

The Victorian Chamber of
Commerce and Industry

Annual Report

2021-2022

victorianchamber.com.au



Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
ABN 37 650 959 904

150 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

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Karyn Sobels

From the President

This was the year Victoria finally started to return to some normality. The year we could begin to put COVID-19 behind us and rebuild as a business community and State.

We started to return to our workplaces, re-engage with colleagues, customers and clients, welcome back events and travel and apply the lessons of the pandemic as we look ahead with a degree of optimism and certainty that we haven't enjoyed for the past two years.

Despite the enormous challenges of the pandemic, Victorians have remained focused, united and shown our incredible resilience. We have also discovered new ways of working and doing business and learned what's important and what we need to prioritise in our businesses and lives.

I couldn't be prouder of the work the Victorian Chamber has done to support business during an unprecedented time in our history and the work we continue to do including advocating for the best policy settings to help us not only recover but set business up for future success.

We know there are many ongoing global challenges that will continue to impact us. We are not immune to these but we also know that there are many more opportunities to focus on as we look ahead to the next decade and beyond in Victoria.

The Victorian Election on November 26 is an important opportunity for us all to use our voice to ensure business plays a leading role in powering Victoria's future. We can do this by strengthening Victoria's jobs and skills, building Victoria as the best state to operate a business, driving Victoria's economy and growing Regional Victoria.

As my term as President of the Victorian Chamber draws to a close, I want to thank a number of people whom I've had the privilege of working alongside over the past three years and making my role so enjoyable and fulfilling despite the challenges we've all faced.

First, I want to thank all of our members who are the lifeblood of the Victorian Chamber and our broader communities. It's a been a pleasure to serve you and I continue to be inspired by what you do every day.

I also want to extend my deep gratitude and appreciation to the entire Victorian Chamber team who work so tirelessly and passionately to support business. This is demonstrated in the quality of work they produce and the tools they provide to members to enable business to succeed.

There was no better example than the Victoria Summit which brought together Victoria's leaders to build a post-pandemic vision for Victoria. This became the Victoria Summit Playbook containing 189 actions, many of which have already been adopted by State and Federal Governments.

It's this sort of leadership and collaboration that has defined the Victorian Chamber's work over the past 12 months and set a new benchmark for engagement for industry groups across Australia. It also laid the foundations for our State Election Platform, Powering

"Despite the enormous challenges of the pandemic, Victorians have remained focused, united and shown our incredible resilience.

We have also discovered new ways of working and doing business and learned what's important and what we need to prioritise in our businesses and lives."

- Karyn Sobels

Victoria's Future, and will continue to shape policy for years to come.

I would also like to thank our Vice-President Adrian Kloeden, our Chief Executive Paul Guerra, the Victorian Chamber Board and Executive Council members for their very generous support and outstanding leadership of the Victorian Chamber through the pandemic. We have realigned our values and strategy, grown our membership and client base, expanded our services and been an influential voice for business across Victoria.

Our work with both State and Federal Governments continues to produce strong outcomes for business through a range of programs, particularly Apprenticeship Support Australia which provides vital opportunities for young people. We have ensured we are not only always listening to members but they are informing our position and advocacy.

We also see this through the outstanding events and networking opportunities that the Victorian Chamber facilitates and which attract political, business, sporting and other leaders from across Australia. We continue to be a powerful voice for business in the broader community with significant media interest in our position on key issues affecting the State and nation.

I'm particularly proud of our new women in business program, Chamber Change, of which I am a Champion. Through our female role models, we will help support, encourage and develop more female leaders and strengthen the business community.

The Victorian Chamber's work will continue as we tackle pressing issues like our skills and workers shortages, supply chain disruptions, high taxes and regulatory burdens on business, the revitalisation of Melbourne's CBD and ensuring we can grow our regions by providing them the services and opportunities they deserve.

It's been an honour to serve the Victorian Chamber and Victorian business. I remain committed to continuing to support our wonderful business community and wish you all continued success through 2022-23 and beyond.



Karyn Sobels
President



Paul Guerra

From the Chief Executive

If I sum up the past year in one word, it would be collaboration.

Victoria really proved itself to be the relationship state over the past 12 months as we got together, rolled up our sleeves, put our heads together and achieved things we would have only dreamed about pre-pandemic.

And the Victorian Chamber was central and integral to collaboration bringing our extensive network of members and customers together as we navigated our way through.

For me, this was crystalised through the Victoria Summit process. It was no small feat to unite our State's leaders across business, unions, education and community; titans of industry and emerging leaders; politicians from various sides. They all collaborated to help deliver a vision for Victoria's future.

It culminated in a Playbook containing 189 actions to unlock the incredible potential of Victoria. COVID-19 battered and bruised us, but it also forced us to evolve in incredible ways. It gave us an opportunity to rethink – to redesign – the way we work, the way we live and ponder what really matters.

Although the Victoria Summit was a lot of work – 10,000 hours of work to be precise - it is the gift that keeps on giving as we continue to reference and revisit it as we head into a State Election year. I know that decision makers in and around Spring Street do the same.

Throughout the past year, the Victorian Chamber continued to provide counsel, advice and assistance to our members throughout this tumultuous period. We worked hard to ensure that the voice of business was heard, loud and clear, by Federal and State Governments.

And for that, we have you, our members, to thank. We conducted numerous surveys over the past 12 months and you heeded the call. We hosted and facilitated a number of stakeholder engagement forums and member roundtables across the year and demonstrated our ability to shape policy settings at all levels of government.

We also played a leading role in the Victorian Business COVID-19 Recovery Roadmap, the Employer Health Check and the COVIDSafe Squad and Compliance. We launched a number of new programs to support business including Victorian COVIDSafe Business Awards, the Recovery and Resilience Mentoring Program, the Mid-Career Checkpoint Program and the Beverage Skills Pathways Program partnership with Crown and the Australian Hotels Association.

The Victorian Chamber also launched the Cost and Ease of Doing Business in Victoria Taskforce Report which highlighted one of the most fundamental issues for business and will form a key part of our State Election Platform, Powering Victoria's Future.

Financially speaking, 2022 resulted in an overall surplus of $1.8 million for the organisation. Strong growth in delivery of government programs and increased Apprenticeship Support Australia activity helped to ameliorate investment losses of $4 million as domestic and global markets navigated uncertain economic conditions.

"I remain convinced there is still no better place to be than here in Victoria.

And the Victorian Chamber remains committed to working with you to make Victoria the best place to live, learn, work and own and operate a business."

- Paul Guerra

The investment governance and strategy ensured a balanced performance and the portfolio continues on a year-on-year annualised basis to outperform expectations. During a difficult economic climate, our membership base remained strong with the launch of new diverse membership offerings to expand our member categories across all types of business, underpinning our commitment to members across the State. Additionally, a new office was established in Scoresby to drive greater connection in regional and suburban Victoria.

We continued hosting events and webinars online including the 2021 Victorian Chamber Pitcher Partners Grand Final Lunch, and were thrilled to welcome members back in-person to engage with a range of senior political and business leaders including former Prime Minister Scott Morrison, former Federal Treasurer Josh Frydenberg, Victorian Treasurer Tim Pallas, former British Prime Minister Theresa May and Qantas CEO Alan Joyce.

I want to extend my deep thanks to the entire Victorian Chamber team for their hard work and commitment despite the significant challenges they've faced over the past 12 months. I'm fortunate to be supported by an exceptional Executive Team in Scott Veenker, Chanelle Pearson, Deborah Atkins, Antoinette Truda, Mia La Burniy, Glenn Goodwin, Fiona MacDonald, and Sara Marriott, along with Dylan Broomfield and Kristian McCarthy.

I would also like to acknowledge the wider Leadership Team who have provided both their teams and the Executive Team with significant support. To the team at the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led by President Nola Watson, Deputy President Mark Birrell AM and CEO Andrew McKellar, I want to thank you for the Federal support you have provided my team this year too.

The Victorian Chamber Board and Executive Council have been incredible once again, ensuring my team stays supported and ensuring that our reach across the State continues in a significant way. I want to thank them for their support and ongoing contribution to driving successful outcomes for Victorian business. In particular I would like to acknowledge and thank our President Karyn Sobels and Deputy President Adrian Kloeden.

Thanks to the senior members of Government and Opposition who took the time to meet and work with us over the last year.

Finally, a sincere thanks to all of our members and clients who are the heart of Victoria's communities. As Victoria's peak business body, the Victorian Chamber represents the collective voice of 65,000 members and clients. Every size, every sector and right across the State.

I remain convinced there is still no better place to be than here in Victoria. The Victorian Chamber remains committed to working with you to make Victoria the best place to live, learn, work and own and operate a business.



Paul Guerra
Chief Executive

The Victorian Chamber

The Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Victorian Chamber) is the largest and most influential not-for-profit business organisation in Victoria, informing and supporting a network of 65,000 members and clients across the state.

Founded in 1851 with the aim to make Melbourne one of the world's notable free ports, today we continue leading businesses of all sizes into the future via our extensive policy and advocacy work, and with a highly skilled team of business specialists who provide the training and support required to enable Victorian businesses to thrive.

The Victorian Chamber proudly champions business' interests, with a strong focus on ensuring transformational growth, international trade opportunities and sustainability for all members.



Delivering benefits to Victorian businesses

- Approved more than 4,400 small businesses to receive support from the Business Recovery and Resilience Mentoring Program
- Delivered more than 130 online and in-person events and briefings
- Delivered end-to-end apprenticeship advice and support services to more than 8,500 businesses
- Represented Victorian Chamber members in more than 40 matters in the Fair Work Commission
- Registered more than 16,500 apprentices and trainees
- Supported more than 475 applications for the Mid-Career Checkpoint Program and delivered 144 Skills, Training and Employment Plans

Image courtesy of Visit Victoria



Employer



Entrepreneur



Professional



Sole Trader

Membership

Through Victorian Chamber membership, businesses have access to our impressive suite of products and services created to provide the skills, tools and opportunities needed for Victorian businesses of all sizes to grow and flourish.

During the 2020-21 financial year, we engaged with more than 2,000 members to develop insight led services and experiences and discover new opportunities to deliver excellent experiences and value for our members.

One notable outcome from this research was the introduction of the VCCI Grant Finder tool, an exclusive member offering which assists businesses to identify and apply for local, state and federal government grants.

The team also redesigned the Victorian Chamber website experience to ensure members are able to find solutions efficiently. Throughout the year, we continued to develop more virtual experiences to enable all members and customers to better connect, learn and be inspired.

We are reviewing how we engage with our members and the value we provide them and our clients, and that will be a constant in the road ahead, coupled with our ongoing mission to be the go-to partner in their success.

The Victorian Chamber remains a membership-based organisation, highly committed to improvement in our ability to serve, support and develop our members, and there will continue to be strong member engagement to ensure our services, products and events remain relevant and beneficial.

Looking ahead, we will continue to frequently evaluate our membership value proposition and innovate our products and services, to provide an avenue for growth and success for our members and customers across the state.



Policy and Advocacy

The Victorian Chamber conducted extensive policy and advocacy work on behalf of members during the 2021-22 financial year with a focus on addressing the challenges faced by business as a result of COVID-19, and Victoria's economic recovery.

