STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023	2022
ASSETS	Note	\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	408,422	629,840
Trade and other receivables	7	51,309	102,345
Financial assets	9	422,000	395,209
Other assets	8	7,445	6,661
Total current assets		889,176	1,134,055
		- n	
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	212,946	278,345
Right-of-use assets	11	105,575	139,816
Total non-current assets		318,521	418,161
TOTAL ASSETS		1,207,697	1,552,216
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	355,621	668,893
Employee benefits	13	238,777	166,688
Lease liabilities	14	32,559	30,668
Total current liabilities		626,957	866,249
Non-current liabilities	40	20.050	70.470
Employee benefits	13	26,959	72,479
Lease liabilities	14	106,216	138,775
Total non-current liabilities		133,175	211,234
TOTAL LIABULITIES		760,132	1,077,503
TOTAL LIABILITIES		700,132	=======================================
NET 4005T0		447,565	474,713
NET ASSETS		=======================================	474,713
TUNDO			
FUNDS		447,565	474,713
Accumulated surplus		447,000	
TOTAL FUNDO		447,565	474,713
TOTAL FUNDS			474,710

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023	2022
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	2,881,823	2,475,730
Other income	4	13,702	(27,536)
		2,895,525	2,448,194
_			
Expenses			
Administration expenses		(120,870)	(139,714)
Bad debts		(815)	(10,840)
Bank charges		(1,396)	(1,437)
Contractors and consultants		(230,994)	(153,618)
Depreciation	5	(103,820)	(171,327)
Employee benefits expense		(2,321,087)	(2,033,842)
Marketing and promotion		(27,006)	(30,755)
Professional fees		(19,298)	(8,550)
Program production and touring		(82,174)	(113,235)
Travelling expenses		(13,613)	(25,422)
Other expenses		(1,600)	(414)
		(2,922,673)	(2,689,154)
			·
Surplus (deficit) before income tax		(27,148)	(240,960)
Income tax expense		\$ **	
Surplus (deficit) for the year		(27,148)	(240,960)
· •		(=: , :)	(2.0,000)
Other comprehensive income		19	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		(27,148)	(240,960)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 1 Reporting entity

The financial report covers Tutti Arts Incorporated as an individual entity. Tutti Arts Incorporated is a not-for-profit Association, registered and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on $^{\circ}$ May 2024.

The functional and presentation currency of Tutti Arts Incorporated is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

Note 2 - Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements 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.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

Key judgments - grant income

For many of the grant agreements received, the determination of whether the contract includes sufficiently specific performance obligations was a significant judgement involving discussions with a number of parties at the Association, review of the proposal documents prepared during the grant application phase and consideration of the terms and conditions.

Grants received by the Association have been accounted for under both AASB 15 and AASB 1058 depending on the terms and conditions and decisions made.

If this determination was changed then the revenue recognition pattern would be different from that recognised in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies

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

Income Tax

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included 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 operating cash flows.

Volunteer Services

No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

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

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

Donations, bequests and project revenue

Donations and bequests are recognised as income when received. If conditions are attached to the donation which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the donation as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Grant revenue

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied.

Within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Where the contracts are either not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, revenue in the scope of AASB 1058 is recognised on receipt unless it relates to a capital grant which satisfies certain criteria, in this case the grant is recognised as the asset is acquired or constructed.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the client.

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade receivables

Trade receivables include amounts due from members and other customers. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

For all sources of recurrent income, trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less a provision for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all plant and equipment is depreciated on both a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class
Leasehold Improvement
Plant & Equipment
Useful life
3 to 5 years
3 to 5 years

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Association assesses whether a lease exists.

Lessee accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Exceptions to lease accounting

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

Financial instruments

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

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets

Classification

On initial recognition, the Association classifies its financial assets as measured at amortised cost.

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

The Association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis.

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

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

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

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Board reviews the carrying costs of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the assets fair value less the costs to sell the value-in-use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Association during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability. The carrying amount of trade and other payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

Employee benefits

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies (continued)

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. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Superannuation

Contributions are made by the Association to employees' nominated superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Note 4 - Revenue and other income	Ψ	Φ
Operating revenue		
Sales and merchandising	28,988	25,336
Net grant income	635,670	595,689
Participation fees	2,138,162	1,799,170
	2,802,820	2,420,195
Other revenue		
Donations and sponsorship	39,173	20,608
Investment income	21,062	15,555
Recoveries	18,768	19,372
	79,003	55,535
Total revenue	2,881,823	2,475,730
Other income		
Fair value gain on financial assets	13,702	(27,536)
Total other income	13,702	(27,536)
Total revenue and other income	2,895,525	2,448,194
Note 5 - Expenses		
Audit fees	19,298	8,550
Bad debts	815	10,840
Depreciation: property, plant and equipment	69,579	131,223
Depreciation: right-of-use assets	34,241	40,104
Lease interest	9,332	11,112
Note 6 - Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	388,126	609,786
Term deposits	20,296	20,054
Total cash and cash equivalents	408,422	629,840

