep Agrawal	Treasurer	Independent	Appointed
Sabrina Kahric	Past Treasurer	Independent	Resigned
Linda Catalano	Secretary	Independent	Appointed
Marie Allaman	Past Secretary	Independent	Resigned
Chidambaram Srinivasan		Independent	
Marcus Wong		Independent	
Symon Kohut		Independent	
Siu Chan		Independent	Appointed
Ursula Dyer Lepporoli		Independent	Appointed
Ayesha Mehta		Independent	Appointed
Angela Sagoe-Crentsil		Independent	Resigned
Fiona Ford		Independent	Resigned
Gary Lee		Independent	Resigned
Zii Nzira		Independent	Resigned
Teresa De Fazio		Independent	Resigned
Jamie Lewis		Independent	Resigned

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the entity during the financial year was:

Multicultural Arts Victoria Inc. (MAV) operates in Australia as a non-profit organisation promoting cultural diversity in the arts. The organisation represents artists and communities from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. MAV's main purposes are to produce and promote an outstanding high quality culturally diverse artistic program; to provide vital connections, support structures and pathways that enable culturally diverse artists and communities to create exceptional art; and to play a critical advocacy role in providing a forum, through the arts, to ensure acceptance and understanding of cultural diversity.

MAV is a membership based organisation representing individuals, groups and communities across all art forms; music, dance, theatre, film and TV, visual arts and new media. Main services providing by the organisation include Event Production and Management; Funding Submission and Management services; Brokering Cultural Artists and Events; Marketing and Promoting culturally diverse artists and events; Advocating for cultural diversity; Touring and Cultural Exchanges.

MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Significant Changes

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

Operating Results

The deficit for the year attributable to the entity amounted to \$172,713 (2021: \$80,408 - deficit).

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

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

After Balance Date Events

A matter has continue to evolve since 31 December 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- (a) the entity's operations in future financial years, or
- (b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
- (c) the entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

The COVID19 pandemic may induce changes in the state of affairs of the association during the financial period ended 31 December 2023. The committee members will take all necessary measures to preserve reserves and shepherd the association through this uncertain period.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee.

Chairperson

Michael Van Vliet

Freasurer

Sandeep Agrawal

8 May 2023

MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
REVENUE			
Grants and subsidies	2	2,015,121	2,146,029
Philanthropy, donations, sponsorships	2	-	7,626
Non-grant income	2	117,402	132,993
Interest & dividends received		19,982	19,538
TOTAL REVENUE	-	2,152,505	2,306,186
EXPENDITURE			
Administration expenses		101,856	89,921
Employee expenses		966,738	1,053,751
Marketing promotion expenses		135,624	106,398
Program, event expenses		1,105,912	1,125,557
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	- -	2,310,130	2,375,627
Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	-	(157,625)	(69,441)

MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	(157,625)	(69,441)
Other comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year	(15,088)	(10,967)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(172,713)	(80,408)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Association	(172,713)	(80,408)

MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	953,691	1,618,494
Trade and other receivables	4	323,680	73,671
Other financial assets	5	748,452	763,540
Other current assets	6 _	24,451	17,855
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	-	2,050,274	2,473,560
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	14,978	21,470
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	- -	14,978	21,470
TOTAL ASSETS	-	2,065,252	2,495,030
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	152,421	159,668
Grasnt and income received in advance	9	839,858	1,080,782
Provisions	10	119,644	132,997
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	1,111,923	1,373,447
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	10	14,080	9,621
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	- -	14,080	9,621
TOTAL LIABILITIES	- -	1,126,003	1,383,068
NET ASSETS	-	939,249	1,111,962
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds & reserves		939,249	1,111,962
TOTAL EQUITY	-	939,249	1,111,962

MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Accumulated Funds \$	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance as at 1 January 2021	1,172,189	20,181	1,192,370
Surplus/ (Deficit) attributable to the Association	(69,441)	-	(69,441)
Other comprehensive income/ (expenses)	-	(10,967)	(10,967)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	1,102,748	9,214	1,111,962
Surplus/ (Deficit) attributable to the Association	(157,625)	-	(157,625)
Other comprehensive income/ (expenses)	-	(15,088)	(15,088)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	945,123	(5,874)	939,249

MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members, customers and fundraising		1,641,590	2,833,853
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,321,561)	(2,305,268)
Interest received		2,589	3,585
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	12	(677,382)	532,170
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received		17,393	15,953
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(4,814)	(16,430)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Payment for investments		-	-
Proceeds on disposal of investments		-	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	- -	12,579	(477)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(664,803)	531,693
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,618,494	1,086,801
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	12	953,691	1,618,494

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

This financial report includes the financial statements and notes of the Multicultural Arts Victoria Inc., an incorporated association, which is incorporated in Victoria under the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012.