The Victorian Chamber engaged with all levels of government on behalf of our members and strongly advocated for restrictions to be eased with our Victorian Business COVID-19 Recovery Roadmap released in September 2021. We advocated for the removal of mask mandates, easing of isolation requirements and the opening of our international borders. This advocacy influenced the State and Federal Governments to adopt a more business-friendly approach to COVID-19 settings and to consider the business perspective. We ensured business became part of the COVID conversation at a government level.

The Victorian Chamber was the convener and driver of a bold initiative called the Victoria Summit. The Victoria Summit was a major project which brought together leaders from industry, unions, government, community and education to create a shared, bold and aspirational vision for Victoria and a path forward for our State's economic recovery and long-term prosperity.

As a result of more than 10,000 hours of work, we launched the Victoria Summit Playbook in February 2022. This identified 10 pillars, 46 pathways and 189 actions to help make Victoria the best place to live, learn, work and operate a business by 2050. Federal and State Governments have since adopted a number of the actions and decision-makers continue to reference the Playbook to this day.

In early 2022, we released the Cost and Ease of Doing Business in Victoria Report which presented a comprehensive analysis of the barriers to doing business, drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data. The report featured an Australian-first index that ranked the cost of doing business across all states and territories and showed where Victoria needs to improve to be the best place to do business.

The Victorian Chamber further strengthened our reputation as a trusted adviser to government on behalf of business by preparing several policy submissions on key issues including the Visitor Economy, Digital Economy and Victoria's Emissions Reduction Target Plan. We also lodged submissions highlighting key priorities for Victorian businesses for the State Budget, Federal Budget and Federal Election.

With Victoria going to the polls in November 2022, our Policy and Advocacy team has also been focused on preparing our State Election Platform. This work has included conducting a number of member surveys, focus groups and a series of roundtable meetings with businesses across metropolitan and regional Victoria.

We look forward to continuing to work with our members, stakeholders, customers, advisory groups and all levels of government to ensure positive outcomes for Victorian business.





Events

The Victorian Chamber delivered a range of first-class in-person and online events to support members and clients. The easing of COVID-19 restrictions enabled the Victorian Chamber to resume hosting in-person events in the second half of 2021-22 while continuing to offer a range of online events including webinars.



Our events provide premium networking opportunities as well as the chance to hear from a range of leaders and talent from across government, business, sport and other key sectors. Despite the challenges during the 2021-22 financial year, the Events team delivered more than 130 online and in-person events and briefings.

Guest speakers at our functions included former Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison, former UK Prime Minister Theresa May, former Federal Treasurer Josh Frydenberg, Victorian Treasurer Tim Pallas and Olympic Swimming Champion Cate Campbell OAM.

The Victorian Chamber also delivered various online and in-person events and workshops for the Victoria Summit, the official AFLW Grand Final Lunch with a panel of AFLW star players, the Australian Grand Prix Breakfast with David Coulthard, a Business Leaders Lunch with Qantas CEO Alan Joyce and our annual AFL Grand Final event with Trent Cotchin and Alistair Clarkson.

The Victorian Chamber President's Dinner was staged at the iconic State Library and we also hosted successful business breakfasts on Workplace Wellness and Sustainability featuring panels of experts.







Workplace Relations



Throughout the 2021-22 financial year, our Workplace Relations Consultants and Advisers continued to ensure businesses received up-to-date information, resources and advice, enabling them to navigate wage increases and modern award variations, as well as a changing legislative and regulatory framework.

The team's proactive approach has armed businesses with the tools and coaching needed to manage a return to the workplace and evolving HR issues with a particular focus on wage compliance. This focus has seen the launch of HR Comply, a simple product enabling businesses of all shapes and sizes to get on track with compliance.

Where disputes have arisen, the team has used digital technology to deliver numerous briefings and facilitate countless mediations and investigations. Digital technology has also enabled the team to represent Victorian Chamber members in more than 40 matters in the Fair Work Commission and provided the opportunity to play a leading role in the negotiation of more than 20 enterprise agreements.







Training

The Victorian Chamber has a long history of supporting the skill needs of Victorian businesses through the provision of innovative and industry-focused training solutions. We review and adapt our short courses, nationally recognised qualifications and self-paced learning modules annually to ensure they continue to meet the changing needs of business.





Throughout the 2021-22 financial year, the team continued to readily adapt to the changing business environment in response to COVID-19, providing flexibility in the delivery of our services to cater to all needs of Victorian businesses.

The Victorian Chamber delivered a training program to support small businesses as they grappled with implementing new government regulations in relation to mandatory QR code check-ins, mask wearing and proof of vaccination status. This helped businesses navigate an evolving environment and alleviated the impact of these new requirements on staff in particular.

In late 2021, we ran a highly successful Business Boost webinar series to provide much needed advice and support to Victorian businesses during the pandemic. Using a mix of our internal expertise and external mentors and partners, the sessions covered a range of topics including COVIDSafe practices, managing employee entitlements, digital marketing, managing cash flow, mental health, apprenticeships and cyber security.

During the year, the Victorian Chamber introduced online feedback mechanisms for our training services to help better inform new product development to support the needs of our diverse membership base. We also extended our RTO scope of registration to allow us to deliver our nationally recognised qualifications outside of Victoria to help set us up for growth in 2022-23.

Government Programs

In 2021-22, the Victorian Chamber delivered 11 government grants and programs. We worked with various State and Federal Government agencies, targeting business recovery, resilience, innovation, employment, skills and compliance.

These included:

The Business Recovery and Resilience Mentoring Program

This program provides Victorian small businesses with access to up to four, two-hour mentoring sessions, with highly qualified and experienced mentors to deliver support in business recovery, market and supply chain diversification, digital engagement and transformation and reskilling and retraining. In 2021-22, we had more than 4,400 new businesses register to participate in the program and delivered more than 12,000 mentoring sessions. Mentees have consistently offered positive feedback on the support they received through the program and the impact it had on their business.

COVIDSafe Squad and Compliance Program

This program included a Business Leaders Event as part of the Victoria Summit and a COVIDSafe Awards program for business. We also delivered promotional activities on QR Code compliance and recruited and onboarded a team of COVIDSafe Business Advisers to support Victorian businesses to remain COVIDSafe and keep up to date with varying government regulations.

Mid-Career Checkpoint Program

This program offers professional career advice and coaching for Victorians returning to work after undertaking caring responsibilities, including access to accredited training. The program is targeted at women aged 30–45 years and offers assistance to workers in designated COVID-19 affected industries who are looking to transition to new roles or industries. The program has received more than 475 applications and delivered 144 STEP plans.





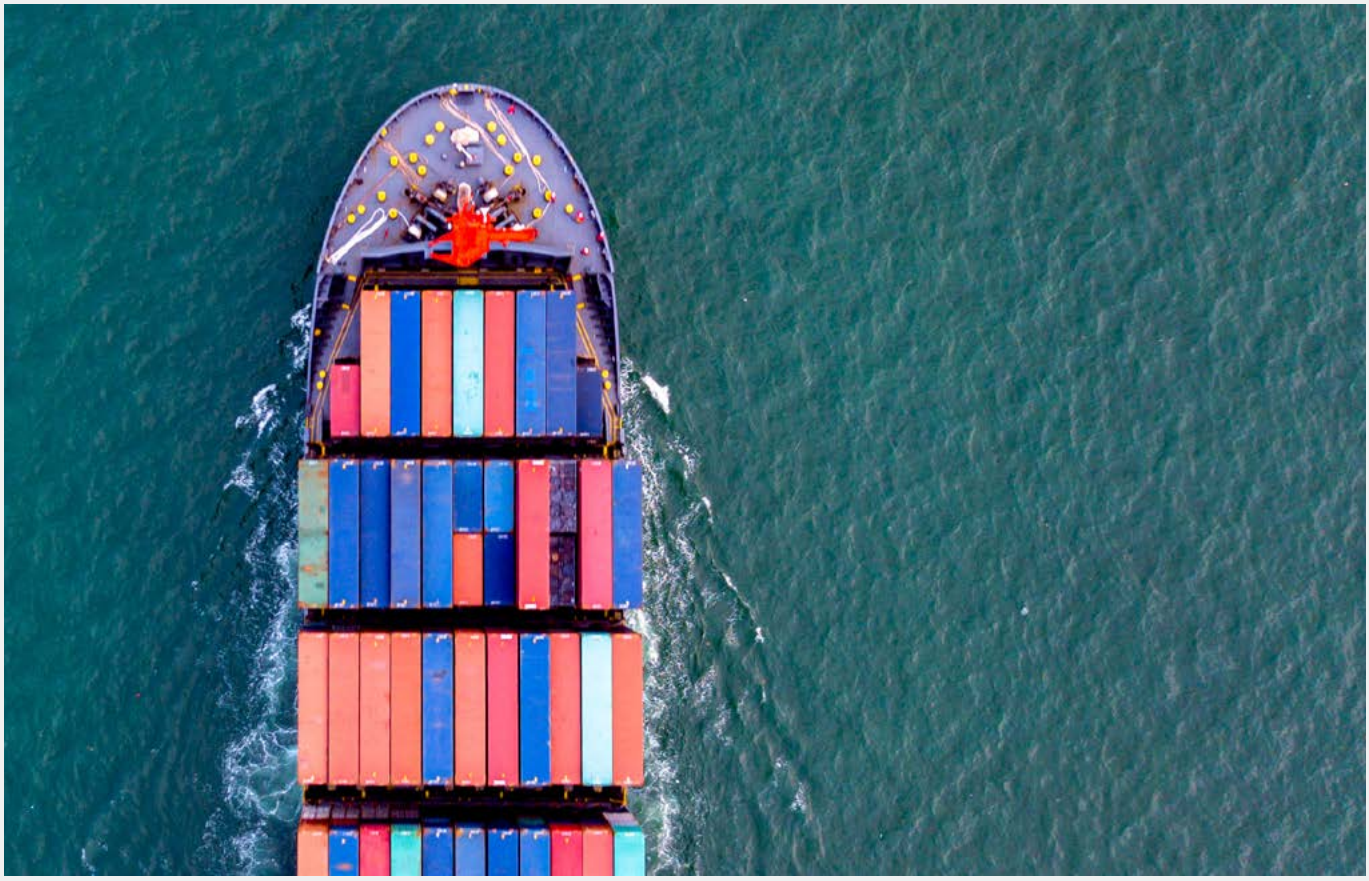


International Trade

The Victorian Chamber is the only body in Victoria authorised to issue both Certificates of Origin and ATA Carnets. The 2021-22 financial year continued to be challenging for exporters and freight forwarders due to the impacts of ongoing global supply chain issues, further COVID-19 lockdowns, global tensions and extreme weather conditions.

However, the opening of Australia's borders in February 2022 resulted in a dramatic increase in requests for ATA Carnets which was a positive sign for business. The Victorian Chamber continued to focus on introducing changes across the business to drive increased efficiencies in our processes and systems.

These include streamlining our invoicing process and developing our own Trade Platform to provide a more user-friendly system. It will also provide the Victorian Chamber with greater real-time reporting capability and accuracy.