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 7 - Trade and other receivables	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current		
Trade receivables	55,309	106,345
Provision for impairment	(4,000)	(4,000)
•	51,309	102,345
Other receivables	9 =	180
Total current trade and other receivables	51,309	102,345

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

Note 8 - Other assets

Current Prepayments Total other assets	7,445 7,445	6,661 6,661
Note 9 - Financial assets		
Current Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss Managed funds Total current financial assets	422,000 422,000	395,209 395,209
Movements in carrying amount		
Opening net carrying amount	395,209	413,403
Additions	13,089	9,342
Disposals	≘	(¥)
Fair value gain (loss)	13,702	(27,536)
Closing net carrying amount	422,000	395,209

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 10 - Property, plant and equipment	Leashold Improvements \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Total \$
At 31 December 2022			
Cost	490,295	25,000	515,295
Accumulated depreciation	(223,951)	(12,999)	(236,950)
	266,344	12,001	278,345
Movements in carrying amounts			
Opening net carrying amount	266,344	12,001	278,345
Additions	1.01	4,180	4,180
Depreciation charge for the year	(65,157)	(4,422)	- 69,579
Closing net carrying amount	201,187	11,759	212,946
At 31 December 2023 Cost Accumulated depreciation Net carrying amount	490,295 (289,108) 201,187	29,180 (17,421) 11,759 2023	519,475 (306,529) 212,946
Note 11 - Right-of-use assets		\$	\$
Leased office - at cost		239,685	239,685
Accumulated depreciation		(134,110)	(99,869)
Net carrying amount	=	105,575	139,816
Movements in carrying amounts			
Opening net carrying amount		139,816	187,977
Lease adjustment		7 <u>4</u> 7	(8,057)
Depreciation charge for the year	<u></u>	(34,241)	(40,104)
Closing net carrying amount	_	105,575	139,816

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023	2022 \$
Note 12 Trade and other payables	\$	\$
Note 12 - Trade and other payables		
Current		
Trade payables	34,956	29,558
Grants in advance	182,766	443,201
Income in advance	8,824	35,750
GST payable	(4,447)	2,144
Other payables	133,522	158,240
Total current trade and other payables	355,621	668,893
All amounts are short term and the carrying values are considered to be value.	e a reasonable appro	oximation of fair
Note 13 - Employee benefits		
Current		
Annual leave	100,535	94,365
Long service leave	138,242	72,323
Total current employee benefits	238,777	166,688
Non-current	20.050	72.470
Long service leave	26,959 26,959	72,479 72,479
Total non-current employee benefits	20,959	
Note 14 - Lease liabilities		
Current		
Lease liability	32,559	30,668
Total current lease liabilities	32,559	30,668
Total darron rodod nasimod		
Non-current		
Lease liability	106,216	138,775
Total non-current lease liabilities	106,216	138,775
Movements in carrying amounts		
Opening net carrying amount	169,443	205,970
Lease adjustment	-	(8,057)
Repayments	(40,000)	(39,582)
Interest	9,332	11,112
Closing net carrying amount	138,775	169,443

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2023	2022
\$	\$

Note 14 - Lease liabilities (cont)

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

Less than 1 year	32,559	30,668
1 to 5 years	106,216	138,775
More than 5 years	W:	12

Note 15 - Key management personnel

Remuneration of key management personnel	502,477	510,856

Note 16 - Economic dependency

Tutti Arts Incorporated is dependent on government funding for a significant amount of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board has no reason to believe the government will not continue to support Tutti Arts Incorporated.

Note 17 - Events occurring after balance date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Association in future financial years.

Note 18 - Contingencies

In the opinion of the Board Members, Tutti Arts Incorporated did not have any contingencies at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: None)

Note 19 - Related Parties

(a) Tutti Arts Incorporated's main related parties are as follows:

Key management personnel - refer to Note 15.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly incluenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Note 19- Related Parties (cont)

(b) Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Event services provided by Mosaic Audio Visual which is business owned by Tutti Arts Incorporated General Manager, total expense for the year was \$6,547.

Sensory space concept design of \$1,200 provided by O'Callaghan Design who is the partner of Tutti Arts Incorporated Project Officer.

Service of \$60 provided by Marcus Possingham who is the partner of Tutti Arts Incorporated Coordinator.

Note 20 - Financial Risk Management

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	408,422	629,840
Trade and other receivables	51,309	102,345
Financial assets	422,000	395,209
Total financial assets	881,731	1,127,394
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	494,396	838,336
Total financial liabilities	494,396	838,336

Note 21 - Association details

The registered office and principal place of the Association is:

Tutti Arts Incorporated Corner Commercial Road and Strathmore Terrace Brighton SA 5048