Basis of preparation

Multicultural Arts Victoria Inc. applies AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities (AASB 1060).

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities (AASB 1060) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 (Victoria). The Association is a not-for-profit Association for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. Income Tax

The Association is exempt from paying income tax by virtue of Sections 50-50 & 50-52 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1997.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the income statement.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, is depreciated on the diminishing value method over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the comprehensive income statement.

c. Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the Association to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the Association has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-820 and measures the right-of-use assets at cost on initial recognition.

d. Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition (ii) less principal repayments (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, or where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the association's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Available-for-sale Financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence that impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") has occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the association recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the association no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of noncash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

f. Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for the association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year together with benefits arising from wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled plus related on-costs. Other employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits

Contributions are made by the association to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h. Revenue Recognition

The incorporated association recognises revenue as follows:

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the incorporated association is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the incorporated association: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the incorporated association satisfies the performance obligations stated within the funding agreements.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the incorporated association is eligible to retain the contribution, the grant will be recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until those conditions are satisfied.

Sales Revenue

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

Interest Revenue

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.

Donations

Donation income is recognised when the association obtains control over the funds which is generally at the time of receipt.

Volunteer Services

The incorporated association has elected not to recognise volunteer services as either revenue or other form of contribution received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources received is also not recognised.

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

i. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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 ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

j. Comparative Figures

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

k. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

I. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

m. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

(i) Impairment

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.

(ii) Employee benefits provision

As discussed in Note 1(j), 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.

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 2.	Revenue		
	Revenue from contracts with Customers		
	Grants and Subsidies		
	Triennial funding		
	Creative Victoria	336,000	336,000
	City of Melbourne	80,000	56,000
	Annual / project funding		
	Australia Council	503,693	328,867
	Creative Victoria Other Funding	275,818	196,265
	Creative Victoria Strategic Investment Fund Stage 1 funding	-	105,704
	Creative Victoria Strategic Investment Fund Stage 2 funding	-	20,000
	Office of Multicultural Affair and Citizenship	392,565	828,839
	Other Commonwealth Funding	5,676	-
	Regional Arts Victoria	42,500	-
	Vic Health	23,240	-
	Local Councils and others	355,629 2,015,121	274,354 2,146,029
		2,015,121	2,140,029
	Non-Grant Income		
	Program delivery fee	18,900	42,522
	Brokerage event	91,111	24,555
	Membership	1,195	1,465
	Ticket, merchandise, stall hire	6,196	8,656
	Training	-	55,795
	Training	117.402	132,993
			.02,000
	Philanthropy, donations, sponsorships		
	Philanthropy	_	-
	Donations, fundraising	-	1,626
	Sponsorships	-	6,000
			7,626
	Interest & dividends received		
	Interest	2,589	3,585
	Dividends	17,393	15,953
		19,982	19,538
	Total Bayanya	2.452.505	0.000.400
	Total Revenue	2,152,505	2,306,186
Note 3.	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash at bank - Cheque Account	237,678	873,845
	Cash at bank - Gift Account	185,137	165,139
	Cash at bank - Savings Account	527,293	575,757
	PayPal	3,154	3,256
	Petty cash	429	497
	•	953,691	1,618,494
			, -, -