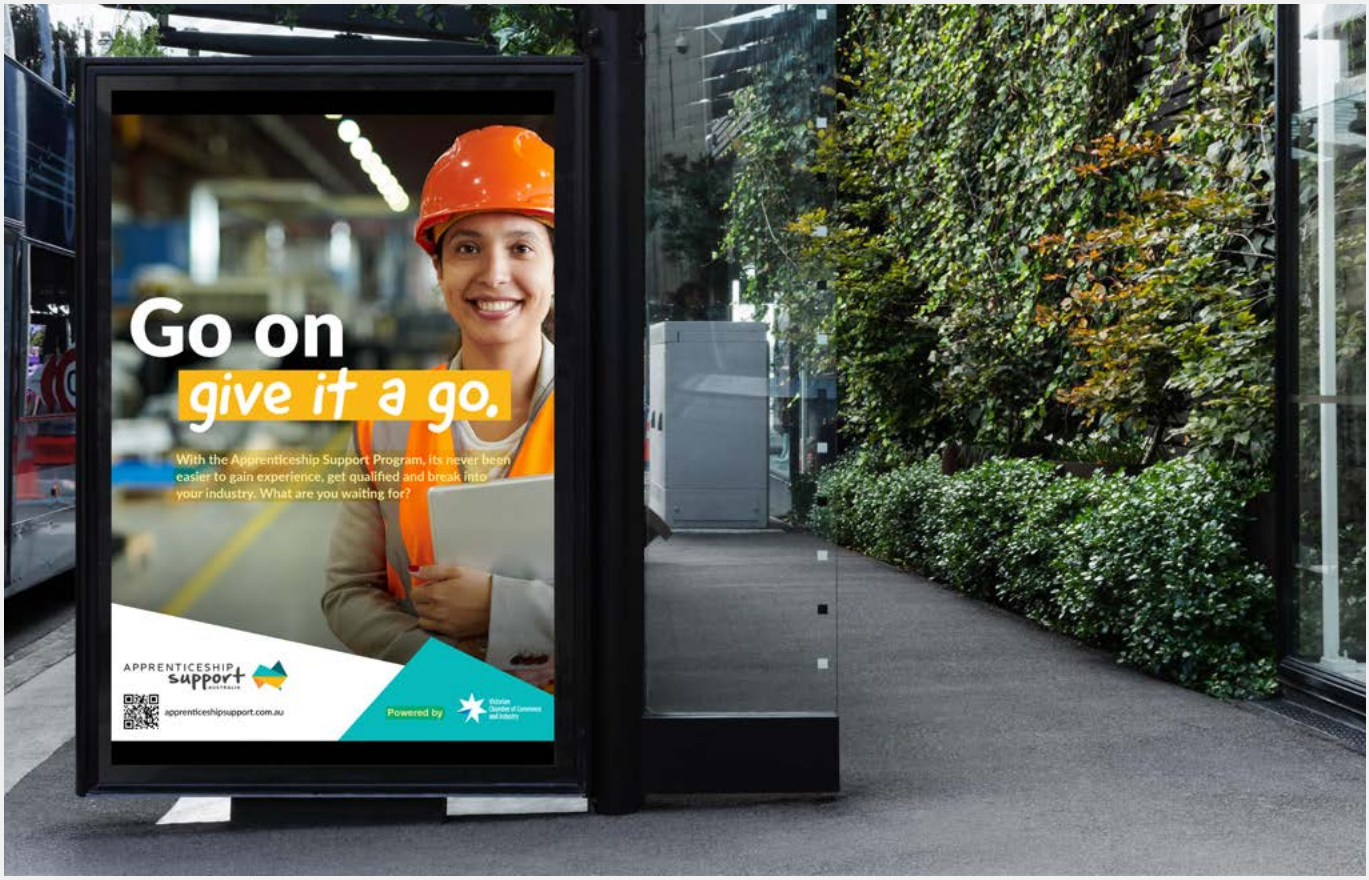
Apprenticeship Support Australia

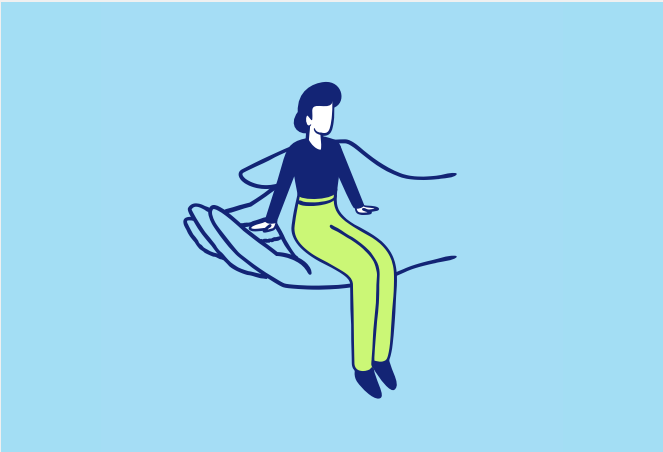
Chambers Apprenticeship Support Australia (CASA) is an established company owned by three equal shareholders: the Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NSW Business Chamber and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Western Australia, trading as Apprenticeship Support Australia (ASA).

The Federal Department of Employment and Workplace Relations contracts ASA to support the administration of the incentives system and provide services to Australian apprentices, employers and interested stakeholders under the Australian Apprenticeship Support Network (AASN) service.

These services include the provision of support to employers and Australian apprentices to enter a training contract, and advice in relation to eligibility for, and access to, financial assistance under the incentives system. ASA also provides individual and targeted pre-commencement advice to potential Australian apprentices and employers, to ensure the 'right fit.'

From 30 June 2022, the Australian Government's Boosting Apprenticeship Commencements (BAC) and Completing Apprenticeship Commencements (CAC) Program closed to new entrants. The BAC and CAC wage subsidies were time-limited and have successfully supported businesses to take on new apprentices and trainees. The Australian Government has assisted 19,640 employers in Victoria, supporting 58,295 apprentices and trainees under the BAC program.





Health, Safety and Wellbeing

The Victorian Chamber's Health Safety and Wellbeing team continued to support businesses throughout a challenging 2021-22 financial year.

With the support of the Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions, we launched the COVIDSafe Squad program – a mobile advisory team who provided expert COVID-19 safety advice and support to small and medium-sized businesses in high-risk areas.

In partnership with the Environmental Protection Authority, we delivered a series of informative webinars on Victoria's new Environmental Protection Act, helping businesses to adapt and evolve their existing practices to comply with the new laws.

We have continued to deliver WorkSafe approved training and consulting services, as well as evolving and adapting our existing training programs to meet the needs of our members and clients.

Our consulting services have grown to include ISO:45001 gap analyses, mental health risk audits and digital safety transformation support.

We have a highly skilled and diverse team of consultants who work flexibly across our key subject matter areas of safety, mental health and workers' compensation.

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce (MCC) is the Victorian Chamber's premium membership program and brings together many of the State's largest, most innovative and successful businesses across a wide range of sectors.

Despite another challenging year for Victorian business, we were proud to welcome 11 new MCC members. The MCC is guided by an advisory board which made a significant contribution throughout the 2021-22 financial year.

Connectivity and outcomes is the essence of the Melbourne Chamber program as we bring our network together to connect with each other, fellow leaders in business and politicians. Members also participate in numerous forums to guide our advocacy and drive outcomes for Victoria's prosperity and success.

Events held during the year included leadership lunches with Victorian Treasurer Tim Pallas and senior ministers Jacinta Allan, Ben Carroll and Martin Pakula, and Opposition Leader Matthew Guy.

Our members also enjoyed exclusive corporate hospitality events at the Australian Open and the Melbourne Food and Wine Festival and a best practice tour of Jayco Australia as part of their membership benefits.

Media and Communications

The Media and Communications team continued to elevate the Victorian Chamber's profile during the 2021-22 financial year. We had 6,812 media mentions, reaching a total audience of 205 million people. This coverage is equivalent to an advertising spend of $91.27 million across television, online and print media and radio.

It included:

- **55 live-to-air television interviews**
- **391 television news appearances or mentions**
- **14 opinion editorials published in major newspapers**
- **66 front page newspaper mentions**
- **517 newspaper mentions**
- **46 live radio interviews**
- **61 media releases**

The Victorian Chamber has strengthened our relationships with media outlets across Australia and enhanced our reputation as the 'go-to voice' for business commentary in the State.

Over the past 12 months, the Victorian Chamber has provided perspective from business on a range of issues including the impact of COVID-19 lockdowns, vaccination, Melbourne's CBD, Regional Victoria, the State and Federal Budgets, the Victoria Summit, skilled migration and worker shortages, the return to office, the Commonwealth Games and the rising cost of doing business.

The Media and Communications team also manages the Victorian Chamber's social media channels to communicate with a wider audience across various platforms and deliver key messages, promote events, share news and showcase members.



Our social media channels enjoyed significant growth during the year with the following increase in follower numbers:

18%	10%	1%	20%	132%

The Media and Communications team is responsible for the Victorian Chamber's website news and content, delivering relevant and timely stories, reports and communications to our members and the public. From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, the website attracted 465,000 unique users and 1.38 million views.

Media Coverage



CHANGE IS NOT THE ENEMY

PAUL GUERRA

UNCERTAINTY is always challenging but if the pandemic taught us anything, it's that we must continuously adapt as the world around us changes.

Just as we faced the challenge of Covid-19, we must now face a myriad of new challenges.

And just as we've done for the past two years, we will need to be innovative and imagine a new way of doing things.

No sooner were we enjoying the long-awaited economic recovery than we are being buffeted by global forces beyond our control.

The turbulence of Covid-19 has morphed into rough economic headwinds that show no signs of abating.

Rising interest rates, high inflation, supply chain shocks, staff shortages and an energy crisis have all arrived just as it appeared we were putting the pandemic behind us. If this isn't enough, business investment growth is expected to halve, consumer sentiment weaken and the stock market has taken a hammering.

As the engine room of our economy, business is again bearing the brunt. Wages are up by 5 per cent and given most rents are linked to CPI, they are likely to rise above 5 per cent too.

Energy, fuel and supply chain costs are also up 10 per cent. That's at least a 20 per cent increase in costs and most businesses won't be able to pass all of that on to customers.

But if we expect businesses to survive, prices will also increase.

It's almost the perfect storm and businesses are understandably nervous as government stimulus fades and interest rates continue to rise. Indeed, it's hard to believe the level of uncertainty businesses have faced over the last two years could be mild compared to what lies ahead.

It would be tempting for all of us, government and business included, to batten down the hatches and wait for the storm to pass. But now is not the time to be taking a backward step.

If anything, this is the time to embrace change. Covid showed us the way we have always done things is not the way things have to be. There can be a better way. A fairer way. A more ambitious way.

For business, confidence will be critical as will cashflow. As they did during Covid, some industries will need government assistance to help them through.

While this will be vital if economic conditions worsen, it's now time for governments to also take a step back and help enable business, grow business, and ease the cost of doing business.

We know when business does well, the economy does well.

The government can assist by accelerating migration so business can access more skilled workers to ease staff shortages. This is perhaps the biggest challenge facing Australia right now but one we can also control.

We must make it easier for those who stayed and helped during the pandemic to extend their visas. If we lose these workers now, we put at risk the chances of a sustained economic recovery.

In Victoria, our decision makers also need to seize the moment. We've seen a renewal in the senior ranks of the state government and it's now time to refocus on engaging with business to make Victoria the best place to own and operate a small-, medium- and family-sized business in Australia.

We also need to maintain a strong focus on continuing to attract major events as these will help drive our recovery.

It's not time to be conventional but for sensible risk-taking that will establish Victoria as the key driver of economic prosperity in Australia. We need to try to pick winners as we can't be everything to everyone. We need to focus on the industries, sectors and trends that will propel us forward. We have to back our governments and businesses to pick these and substantially invest in them.

We need to try to pick winners as we can't be everything to everyone

It could be investment into energy sources, advanced manufacturing, bio-med, innovation and cyber. Let's play where we can win globally.

We need governments at all levels to make a genuine and substantial investment, and this could be done in conjunction with business and our super funds so the risk is leveraged by all of us and the gains can be similarly shared.

Accelerating our transition to clean energy will benefit us in the long term with new industries, new jobs, lower emissions and reduced costs for business and consumers.

It will also provide the jobs for our children.

A recent survey by engineering company Arcadis found Melbourne is ranked 60th on the world's most sustainable cities and lags behind Sydney at No. 33.

We should be leading the country and all of us, including business, can play a role in making this happen.

It may seem daunting but, as Covid proved, from adversity also comes opportunity and growth.

With the right decisions and investments we can enjoy the good times when they return again. That much we can be certain of.

PAUL GUERRA IS CEO OF THE VICTORIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Herald Sun, 17 March 2022
Mask mandates



Geelong Advertiser

GEELONG'S VOICE FOR 181 YEARS

Friday, May 20, 2022

WHO'S THE CHICKEN PICKIN'?

With the big day fast approaching, we asked our election eggsperts to tell us who they think will be top of the poll pecking order.

THE CHOOKS' CHOICE - P6

CBD WORKER PUSH

Big employers must show plans for in-office work days, says Chamber chief

HARRISON TIPPET

REPORT: P9

Geelong Advertiser, 20 May 2022
CBD Business Survey



The Today Show, 20 October 2021
Freedom Day Eve for Melbourne



THE AUSTRALIAN

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$3.50 THURSDAY September 16, 2021

COMMENTARY
PETA CREDLIN
Why we need a Covid royal commission

SURF BUDDIES
How Mick Fanning built a world champion

SPECIAL LIFTOUT
Commercial Property
The return of the Japanese investor

■ BUSINESS GROUPS CALL FOR END TO BORDER RESTRICTIONS ■ QANTAS DETAILS INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS PLAN

Two-state solution: open up

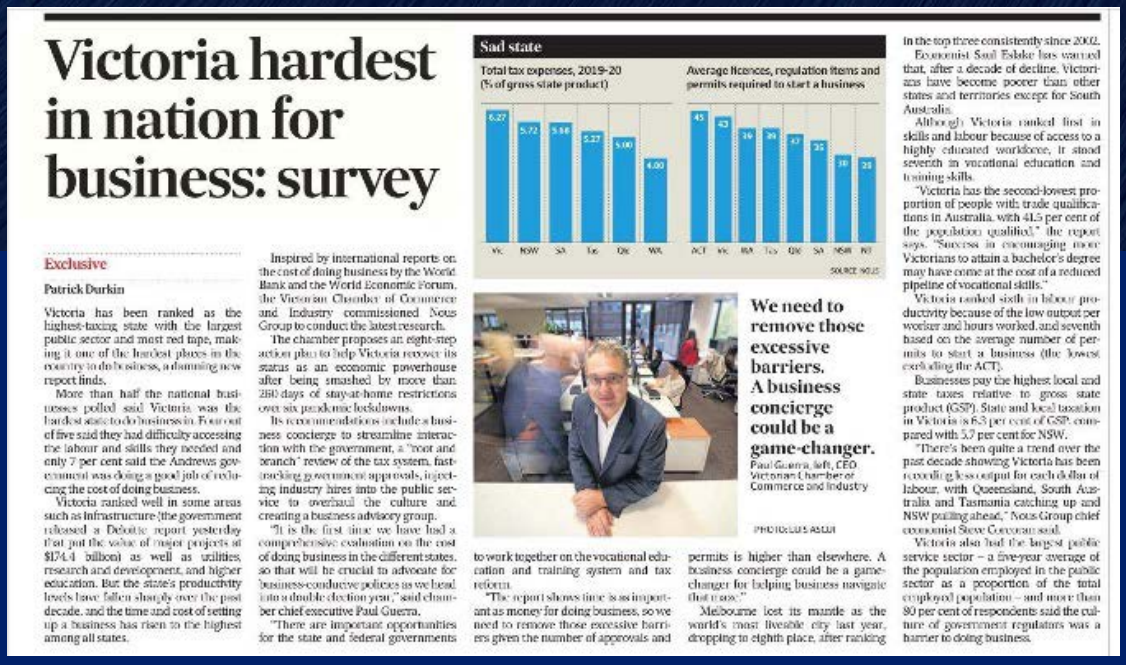
VAX THE NATION 5,549,000

Porter in new strife over $1m legal fund

The Australian, 16 September 2022
Open the borders



7 News, 21 October 2022
Lockdown ending



Victoria hardest in nation for business: survey

Exclusive

Patrick Durkin

Sad state

Total tax expenses, 2019-20 (% of gross state product)

Average licences, regulation items and permits required to start a business

We need to remove those excessive barriers. A business concierge could be a game-changer.

Paul Guerra, left, CEO Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Australian Financial Review, 9 February 2022
Cost & Ease of Doing Business Report

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Report required under subsection 255(2A)

For the year ended 30 June 2022

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Categories of expenditures	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	22,060,083	18,504,904
Advertising	1,983,407	806,194
Operating costs	10,079,822	13,487,763
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	54,574	67,684

Signature of designated officer



Name and title of designated officer:

Paul Guerra, Chief Executive

Date: 7th October 2022

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Operating Report

For the year ended 30 June 2022

The Committee of Management presents its Operating Report on the Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Victorian Chamber) for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The Members of Committee of Management

The Members of the Committee of Management (Board of Directors) comprises of elected representatives of the Executive Council of the Victorian Chamber who form the Board of Directors. The Past President of the Victorian Chamber is eligible for election to the Board of Directors in the office of Past President, under rule 22A which came into effect on 18 November 2015.

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of the Victorian Chamber for the year ended 30 June 2022 and the Auditor's Report thereon.

The persons who held office as members of the Board of Directors and officers of the Victorian Chamber during the reporting period were:

Name of Officer	Office Held	Appointed	Resigned
Ms Karyn Sobels	President	22.11.2011	
Mr Adrian Kloeden	Director (Deputy President)	19.11.2013	
Mr Brian Negus	Director	17.11.2016	
Ms Helen Fairclough	Director	04.07.2018	
Mr Paul Guerra	Secretary/Chief Executive	03.02.2020	
Ms Kylie Warne	Director	14.11.2019	
Mr Jeremy Blackshaw	Director	14.11.2019	
Ms Carlene Wilson	Director	31.03.2021	
Mr Don Rankin	Director (Immediate Past President)	20.11.2007	09.12.2021
Mr Robert van Stokrom	Director	18.11.2014	11.03.2022

Meetings – Board of Directors

The number of meetings attended by each of the members of the Board of Director and officers of the Victorian Chamber during the financial year was:

Name of Officer	Number of Meetings Held while in Office	Meetings Attended
Ms Karyn Sobels	12	12
Mr Adrian Kloeden	12	12
Mr Brian Negus	12	12
Ms Helen Fairclough	12	10
Mr Paul Guerra	12	11
Ms Kylie Warne	12	11
Mr Jeremy Blackshaw	12	12
Ms Carlene Wilson	12	12
Mr Don Rankin	5	5
Mr Robert van Stokrom	9	9

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Operating Report

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Remuneration Paid to Officers

The salary ranges of the five highest paid officers of the Victorian Chamber for the year ended 30 June 2022 were:

	Remuneration ($000's)					Non-cash benefits ($000's)	
Name of officer	**0-50**	**51-100**	**101-150**	**451-510**	**601-650**	**0-50**	**51-100**
Ms Karyn Sobels		X					
Mr Adrian Kloeden	X						
Mr Robert van Stokrom	X						
Ms Helen Fairclough	X						
Mr Paul Guerra					X		

Superannuation Trustees

Name of Officer or Member	Position Held	Superannuation Fund	Nominated by Victorian Chamber or other Body
Mr Graham Sherry	Member	Vision Super	Victorian Chamber
Mr Jeremy Johnson	Member	CARE Super	Victorian Chamber

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Victorian Chamber during the financial year were to assist the interests of Victorian business members and contributors via representation and advocacy to government and policy makers along with providing membership services primarily involving industrial relations, information, advice, networking and value-added professional services. The Victorian Chamber makes a positive difference to Victoria's economy, environment and ultimately the community. There was no significant change in the nature of these activities during the period.

Review and Results of Operations

The Victorian Chamber recorded a consolidated operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2022 of $1,879,618 (2021: $6,564,613). The consolidated net assets at 30 June 2022 totaled $93,443,356 (2021: $91,563,738).

Membership of Victorian Chamber

In the 2022 calendar year the Victorian Chamber continued to embark on a significant support program for Victorian businesses through membership of VCCI. During the COVID-19 health pandemic where hardship and economic impact were experienced, businesses were actively encouraged to join VCCI who provided discounts and fee waivers amounting to $1,158,923 (2021: $6,292,814).

As at 30 June 2022, the Victorian Chamber had 20,479 members (2021: 16,178).

Employees of Victorian Chamber

As at 30 June 2022, the total number of employees was 202 (2021: 184).

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Operating Report

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Board Committees:

The following Board Committees operated during the reporting period:

Audit and Risk Committee

Kylie Warne (Chair)
Karyn Sobels
Robert van Stokrom (resigned 11.03.2022)
Don Rankin (resigned 09.12.2021)
Carlene Wilson (appointed 31.03.2021)

Investment Committee

Adrian Kloeden (Chair)
Karyn Sobels
Brian Negus
Jeremy Blackshaw

HR & Remuneration Committee

Helen Fairclough (Chair)
Karyn Sobels
Adrian Kloeden

Events after the Consolidated Balance Sheet Date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Victorian Chamber in future financial years.

Manner of Resignation

Rule 10 provides for the process of resignations.

(a) (i) A member may resign from membership of the Victorian Chamber by written notice addressed and delivered to the Secretary. Such notice shall be taken to have been received by the Victorian Chamber when delivered to the Secretary.

(ii) A notice of resignation that has been received by the Victorian Chamber is not invalid because it was not addressed and delivered to the Secretary.

(iii) A resignation from membership of the Victorian Chamber is valid even if it is not effected in accordance with paragraph (i) hereof if the member is informed in writing by or on behalf of the Victorian Chamber that the resignation has been accepted.

(b) A notice of resignation from membership of the Victorian Chamber takes effect:

(i) where the member ceases to be eligible to become a member of the Victorian Chamber:

1. on the day on which the notice is received by the Victorian Chamber; or
2. on the day specified in the notice, which is a day not earlier than the day when the member ceases to be eligible to become a member;

whichever is later; or

Manner of Resignation (continued)

(ii) in any other case:

1. at the expiration of 2 weeks after the notice is received by the Victorian Chamber; or
2. on the day specified in the notice; whichever is later.

(c) If a member ceases to be engaged in or as an employer in the industry the membership of such member may, subject to the member being accorded natural justice, be determined summarily by resolution of the Executive Council, provide however that such determination shall not affect the liability of the member to pay all monies owing by the member to the Victorian Chamber.

(d) Any dues payable but not paid by a former member of the Victorian Chamber, in relation to a period before the member's resignation or termination from the Victorian Chamber took effect, may be sued for and recovered in the name of the Victorian Chamber in a court of competent jurisdiction, as a debt due to the Victorian Chamber.

(e) If a member becomes unfinancial in accordance with Rule 9 his/her name may be struck off the Register of Members by Order of the Executive Council. Any member shall cease to be a member of the Victorian Chamber as soon as his/her name shall have been struck off the Register of Members by Order of the Executive Council and not sooner. Provided that where a member has become unfinancial and at least fourteen (14) days before the Executive Council orders that the member be struck off the Register of Members, the Secretary shall advise the person, in writing, that if he/she fails to pay the outstanding subscriptions within fourteen (14) days of the date of the letter then he/she will be struck off the Register of Members without further notice. If the person pays the outstanding subscriptions within that time then he/she shall not be struck off the Register of Members.

(f) Any member who shall be expelled from the Victorian Chamber under the Provisions of Rule 40 hereof shall thereupon cease to be a member.

(g) Members ceasing to be such from any cause whatsoever have no claim of any kind – monetary or otherwise – on the Victorian Chamber or its assets.

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

Paul Guerra

Secretary and Chief Executive at Melbourne, 7th October 2022

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
Revenue	**Note**	**$**	**$**
Membership subscriptions	2(a)(d)	4,717,400	4,952,705
Other revenue	2(a)(d)	34,444,452	23,601,024
Other income	2(a)(d)	5,496,670	10,604,817
Total revenue and other income		**44,658,522**	**39,158,546**
Expenses			
Operating expenses		3,595,956	2,426,185
Employee benefits	4	22,060,083	18,504,904
Affiliation fees	3	636,761	661,000
Depreciation and amortisation expense		3,869,834	2,763,196
Federal & State Government programs		1,049,927	1,452,479
Occupancy expenses		918,511	649,840
Consultancy fees		1,312,397	1,656,351
Doubtful debts		52,845	254,992
Information, communication and technology expenses		1,825,126	1,715,235
Interest expense on leased asset		671,434	667,148
Loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		4,005,301	-
Other administration	3	2,780,729	1,842,603
Total expenditure		**41,738,904**	**32,593,933**
Current year surplus before tax	3	1,879,618	6,564,613
Income tax expense	1(b)	**-**	**-**
Current year surplus after tax		**1,879,618**	**6,564,613**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Net current year surplus		**1,879,618**	**6,564,613**
Total comprehensive income		**1,879,618**	**6,564,613**

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021 (restated)
ASSETS	**Note**	**$**	**$**
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	18,571,338	19,475,354
Trade and other receivables	7	7,486,272	9,107,409
Financial instruments	8	1,486,875	1,488,729
Prepayments		1,286,206	1,153,114
Total current assets		**28,830,691**	**31,224,606**
Non-current Assets			
Prepayments		-	119,862
Financial instruments	8	82,048,479	79,848,487
Intangible assets	9	403,834	1,598,701
Property, plant and equipment	10	2,279,910	2,768,218
Right-of-use asset	14(b)	13,235,353	14,367,209
Total non-current assets		**97,967,594**	**98,702,477**
Total assets		**126,798,285**	**129,927,083**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	5,111,754	4,303,088
Contract liabilities	12	7,780,323	12,654,364
Lease liability	14(c)	1,697,420	1,499,334
Provisions	13	2,520,611	2,479,917
Total current liabilities		**17,110,108**	**20,936,703**
Non-current Liabilities			
Lease liability	14(c)	15,846,978	16,994,634
Provisions	13	397,843	432,008
Total non-current liabilities		**16,244,821**	**17,426,642**
Total liabilities		**33,354,929**	**38,363,345**
Net assets		**93,443,356**	**91,563,738**
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		93,443,356	91,563,738
Total equity		**93,443,356**	**91,563,738**

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Accumulated surplus	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2020	**84,999,125**	**84,999,125**
Profit attributable to members of the Consolidated Group	6,564,613	6,564,613
Balance at 30 June 2021	**91,563,738**	**91,563,738**
Profit attributable to members of the Consolidated Group	1,879,618	1,879,618
Balance at 30 June 2022	**93,443,356**	**93,443,356**

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 (restated) $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from members and others		24,633,128	16,865,191
Receipts from Federal and State Government programs		17,324,705	12,975,391
Dividends received		453,703	320,535
Interest received		12,120	14,201
Interest Reinvested		37,092	33,342
Cash used			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(41,816,913)	(24,439,653)
Net cash generated from operating activities	19	643,835	5,754,806
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Sale of investments		7,096,553	6,060,296
Cash used			
Purchase and reinvestment of investments		(6,195,180)	(4,981,476)
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		(464,659)	(427,342)
Net cash generated from investing activities		**436,714**	**651,478**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Repayment of lease liability		(1,984,565)	(1,741,498)
Net cash (used by) financing activities		**(1,984,565)**	**(1,741,498)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash held		(904,016)	4,678,987
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		19,475,354	14,796,367
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	6	**18,571,338**	**19,475,354**

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of the Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry ("Victorian Chamber") and controlled entities ('Consolidated Group' or 'Group').

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue on 19 October 2022 by the Board of Directors.

Entity information

The Victorian Chamber is a registered Employer Association under the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, unincorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Victorian Chamber is considered a 'reporting unit' for the purposes of section 242 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

In accordance with the requirements of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, the attention of members is drawn to the provisions of subsections (1) to (3) of section 272, which reads as follows:

1. A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application;
2. The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit: and
3. A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

Information prescribed by the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009 is available to members on request.

Basis of Preparation

Reporting Basis and Conventions

The consolidated financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period, and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Victorian Chamber is a not-for-profit entity.

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

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent (Victorian Chamber) and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the parent's controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns from its power over the entity. The controlling entities contained in the consolidated financial statements are the CCI Victoria Legal Pty Ltd as trustee for the CCI-Victoria Legal Trust (CCI Victoria Legal), VECCI Business Brokers Pty Ltd as trustee for VECCI Business Brokers Trust and VECCI Export Services Pty Ltd.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Principles of Consolidation (continued)

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the consolidated financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date of control ceases. Intergroup transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

(b) Income Tax

As a registered Employer Association, the Victorian Chamber is exempt from income tax in accordance with Section 50-15 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of Leasehold Improvements, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation, where applicable.

Leasehold Improvements

Leasehold Improvements are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. The carrying amount of leasehold improvements is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets. If any impairment indicators exist, the recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows are discounted to present values in determining the recoverable amount.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets.

If any impairment indicators exist, the recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows are discounted to present values in determining the recoverable amount.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of fixed asset	Useful life
Leasehold Improvements	10 years
Plant and Equipment	4 - 5 years

Assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in profit or loss.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial Instruments

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost

The Group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model with the objective of collective the contractual cash flows; and

(b) The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified according to their business model and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs where applicable.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following two categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost, and
- FVTPL.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within other income (note 2 c), except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented in provision for expected credit loss as well as the impairment of related part loans.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets with contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest and held within a business model of 'hold to collect' contractual cash flows are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group's trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL

The Group's investment in equity instruments are through a managed fund. The Group does not have the option to irrevocably elect to account for these as Equity FVTOCI (see below) due to the limited life of a managed fund.

Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9's forward looking impairment model applies to the Group's investments at amortised cost. The application of the impairment model depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for impairment of trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. In using this practical expedient, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix. At 30 June 2021, the Group applies a standardised percentage across all debtors under the expected credit loss model.

(e) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability are recognised by the Group where the Group is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).The lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification
- The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented. The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Group applies AASB 136 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments.

(f) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119: Employee Benefits). Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Group's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Group's obligations for employees' leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Employee Benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations.

Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Group's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include: cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment purposes.

(h) 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.

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 ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(i) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. 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.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(d) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(j) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Revenue

The Group enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, capitation fees, levies, grants, and donations.

The timing of recognition of these amounts as either revenue or income depends on the rights and obligations in those arrangements.

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Where the Group has a contract with a customer, the Group recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. The Group accounts for an arrangement as a contract with a customer if the following criteria are met:

- the arrangement is enforceable; and
- the arrangement contains promises (that are also known as performance obligations) to transfer goods or services to the customer (or to other parties on behalf of the customer) that are sufficiently specific so that it can be determined when the performance obligation has been satisfied.

(ii) Membership revenue

For membership subscription arrangements that meet the criteria to be contracts with customers, revenue is recognised when the promised goods or services transfer to the customer as a member of the Victorian Chamber.

Where there is more than one distinct good or service promised in the membership subscription, the Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling prices of each promised good or service. In performing this allocation, standalone selling prices are estimated if there is no observable evidence of the price that the Group charges for that good or service in a standalone sale.

When a performance obligation is satisfied, which is either when the customer obtains control of the good (for example, event tickets) or as the service transfers to the customer (for example, member services or training course), the Group recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the Group has elected to apply the practical expedient to not adjust the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component because the period from when the customer pays and the good or services will transfer to the customer will be one year or less.

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from the Group at their standalone selling price, the Group accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

(iii) Dividend and interest revenue

Dividends, distribution and interest revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. Dividends received from associates are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

(iv) Government subsidies

Government subsidies (ie. JobKeeper) are recognised as income when the Group is reasonably assured that it will comply with the conditions attached to it, and the subsidy will be received. The subsidy is recognised as a receivable when the associated wage payments to employees are made.

(v) Federal and State Government program revenue (including grants)

Grants received are accounted for under AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers when there are enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations embedded in the grant arrangement. Revenue is recognised from each grant as the Group satisfies each relevant performance obligation.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Revenue (continued)

(v) Federal and State Government program revenue (including grants) (continued)

Grants that are not recognised under AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers are recognised under AASB 1058: Income for not-for-profit entities, whereby consideration is received by the Group to enable the entity to further its objectives. The Group recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the Group obtains control of the cash) because, based on the rights and obligations in each arrangement the arrangements do not meet the criteria to be contracts with customers because either the arrangement is unenforceable or lacks sufficiently specific promises to transfer goods or services to the customer.

(vi) Other revenue

Training and professional service revenue is for scheduled courses is recognised on an accruals basis when the performance obligation being delivering the course and/or service to the customer has occurred.

Rental income whereby the Group as a lessor, does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

(l) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying values of its tangible and Software 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 asset's fair value less costs to sell and 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 profit or loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(m) Intangible assets

Software

Software with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Software with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Assets are amortised between 3-5 years.

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense when incurred.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Investments

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity that the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associate companies are recognised in the consolidated financial statements by applying the equity method of accounting. The equity method of accounting recognises the Group's share of post-acquisition reserves of its associates. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest, which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate, the Group does not recognize any further losses, unless it has incurred a contractual obligation to contribute further funds.

Investments in Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Victorian Chamber has power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to gain benefit from its activities, generally by a shareholding, giving rise to a majority of voting rights. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred and deconsolidated from the date control ceases. In preparing the consolidated financial statements transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between groups are eliminated.

(p) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group. Management is required to exercise judgment in the process of applying accounting policies. In preparing the financial statement the following key judgements were made:

Key estimates – provision for expected credit loss

Included in Note 7, the trade receivables at the end of the reporting period is an amount receivable from customers during the current financial year amounting to $6,105,698 (2021: $8,841,444) for the Group. Management have examined doubtful debts provision, which is determined based on the expected credit loss model as defined under AASB 9. This takes into effect the historical losses over the past years on relative debtors, and is then adjusted for current and potential future events.

Key judgements – lease term and option to extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The decision on whether or not the options to extend are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the Group will make. The Group determines the likeliness to exercise on a lease-by-lease basis, looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to the future strategy of the Group.

(q) New Accounting Standards issued, but not effective

AASB 2020-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classifications of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and associated amending standards

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current.

For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The meaning of settlement of a liability is also clarified.

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

No impact is expected but the Group will reassess the appropriate classification of liabilities as current or non-current on application.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) New Accounting Standards issued, but not effective (continued)

2014–10: Sale or contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and associated amending standards

The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in AASB 10 and those in AASB 128 (2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

No impact is expected but the Group will consider and take the amendments into consideration going forward.

AASB 2020-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments

This Standard amends a number of standards as follows:

- *AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards* to simplify the application of AASB 1 by a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent in relation to the measurement of cumulative translation differences;
- *AASB 3: Business Combinations* to update a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations;
- *AASB 9: Financial Instruments* to clarify the fees an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability;
- *AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment* to require an entity to recognise the sales proceeds from selling items produced while preparing property, plant and equipment for its intended use and the related cost in profit or loss, instead of deducting the amounts received from the cost of the asset;
- *AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* to specify the costs that an entity includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making; and
- *AASB 141: Agriculture* to remove the requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value, thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in AASB 141 with those in other Australian Accounting Standards.

Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Group is not expecting a material impact from the above amendments to Australian Accounting Standards.

AASB 2021-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates

This Standard amends a number of standards as follows:

- *AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements;
- *AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements* to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies;
- *AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* to clarify how entities should distinguish changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates;
- *AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting* to identify material accounting policy information as a component of a complete set of financial statements; and
- AASB Practice Statement 2, to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) New Accounting Standards issued, but not effective (continued)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

No impact is expected on reported financial performance or position. Reductions in quantum of accounting policies disclosures to focus on key decision areas and material policies only.

(r) Comparative Figures

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

(t) Prior period restatement

The Group hold cash and cash equivalents which is considered liquid and not restricted under AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows. As such it has been determined by management that it should be reclassified in the prior period to better reflect the financial position of the Group. As a result of this, the Consolidated Group has reclassified $10,524,266 from non-current financial assets to cash and cash equivalents in the prior period balance sheet. Additionally, the opening and closing cash and cash equivalents including the net movement in investing activities has been grossed up to reflect this reclassification.

As a result of this there has been no impact to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and net assets within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position has not been impacted.

2. Revenue and Other Income

		2022	2021
		$	$
a. Revenue			
Membership subscriptions	2(d)	**4,717,400**	**4,952,705**

Businesses during COVID-19 health pandemic and the bushfires suffered significant hardship and economic impact and were actively encouraged to join VCCI who provided discounts and fee waivers amounting to $1,158,923 (2021: $6,292,814).

b. Other revenue			
Federal and State Government programs	2(d)	25,679,332	15,002,499
Professional services	2(d)	6,630,112	6,233,499
Training	2(d)	2,135,008	2,365,026
		34,444,452	**23,601,024**
c. Other income			
Distribution and interest Income from investments	2(d)	4,636,834	3,248,342
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2(d)	-	4,605,929
Dividends	2(d)	453,703	320,535
Other	2(d)	406,133	909,440
JobKeeper	2(d)	-	1,520,571
		5,496,670	**10,604,817**
d. Timing of revenues			
Services transferred to customers			
Over time			
Membership subscriptions		4,717,400	4,952,705
		4,717,400	4,952,705
At a point in time			
Professional services		6,630,112	6,233,499
Federal and State Government programs		25,679,332	15,002,499
Training		2,135,008	2,365,026
Distribution and interest Income from investments		4,636,834	3,248,342
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	4,605,929
Dividends		453,703	320,535
Other		406,133	909,440
JobKeeper		-	1,520,571
		39,941,122	34,205,841
		44,658,522	**39,158,546**

2. Revenue and Other Income (continued)

		2022	2021
		$	$
e. Contract balances			
Trade receivables	7	7,486,272	8,288,156
Contract liabilities	12	7,780,323	12,654,364

f. Significant performance obligations

Membership subscriptions

There are two performance obligations within each membership subscription.

Firstly the performance obligation attached with granting the member access to membership benefits including price list. This performance obligation is satisfied over time and payment is generally received either in advance or on a monthly basis in line with the membership.

The second performance obligation is surrounding membership entitlement credits granted to each member in the form of either tickets to future events or credits to offset future services. The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the event or future service.

Membership entitlements are fair valued at the end of each reporting period. Management take into account the timing and probability of unused membership entitlements being used over the coming period prior to their expiration.

Federal and State Government programs (including grants)

Each federal and state government program including any grants that the Group receives is treated according to the performance obligations embedded in each program and/or grant.

Where there are sufficiently specific performance obligations, revenue is allocated and recognised in line with each performance obligation over time.

Where grants do not contain sufficiently specific performance obligations they are treated under AASB 1058: Income for not-for-profit entities and are then accounted in line with Note 1(l)(v).

Professional services

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the services and payment is generally received either in advance or due within the Group's standard credit terms.

Training

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the services and payment is generally received either in advance or due within the Group's standard credit terms.

Outstanding performance obligations at year-end

At 30 June 2022 the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied is $7,780,323 (2021: $12,654,364) as per Note 12. The Group expects that these performance obligations will be satisfied and recognised as revenue over the coming 12 months.

3. Surplus / (deficit) before tax

	2022	2021
	$	$
Surplus has been determined after:		
Short term rental costs	-	157,177
Affiliation fees paid to ACCI Office	636,761	661,000
Occupancy expenses	918,511	649,840
Consultancy fees	1,312,397	1,656,351
Advertising	1,983,407	806,194
Legal costs relating to other legal matters	54,574	67,684
Remuneration of Auditors (SW Audit, formerly ShineWing Australia)		
Audit services	105,000	114,000
Other services	13,500	11,825

4. Employee Expenses

Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	18,077,599	15,770,111
Superannuation	1,571,555	1,337,072
Leave and other entitlements	902,703	909,762
(Writeback) / cost of separation and redundancies	466,490	(430,385)
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	**21,018,347**	**17,586,560**
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	948,421	858,309
Superannuation	75,395	60,035
Leave and other entitlements	17,920	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	**1,041,736**	**918,344**
Total employee expenses	**22,060,083**	**18,504,904**

There were no other employee expenses incurred by the Group for 2022 or 2021.

5. Key Management Personnel Compensation

a. Directors

Total number of Directors	**8**	**10**

5. Key Management Personnel Compensation (continued)

a. Directors (continued)

The following persons were directors and officers of Victorian Chamber during the financial year:

Name of Officer	Office Held	Appointed	Resigned
Ms Karyn Sobels	President/Committee Member	22.11.2011	-
Mr Adrian Kloeden	Deputy President/Committee Chair	19.11.2013	-
Mr Brian Negus	Director/Committee Member	17.11.2016	-
Ms Helen Fairclough	Director/Committee Chair	04.07.2018	-
Mr Paul Guerra	Secretary/Chief Executive	03.02.2020	-
Ms Kylie Warne	Director/Committee Chair	14.11.2019	-
Mr Jeremy Blackshaw	Director/Committee Member	14.11.2019	-
Ms Carlene Wilson	Director/Committee Member	31.03.2021	
Mr Don Rankin	Director/Committee Chair	20.11.2007	09.12.2021
Mr Robert van Stokrom	Director/Committee Chair	18.11.2014	11.03.2022

b. Directors and key management personnel compensation

	2022	2021
	$	$
Wages and salaries	948,421	858,309
Superannuation	75,395	60,035
Leave and other entitlements	17,920	-
Separation and redundancy	-	-
	1,041,736	**918,344**

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021 (restated)
	$	$
Cash at bank	**18,571,338**	**19,475,354**

Cash at bank includes deposits held in trust for the following purposes:
- Carnet deposits: $680,416 (2021: $372,098); and
- Grant funding: $ 618,937 (2021: $4,404,107); and
- Funds under management: $7,742,008 (2021: $10,524,266).

7. Trade and Other Receivables

	2022	2021
	$	$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	6,105,698	8,841,443
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(497,466)	(553,287)
	5,608,232	**8,288,156**
Other receivables:		
Accrued income	1,665,785	695,212
Other debtors	212,255	124,041
Receivables from other Reporting Units	-	-
	1,878,040	**819,253**
Amounts receivable from Workplace Assured	1,351,518	1,351,518
Impairment of receivable from Workplace Assured	(1,351,518)	(1,351,518)
Total trade and other receivables	**7,486,272**	**9,107,409**

Credit Risk

The main source of credit risk for the Group relates to the loan receivable from Workplace Assured, which has been fully provided for at 30 June 2022. The Group has no other significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any other single counterparty or group of counterparties in relation to its trade and other receivables.

7. Trade and Other Receivables (continued)

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Within initial trade terms (age in days)		Past due but not impaired (age in days)	
	$	$	<30 $	31-60 $	61-90 $	>90 $
2022						
Trade receivables	6,105,698	721,797	981,859	1,909,636	1,153,010	1,339,394
Other receivables	1,878,040	-	1,878,040	-	-	-
Amounts receivable from non-controlled entity	1,351,518	1,351,518	-	-	-	
	9,335,256	**2,073,315**	**2,859,900**	**1,909,636**	**1,153,010**	**-**

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Within initial trade terms (age in days)		Past due but not impaired (age in days)	
	$	$	<30 $	31-60 $	61-90 $	>90 $
2021						
Trade receivables	8,841,444	553,287	5,839,470	962,877	556,463	929,347
Other receivables	819,253	-	819,253	-	-	-
Amounts receivable from non-controlled entity	1,351,518	1,351,518	-	-	-	-
	11,012,215	**1,904,805**	**6,658,723**	**962,877**	**556,463**	**929,347**

	Provision for expected credit loss
	$
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	**397,608**
Charge for the year	254,992
Amounts written off	(99,313)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	**553,287**
Charge for the year	52,845
Amounts written off	(108,666)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	**497,466**

8. Financial Instruments

	2022 $	2021 $ restated
CURRENT		
Term deposits (Amortised cost)	**1,486,876**	**1,488,729**
NON-CURRENT		
Managed investments (FVTPL)	82,048,497	79,848,487
Total non-current financial instruments	**82,048,497**	**79,848,487**
Total financial instruments	**83,535,373**	**81,337,216**

During the financial year, ended 30 June 2022 the Group has transitioned all of their financial instruments as classified above through to a Nominee Custody Service. In doing so, the Group are no longer the legal owner of the financial instruments, but continue to be the beneficial owner. As such, there is no change to the recognition of financial instruments at year-end or the risks and rewards the Group is exposed too.

9. Intangible Assets

NON-CURRENT		
Software		
Cost	2,797,937	2,794,337
Accumulated amortisation	(2,394,103)	(1,598,701)
	403,834	**1,598,701**

No impairment has been recognised against intangible assets in 2022 (2021: $NIL).

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of intangible asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Total $
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	**2,035,954**
Amortisation expense	(539,190)
Additions	101,937
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	**1,598,701**
Amortisation expense	(1,198,466)
Additions	3,599
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	**403,834**

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2022	2021
	$	$
Leasehold Improvements		
Leasehold Improvements	5,304,033	5,294,632
Accumulated depreciation	(3,571,914)	(2,989,145)
Total Leasehold Improvements	**1,732,119**	**2,305,487**
Plant and Equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost	1,984,861	1,533,201
Accumulated depreciation	(1,437,070)	(1,070,470)
Total Plant and Equipment	547,791	462,731
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**2,279,910**	**2,768,218**

No impairment has been recognised against property, plant and equipment assets in 2022 (2021: $NIL).

Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Total
	$	$	$
Consolidated Group			
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	**2,831,870**	**301,039**	**3,132,909**
Additions	-	325,404	325,404
Depreciation expense	(526,383)	(163,712)	(690,095)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	**2,305,487**	**462,731**	**2,768,218**
Additions	9,401	451,659	461,060
Depreciation expense	(582,768)	(366,600)	(949,368)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	**1,732,120**	**547,790**	**2,279,910**

11. Trade Payables

	2022	2021
	$	$
CURRENT		
Unsecured Liabilities		
Trade Payables	1,756,845	572,574
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	1,791,256	2,616,088
Payables to employees	878,395	729,218
Carnet deposits held in trust	685,258	385,208
Payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation	-	-
Payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters	-	-
	5,111,754	**4,303,088**

12. Contract liability

CURRENT		
Deferred membership revenue	3,361,941	2,541,814
Deferred training revenue	33,853	56,811
Deferred grant revenue	3,606,986	3,999,316
Other deferred revenue	160,888	4,788,941
Provision for membership entitlements	269,462	265,381
Memberships paid in advance	347,193	1,002,101
	7,780,323	**12,654,364**

	Membership revenue	Training revenue	Grant revenue	Other revenue	Membership entitlements	Total deferrals
	$	$	$	$	$	$
At 30 June 2020	**2,457,964**	**86,600**	**623,745**	**1,446,872**	**269,461**	**4,884,642**
Deferred	83,850	-	3,968,782	3,342,069	-	7,394,701
Released to profit or loss	-	(29,789)	(593,211)	-	(4,080)	(627,080)
At 30 June 2021	**2,541,814**	**56,811**	**3,999,316**	**4,788,941**	**265,381**	**11,652,263**
Deferred	820,127	-	-	-	4,081	824,208
Released to profit or loss	-	(22,958)	(392,330)	(4,628,053)	-	(5,043,341)
At 30 June 2022	**3,361,941**	**33,853**	**3,606,986**	**160,888**	**269,462**	**7,433,130**

13. Provisions

	2022	2021
	$	$
CURRENT		
Annual leave - employees	1,016,962	942,145
Annual leave - office bearers	68,643	49,579
Long service leave - employees	1,039,006	1,013,986
Long service leave - office bearers	-	-
Provision for restructure	-	126,463
Bonus provisions	396,000	347,744
	2,520,611	**2,479,917**
NON CURRENT		
Provision for make good	391,850	353,391
Long service leave - employees	5,993	78,617
Long service leave - office bearers	-	-
	397,843	**432,008**

Annual Leave

Full time equivalent staff within the Group are entitled to 20 days of Annual leave per year, with unused leave remaining at balance date recognise as a liability to the Group. It is expected the staff will continue to utilise their accrued annual leave in the following 12-month period.

Long Service Leave

Full time equivalent staff within the Victorian Chamber are entitled to Long Service leave after 10 years of service within the Group, and a pro rata payment of unused leave should they terminate their employment after 7 years. The group has reviewed their liability in this area and assessed, using probability of service records, a liability that reflects the probable future cash outflow to the Group. A portion has been recognised as non-current to reflect the requirement to reach the minimum 7 years of service.

Make Good Provisions

The Group operates several regional offices which have varying degrees of Make Good Provisions built into contractual lease arrangements. It has been assessed that the Group will be likely to incur these liabilities beyond the next 12 months.

Provision for Restructure

The organisation recorded a restructuring provision in 2021. The provision relates principally to the corporate restructure surrounding downsizing staffing requirements. The restructuring plan was drawn up and announced to the employees of before year-end when the provision was recognised in its consolidated financial statements.

Bonus Provisions

Within the Group, designated staff have short term incentive arrangements included in their employment agreements. A review of these bonus arrangements has seen the Group recognise a liability which will be discharged fully within the next 12 months.

13. Provisions (continued)

	Annual Leave	Long Service Leave	Make Good	Restructure	Bonus	Total
As at 30 June 2021	**991,724**	**1,092,603**	**353,391**	**126,463**	**347,744**	**2,911,925**
Additional provisions	595,411	13,576	38,459	-	48,256	695,702
Amounts used/ written back	(501,529)	(61,180)	-	(126,463)	-	(689,172)
As at 30 June 2022	**1,085,606**	**1,044,999**	**391,850**	**-**	**396,000**	**2,918,455**
Current	**1,085,605**	**1,039,006**	**-**	**-**	**396,000**	**2,520,611**
Non-Current	**-**	**5,993**	**391,850**	**-**	**-**	**397,843**

14. Leases

a. Right of use assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Net carrying amounts		
Buildings at cost	18,001,912	17,644,144
Accumulated depreciation	(4,766,559)	(3,276,935)
	13,235,353	**14,367,209**

	Buildings $	Total $
Movement during the period		
As at 1 July 2021	**14,367,209**	**14,367,209**
Additions	357,768	357,768
Depreciation expense	(1,489,624)	(1,489,624)
As at 30 June 2022	**13,235,353**	**13,235,353**

14. Leases (continued)

b. Lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

	2022	2021
	$	$
As at 1 July 2021	**18,493,968**	**19,467,068**
Additions	363,562	92,613
Accretion of interest	671,435	675,785
Payments	(1,984,566)	(1,741,498)
As at 30 June 2022	**17,544,398**	**18,493,968**
Total current lease liability	**1,697,420**	**1,499,334**
Total non-current lease liability	**15,846,978**	**16,994,634**

c. The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,720,826	1,655,430
Interest expense on lease liabilities	671,435	675,785
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	157,177
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**2,392,261**	**2,488,392**

d. Future minimum lease payments (undiscounted):

Not later than one year	2,284,676	2,123,751
Later than one year and not later than five years	9,550,917	11,244,245
Later than five years	8,453,553	8,453,553
Total current lease payments	**20,289,146**	**21,821,549**

15. Reserves and Retained earnings

Restriction of Reserves and Retained earnings

The retained profits and reserves are not available for distribution to members. The retained profits are available for the operations of the Group. In the event of the Group winding up, the retained profits and reserves shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions in compliance with Victorian Chamber's rules (Rule 48).

16. Related Party Transactions

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

PITCHER PARTNERS

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber made payments to Pitcher Partners of $261,680 (2021: $297,439) in respect of professional advisory and tax services and portfolio management services performed and received payments from Pitcher Partners of $106,428 (2021: $239,307) in respect of membership, sponsorship, consulting, events and training work performed. Don Rankin (Director) was a consultant (2019: President) at Pitcher Partners during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis. At the 30 June 2022, $72,088 (2021: $73,993) was still outstanding in the Groups debtor ledger.

AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (ACCI)

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber made payments to ACCI of $818,296 (2021: $952,051) in respect of affiliation fees, trade documentation and events and received payments from ACCI of $104,839 (2021: $200,592) in respect of rent, consulting, events and training work performed. Paul Guerra (Chief Executive) and Karyn Sobels (Director) were both Board members of ACCI during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis. At the 30 June 2022 $nil (2021: $nil) was in the Groups creditor ledger, and $nil (2021: $133,306) was outstanding in the Groups debtor ledger.

CAMPAIGN FOR SMALL BUSINESS PTY LTD (CSM)

The Victorian Chamber is a shareholder of CSM, Mark Stone AM (Former Chief Executive) and Don Rankin (Director) were both Directors of CSM during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE MANAGEMENT (ITM)

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from ITM of $9,985 (2021: $11,839) in respect of membership subscriptions, consulting and events. Don Rankin (Director) was a Director of ITM during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis. At the 30 June 2022, $224 (2021: $nil) was outstanding in the Groups debtor ledger.

SKS HUB PTY LTD (SKS)

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from SKS of $Nil (2021: $770) in respect of membership, consulting, events and training work performed. Karyn Sobels (Director) was a Director of SKS during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis.

DFP RECRUITMENT SERVICES (DFP)

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from DFP of $29,700 (2021: $15,400) in respect of membership, sponsorship, consulting, events and training work performed. Payments were made of $800,979 (2021: $161,923). Robert van Stokrom (Director) was Chief Executive Officer of DFP during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis.

16. Related Party Transactions (continued)

MELBOURNE CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTRE (MCEC)

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber made payments to MCEC of $51,704 (2021: $229,148) in respect of events venue hiring, Internship Program and Partnership Program and received payments from MCEC of $74,443 (2021: $14,726) in respect of membership, event and training work performed. Helen Fairclough was an Officer at MCEC during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis.

CICA (COLLABATIVE ITS) GROUP (CICA)

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from CICA of $770 (2021: $nil) in respect of membership. Brian Negus (Director) was Chairman of the entity during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis.

BRAND BUREAU

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from Brand Bureau of $385 (2021: $385) in respect of membership, consulting, events and training work performed. Kylie Warne (Director) was the Director of Brand Bureau during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis.

MINTERELLISON

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from MinterEllison of $29,700 (2021: $29,700) in respect of membership, consulting, events and training work performed. Jeremy Blackshaw (Director) was a Managing Partner of MinterEllison during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis. Payments for services were made of $57,633 (2021: $40,231).

CHARNWOOD PTY LTD

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from Charnwood Pty Ltd of $385 (2021: $Nil) in respect of membership. Adrian Kloeden (Director) was the Director during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis.

RISKINFO PTY LTD

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from Riskinfo Pty Ltd of $385 (2021: $385) in respect of membership. Karyn Sobels (Director) was the Director during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis.

RELATED PARTY MEMBER TRANSACTIONS

The principal companies of which the Victorian Chamber office holders and Executive Council members are proprietor, partner, director, general manager, manager or secretary are required to hold a fully paid-up Victorian Chamber membership under Victorian Chamber rules.

17. Interests in Subsidiaries

a. Information about Principal Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. Each subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Principal/ Place of Business	Ownership Interest Held by the Group	
		2022	2021
		%	%
CCI Victoria Legal Pty Ltd	Melbourne, Australia	100	100
VECCI Business Brokers Pty Ltd	Melbourne, Australia	100	100
VECCI Export Services Pty Ltd	Melbourne, Australia	100	100
VCCI Training Pty Ltd	Melbourne, Australia	100	100

b. Significant Restrictions

There are no significant restrictions over subsidiaries

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN SUBSIDARIES

The Victorian Chamber is the ultimate parent entity of CCI Victoria Legal Trust, VECCI Business Brokers Pty Ltd, VECCI Business Brokers Trust, VECCI Export Services Pty Ltd and VCCI Training Pty Ltd. During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber made payments of $nil to CCI Victoria Legal Trust (2021: $nil). During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received $nil from CCI Victoria Legal trust (2021: $nil).

As at 30 June 2022, the Victorian Chamber has outstanding loan balances with CCI Victoria Legal Trust of $nil (2021: $nil). The Victorian Chamber assesses whether there is objective evidence that the loan balances have been impaired at each reporting date, and as such, the total amount for CCI Victoria Legal Trust is impaired.

18. Interests in Associate

a. Information about Associate

Workplace Assured Pty Ltd is a national business offering a complete workplace relations solution for small to medium business. This investment will be accounted for using the equity method.

b. Information about Associate

Name of Associate	Place of Principal Place of Business by the Group	% Ownership interest held	Primary Activities
Workplace Assured Pty Ltd (ACN: 612 651 966)	Sydney, Australia	49%	Employment Insurance

18. Interests in Associate

c. Summarised financial information about the Associate

	2022	2021
	$	$
Current Assets	378,006	1,504,607
Total Assets	378,006	1,504,607
Current Liabilities	(3,723,838)	(6,320,858)
Total Liabilities	(3,723,838)	(6,320,858)
Net Liabilities	**(3,345,832)**	**(4,816,251)**
Revenue	2,544,198	3,561,045
Expenses	(1,073,779)	(3,689,249)
Total Profit / (Loss)	1,470,219	(128,204)
Share of Profit / (Loss)	**720,505**	**(62,820)**

d. Share of losses in Associate

Unrecognised share of losses at the beginning of the year	**(2,220,338)**	**(2,157,518)**
Unrecognised share of profit/(losses) for year	720,505	(62,820)
Cumulative total of unrecognised share at year-end	**(1,499,833)**	**(2,220,338)**

Associate financial statements used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have also been prepared as at the same reporting date as the Group's financial statement.

There are no significant restrictions over the associates.

Transactions between Associates

During the financial year, the Victorian Chamber received payments from Workplace Assured Pty Ltd of $533,396 (2021: $890,110) in respect of services performed and made an unsecured loan of $1,351,518 (fully impaired) (2021: $1,351,518). Paul Guerra has been a Director at Workplace Assured Pty Ltd during the financial year. All services rendered were made on an arm's length commercial basis in accordance with the shareholders' agreement.

19. Cash Flow Information

	2022	2021
	$	$
Surplus after income tax	1,879,618	6,564,613
Non-cash flows:		
- Depreciation and Amortisation	3,637,458	2,763,196
- Depreciation and Amortisation – Applied to Federal and State Government Program	-	121,520
- Provision for Bad Debts / loan impairment	52,845	254,992
- Change in fair value of investments	(2,200,010)	(6,454,996)
- Investment income reinvested	(1,661,181)	(1,738,859)
- Dividends received	453,703	320,535
- Interest income reinvested	(37,092)	(33,342)
- Accretion of interest on lease liabilities	671,433	667,148
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease / (increase) in receivables and prepayments	1,905,907	(4,473,148)
(Decrease) / increase in payables and contract liabilities	(4,065,375)	8,618,952
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	6,529	(714,289)
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**643,835**	**5,754,806**

20. Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments in term-deposits, managed investments portfolios, accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries, and leases. The Group does not speculate in the trading of financial instruments.

Investment Risk Management

The Investment Committee, consisting of directors and executives of the Group, engaged independent external consultants Pitcher Partners and Emerge Capital as its investment managers during the financial year to provide professional advice with respect to the Group's investments. The Committee and investment manager meet on a regular basis to analyze financial risk exposure and to evaluate investment management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

The Committee's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Group in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimizing potential adverse effects on financial performance. The Investment Committee operates under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

The current investment strategy is conservative focused on achieving medium to long term investment gains.

(i) Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are market risk, interest rate risk, price risk and credit risk.

20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

a. Interest Rate Risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the weighted average interest rate for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities (calculated using the applicable interest rates and balances during the financial year), is set out below:

Cash and Interest Rates

Consolidated	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate		Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate		Non-Interest Bearing		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	%	%	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial Assets										
Cash at bank	0.2	0.01	10,806,474	8,938,320	-	-	-	-	10,806,474	8,938,320
Financial assets-term deposits	0.9	0.7	-	-	1,499,575	1,501,197	-	-	1,499,575	1,501,197
Financial assets-managed investments	-	-	8,680,230	11,481,237	17,150,698	18,928,499	63,959,448	59,962,889	89,790,376	90,372,625
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,849,049	10,439,826	8,849,049	10,439,826
Total Financial Assets	-	-	19,486,704	20,419,557	18,650,273	20,429,696	72,808,497	70,402,715	110,945,474	111,251,968
Financial Liabilities										
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,106,912	4,299,240	5,106,912	4,299,240
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,106,912	4,299,240	5,106,912	4,299,240

20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Investment Risk Management (continued)

b. Market Risk

The maximum exposure to market risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's fair value will fluctuate as a result of changes in the market price of the financial instruments, amounts to the value of the financial instrument as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. Refer to the sensitivity analysis below at note 20(f).

c. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities primarily deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by the Group's finance team dictated by the Group's policies, procedures and controls relating to customer risk management.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using an expected credit loss model which is applied to all trade receivable and contract asset balances that are subject to credit risk. The Group considers the key revenue streams subject to credit risk being membership, professional service and training revenue. The Group looks at the 5 year rolling average of bad debts written off against these revenue streams adjusted for the following factors when calculating the expected credit loss model:

- Customer receivable balances over 365+ days, and
- Related party receivables whereby they have increased control on recoverability.

Based on this credit risk evaluation, the simplified expected credit loss model implies a loss rate of the revenue streams subject to credit at 30 June 2022 was 3.69 % (2021: 4.01 %)

The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low.

d. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Group does not have a significant liquidity risk. The only financial liabilities are trade and other payables to the value of $5,111,754 (2021: $4,303,088) which are due for payment within 1 year. With cash equaling $18,571,338 (2021: $19,475,354), and liquid assets of $28,830,691 (2021: $31,224,606) held in financial assets – managed investment, the Group has sufficient financial and liquid assets available to meet its debts as and when they fall due.

e. Sensitivity Analysis

The Group does not have any borrowings and therefore the main exposure would be in market risk due to price movements of investments. The following table summarizes the sensitivity of the Group's and the Parent's non-interest bearing financial assets to the movement in the market.

Carrying value of non-current non-interest bearing financial assets at fair value at 30 June 2022 is $63,959,448 (2021: $59,962,889).

20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Investment Risk Management (continued)

	Profit	Equity
	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2022		
Fair value on 3% movement	+/- 1,279,189	+/- 1,279,189
Fair value on 5% movement	+/- 3,197,972	+/- 3,197,972
Fair value on 10% movement	+/- 6,395,945	+/- 6,395,945
Year ended 30 June 2020		
Fair value on 3% movement	+/- 1,798,887	+/- 1,798,887
Fair value on 5% movement	+/- 2,998,144	+/- 2,998,144
Fair value on 10% movement	+/- 5,996,289	+/- 5,996,289

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument and future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held. Such risk is managed through diversification of investments across industries and geographic locations. The Group's managed investments are held in the following financial assets at the end of the reporting period.

	2022	2021
Cash	10%	13%
Fixed Interest	14%	16%
Australian Shares	12%	12%
Overseas Shares	9%	9%
Overseas Property	0%	0%
Unlisted Property	38%	38%
Alternatives	7%	7%

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2022		
2% in interest rate	+/-1,279,189	+/-1,279,189
10% in listed investments	+/-6,395,945	+/-6,395,945
Year ended 30 June 2021		
2% in interest rate	+/- 408,391	+/- 408,391
10% in listed investments	+/- 5,996,289	+/- 5,996,289

21. Fair Value Measurements

The Group measures and recognizes the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

– Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

The Group does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

a. Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorizes fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorized into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can assess at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation Techniques

The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Group's assets and liabilities measured and recognized on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorization within the fair value hierarchy:

21. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
2022				
Financial assets				
– Managed investments at fair value through profit or loss	82,048,479	-	-	**82,048,479**
2021				
Financial assets				
– Managed investments at fair value through profit or loss	79,848,487	-	-	**79,848,487**

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used to calculate the fair values disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. There has been no transfer between fair value hierarchies during the year.

22. Parent Entity

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	2022	2021
	$	$
Statement of Financial Position		
ASSETS		
Current assets	28,820,534	20,690,183
Non-current assets	97,967,595	109,226,744
TOTAL ASSETS	126,788,129	129,916,927
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	17,085,253	20,911,848
Non-current liabilities	16,244,821	17,426,642
TOTAL LIABILITIES	33,330,074	38,338,490
EQUITY		
Retained earnings	93,458,055	91,578,437
TOTAL EQUITY	**93,458,055**	**91,578,437**
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		
Total surplus	1,879,618	6,564,653
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**1,879,618**	**6,564,653**

23. Organisation Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Victorian Chamber is:

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Victorian Chamber)

150 Collins Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

The principal activities of the Victorian Chamber during the financial year were to assist the interests of Victorian business members and contributors via representation and advocacy to Government and policy makers along with providing membership services primarily involving Industrial Relations, information, advice, networking and value added professional services.

24. Additional Disclosures - S253 of Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

In accordance with the requirements of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, the attention of members is drawn to the provisions of subsections (1) to (3) of section 272, which reads as follows:

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

1) A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.
2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.
3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Officer Declaration Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

I, Paul Guerra, being the Chief Executive Officer of the Group, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2022:

The Group did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay capitation fees or any other expense to another reporting unit
- pay compulsory levies
- pay a grant that was $1,000 or less
- pay a grant that exceeded $1,000
- pay a donation that was $1,000 or less
- pay a donation that exceeded $1,000
- receive a donation that exceeded $1,000
- pay other employee expenses to holders of office
- pay other employee expenses to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- incur expenses due to holding a meeting as required under the rules of the organisation
- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a receivable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a payable with other reporting unit(s)
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have a balance within the general fund
- provide cash flows to another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- receive cash flows from another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit
- receive or make payments to other reporting units

Name: Paul Guerra

Title of office held: Secretary and Chief Executive



Signature

Date: 7th October 2022

Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ABN 37 650 959 904
Committee of Management Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2022

On 4th October 2022, the Members of the Committee of Management (Board of Directors) of the Victorian Chamber passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the financial year ended 30 June 2022:

The Board of Directors declares in relation to the general purpose financial report that in its opinion:

a) The consolidated financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;

b) The consolidated financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act);

c) the consolidated financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;

d) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

e) During the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:

i. meetings of the board of directors were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned;

ii. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned;

iii. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act;

iv. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and

v. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner;

vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management.

Name: Paul Guerra
Title of office held: Secretary and Chief Executive

Signature Date: 7th October 2022

Name: Karyn Sobels
Title of office held: President

Signature Date: 7th October 2022

Accountants & Advisors

Take the lead

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE VICTORIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Reporting Unit) and its controlled entities (Group) which comprises the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, the Report required under subsection 255(2A) and the Officer Declaration Statement (the Financial Report).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

a) Australian Accounting Standards; and

b) any other requirements imposed by the reporting guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the Act).

I declare that management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the Financial Report of the Group is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Reporting Unit in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Committee of Management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the Financial Report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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Responsibilities of the Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management of the Group is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Act, and for such internal control as the Committee of Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Report, the Committee of Management are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Committee of Management either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

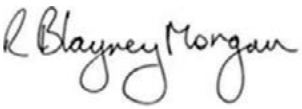
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Report, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Financial Report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

I declare that I am an auditor registered under the Act.



SW Audit (formerly ShineWing Australia)
Chartered Accountants



R Blayney Morgan
Partner

Melbourne, 7 October 2022

Registration number: AA2017/126



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