		2022	2021
Note 4.	Trade and Other Receivables	\$	\$
	Trade receivables Less allowance for expected credit losses	314,710	63,965
	Less allowance for expected credit losses	314,710	63,965
	Other receivables	8,970 8,970	9,706 9,706
		323,680	73,671
	As at 31 December 2021, the ageing of trade receivables is as follows:		
	Current 1 - 30 Days 31 - 60 Days 61 - 90 Days 90 Days +	299,200 13,750 - - 1,760 314,710	63,965 - - - - - 63,965
Note 5.	Other Financial Assets		
	Amortised cost asset comprises short-term deposits with fixed interest rates between 1.00% and 1.25%.		
	The carrying amounts of financial assets are as follows:		
	Amortised cost investments Term deposit	500,000	500,000
	<u>Financial assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income</u> Listed Equity securities	248,452	263,540
		748,452	763,540
Note 6.	Other Current Assets		
	Prepayments	24,451 24,451	17,855 17,855
Note 7.	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Computer equipment - at cost Less accumulated depreciation	57,097 (42,119) 14,978	72,330 (52,289) 20,041
	Office furniture and equipment - at cost Less accumulated depreciation	13,039 (13,039)	13,039 (11,610) 1,429
	Total property, plant and equipment	14,978	21,470

		2022 \$	2021 \$
	Reconciliation of carrying value	Ψ	Ψ
	Computer equipment		
	Opening balance	20,041	12,590
	Additions	4,815	16,430
	Disposals	(590)	-
	Depreciation	(9,288)	(8,979)
	Closing balance	14,978	20,041
	Office furniture and equipment		
	Opening balance	1,429	5,775
	Additions	-	-
	Disposals	-	-
	Depreciation	(1,429)	(4,346)
	Closing balance		1,429
Note 8.	Trade and Other Payables		
	Trade payables	53,249	91,871
	Sundry creditors and accruals	99,172	67,797
		152,421	159,668
Note 9.	Grants and Income Received in Advance		
	Grants in advance	839,858	1,080,782
		839,858	1,080,782
Note 10.	Provisions		
	Current		
	Annual leave	86,121	86,326
	Long service leave	33,523	46,671
		119,644	132,997
	Non-current		
	Long service leave	14,080	9,621
		14,080	9,621
Note 11.	Auditor's Remuneration		
	Audit fees	6,650	6,000

Note 12.	Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	2022 \$	2021 \$
	Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit from Ordinary	Activities after Inco	ome Tax
	Net surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Association	(157,625)	(69,441)
	Non-cash flow item: Depreciation Loss on disposal of fixed assets	10,717 590	13,326
	Dividends received	(17,393)	(15,953)
	Changes in assets and liabilities: - (Increase)/decrease in trade & other receivables	(250,009)	(39,077)
	 - (Increase)/decrease in prepayments & deferred expenses - Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables - Increase/(decrease) in grants and income received in advance 	(6,596) (7,248) (240,924)	(4,315) 54,025 586,282
	- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(8,894)	7,323
		(677,382)	532,170
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year		
	Cash at bank - Cheque Account Cash at bank - Gift Account Cash at bank - Savings Account PayPal	237,678 185,137 527,293 3,154	873,845 165,139 575,757 3,256
	Petty cash	429 953,691	497 1,618,494
Note 13.	Key Management Personnel Compensation		
	Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	106,793 10,939 117,732	109,246 10,378 119,624

Note 14. Board of Management and Related Party Transactions

The Board of Management do not receive remuneration for their services on the committee.

There were no related party transactions during the year.

Note 15. Contingent Liabilities

The incorporated association had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

Note 16. Association Details

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

Level 1 Northcote Town Hall Arts Centre 189 High Street NORTHCOTE VIC 3070.

MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the Committee the financial report as set out on pages 2 to 16:

- 1 Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Multicultural Arts Victoria Inc. as at 31 December 2022 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.
- 2 At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Multicultural Arts Victoria Inc. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

Chairperson	Hidal val
	Michael Van Vliet
Treasurer	Ligioural
	Sandeep Agrawal
	8 May 2023

MULTICULTURAL ARTS VICTORIA INC. A.B.N 99 060 260 414 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Multicultural Arts Victoria Inc.(the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of financial performance, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the statement by the members of the Board.

In my opinion, the financial report of the Association is in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012, including:

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

ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards as per Note 1, the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. I am independent of the Association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the applicable legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Association'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 management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 registered entity's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible entities.

Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities 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 registered entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the registered entity 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that I identify during my audit.

Name of Auditor: Frederik R. L. Eksteen

Address: Collins & Co Audit Pty Ltd

127 Paisley Street Footscray VIC 3011

Date: