

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

E Battig (appointed 07/04/2022)
A Mahanta (appointed 17/03/2023)
Dr Y Poudjom Djomani (appointed 06/04/2021)
E Brand (appointed 06/04/2021)
Dr J Kerr (appointed 07/04/2023)

The directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

OPERATING RESULTS

The company produced a net surplus for the financial year amounting to \$163,723 (2022 deficit: \$69,067).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

A review of the operations of the company during the financial year and the results of those operations are as follows:

- There was a focus on promotion with the continuation of a very successful CAGE camp.
- The principal activity of the company during the financial year was fostering the science of geophysics.
- No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the financial year.
- No significant change in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

MISSION/PURPOSE

The ASEG aims are:

- to promote the science of geophysics, and specifically exploration geophysics, throughout Australia
- to foster fellowship and co-operation between geophysicists
- to encourage closer understanding and co-operation with other earth scientists
- to assist in design and teaching of courses in geophysics and to sponsor student sections where appropriate.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The company measures its performance on the basis of sound financial results through prudent management of limited resources and the promotion of exploration geophysics. The longer-term measurement of this success is seen in the development of geophysics.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

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

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

There are no likely developments in the operations of the company, which are expected to affect the results of the company's operations in subsequent financial years.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

DIVIDENDS

The company is limited by guarantee and the Constitution does not permit the distribution of dividends to its members. No dividends have been paid, declared or proposed by the company since the commencement of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the commencement of the financial year no director of the company has received or become entitled to receive, a benefit because of a contract that the director, a firm of which the director is a member, or an entity in which the director has a substantial financial interest, has made with:

- The company, or
- An entity that the company controlled or a body corporate that was related to the company, when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive, the benefit.

OPTIONS

The company does not have a share capital as it is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, no options over interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

No indemnities have been given, or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

DIRECTORS QUALIFICATIONS

Particulars of the directors' experience and special responsibilities (if any) of each director of the company who held office during or since the end of the financial year are:

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS QUALIFICATIONS (CONT'D)

DIRECTOR	RESPONSIBILITIES / EXPERIENCE
Eric Battig	President – Director Bachelor of Applied Science in Geophysics (Honours)
Asmita Mahanta	Secretary – Director MSc. (Tech) Applied Geophysics Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance
Yvette Poudjom Djomani	Treasurer – Director MBA, AIB Adelaide, Australia PhD in Geophysics, University of Paris XI, IPGP, France BSc in Earth Sciences, University of Yaounde, Cameroon Attended an online training with the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD) on 'The Role of the Not-for-profit Director', May 2021
Emma Brand	Immediate Past President – Director Memorial University of Newfoundland Master's degree, Geophysics The University of Queensland Bachelor of Science (BSc) - Honours, Exploration Geophysics The University of Queensland Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Exploration Geophysics, Queensland University of Technology EMBA Attended an online training with the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD) on 'The Role of the Not-for-profit Director', May 2021
Janelle Kerr	President Elect – Director Bachelor of Science (Honours) PhD (Geophysics)

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

 Treasurer

Director:

Dated this 18th day of April 2024

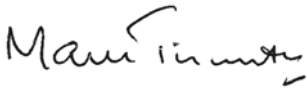
AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2023 there has been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor's independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



**MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT**

North Sydney, 23 April 2024

TINWORTH & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

Opinion

We have audited the attached financial report of Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists (“the entity”) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of recognised income and expenditure, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the Directors’ Report.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Company’s financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Directors in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standard Board’s APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, would be in the same terms if given to the directors at the time of this auditor’s report.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors’ responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine in necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s responsibility

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

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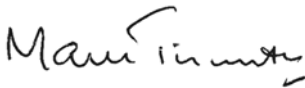
LEVEL 2, 66 BERRY ST NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 | P (02) 9922 4644 | F (02) 9959 3642 | ABN 43 624 513 140

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

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 misstatements 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 of our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 Board'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 company's use of 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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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 Company 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 achieved fair representation.

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.



MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney 23 April 2024

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 25 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

 Treasurer

Director:

Dated this 18th day of April 2024

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenues	2	903,805	385,213
Awards		(12,395)	(2,000)
Bad debt expense		-	(11,500)
Conference expenses		(398,395)	(66,296)
Depreciation		(1,410)	-
Donation		(45,000)	(45,000)
Education		(2,500)	(2,191)
Finance expenses		(8,441)	(6,882)
Insurance		(4,625)	(4,668)
Meeting expenses		(96,823)	(125,358)
Membership expenses		(8,713)	(11,958)
Publication		(44,191)	(79,261)
Secretariat		(108,055)	(95,367)
Website & software		<u>(9,534)</u>	<u>(3,799)</u>
Profit (loss) before income tax		163,723	(69,067)
Income tax expense	1	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit (loss) after income tax		163,723	(69,067)
Other comprehensive income after income tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>163,723</u>	<u>(69,067)</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		<u>163,723</u>	<u>(69,067)</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,133,750	1,012,509
Trade and other receivables	4	100,376	67,078
Other assets	5	5,316	15,456
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,239,442</u>	<u>1,095,043</u>
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	4,490	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		<u>4,490</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,243,932</u>	<u>1,095,044</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	14,993	45,914
Other liabilities	8	108,151	92,064
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>123,144</u>	<u>137,978</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>123,144</u>	<u>137,978</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,120,788</u>	<u>957,065</u>
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		1,120,788	957,065
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,120,788</u>	<u>957,065</u>

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Retained Earnings
	\$
Balance 1 January 2019	1,075,585
Profit (Loss) for the 2019 year	<u>22,831</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2019	1,098,416
Profit (Loss) for the 2021 year	<u>(72,284)</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2021	1,026,132
Profit (Loss) for the 2022 year	<u>(69,067)</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2022	957,065
Profit (Loss) for the 2023 year	<u>163,723</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2023	<u>1,120,788</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Members' & customers' receipts		871,371	383,702
Interest received		16,152	3,405
Payments to suppliers & employees		<u>(760,382)</u>	<u>(444,671)</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	10	<u>127,141</u>	<u>(57,564)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant & equipment		<u>(5,900)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities		<u>(5,900)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		121,141	(57,564)
Cash at the Beginning of The Financial Year		<u>1,012,509</u>	<u>1,070,073</u>
Cash at the End of the Financial Year	3	<u>1,133,750</u>	<u>1,012,509</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report is a general purpose financial report and covers the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 23 April 2024 by the directors of the 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. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

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

Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of an asset.

Financial assets (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", in which case the 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.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivable do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient has been applied as specified in AASB 15.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost, or
- Fair value through profit and loss

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- A contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies
- Held for trading, or
- Initially designated as at fair value through profit and loss

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Classification and subsequent measurement (Cont'd)

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income
- Fair value through profit and loss

Measurement is on the basis of the two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, and
- the business model for managing the financial assets

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The entity initially designates financial instruments as measured at fair value through profit and loss if:

- It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.
- It is in accordance to the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that was part of the entity of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- It is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished. An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantial modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of financial asset:

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- All risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- The entity no longer controls the asset

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the profit or loss.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Loss allowance is not recognised for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the company assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:

- If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- If there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the company recognise the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost 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 recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their liability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

Depreciation of Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis. All assets are depreciated using the straight line basis so as to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life to the company.

Depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	10.0%
Fixtures and Fittings	12.5%

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

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Revenue

The Company is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or Income per AASB 1058: *Income for Not-for-Profit Entities*.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, where upon initial recognition of an asset, the Association is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised, with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

Membership revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and is brought to account on a straight-line basis over the period of the membership.

Interest revenue is recognised proportionally using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered to be a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as revenue on receipt.

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Service Tax ("GST").

Goods and Services Tax

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), it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statements 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.

Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Accounts Receivables and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from the customers. Receivables expected to collect within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Trade and other payables

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

Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for the liability for employee entitlements arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee entitlements expected to be settled within one year together with entitlements arising from wages and salaries and annual leave which will be settled after one year have been measured at their nominal amount. Other employee entitlements payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those entitlements. Contributions are made to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred. The company has no legal obligation to provide benefits to employees on retirement.

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 company.

Key judgements

Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specific in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/type, cost/value. Quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

Comparative figures

When required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current year.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company

AASB 2022-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

AASB 2022-3 amends the Australian illustrative examples for not-for-profit entities accompanying AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to illustrate how AASB15 applies to the recognition and measurement of upfront fees. The amendments do not change the requirements of AASB 15.

The basis for Conclusions also document the Board's decision to retain the accounting policy choice on an ongoing basis for NFP private sector lessees to elect to initially measure a class of ROU assets arising under concessionary leases at cost or at fair value.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2020-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

The Company adopted AASB 2020-3 which makes some small amendments to a number of standards including the following: AASB 1, AASB 3, AASB 9, AASB 116, AASB 137 and AASB 141.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

New and Amended Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted by the Company

AASB 2021-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

The amendment amends AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134, and AASB Practice Statement 2. These amendments arise from the issuance by the IASB of the following International Financial Reporting Standards: Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Standards.

The Company plans on adopting the amendment for the reporting period ending 31 December 2024. The impact of the initial application is not yet known.

AASB 2022-7: Editorial Corrections to Australian Accounting Standards and Repeal of Suspended and Redundant Standards

AASB2022-7 makes editorial corrections to the following standards: AASB 7, AASB 116, AASB 124, AASB 128, AASB 134 as well as to AASB Practice Statement 2. It also formally repeals superseded and redundancy Australian Account Standards as set out on Schedules 1 and 2 to the Standard.

The Company plans on adopting the amendments for the reporting period ending 31 December 2024. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
2. Revenue		
Membership income	103,593	94,886
Meetings & event income	2,439	38,571
Wine offer income	29,009	23,986
Publication	110,126	117,447
Conference income	638,878	73,051
Interest received	18,725	3,425
Sponsorship income	-	33,200
Sundry	1,035	647
	<u>903,805</u>	<u>385,213</u>
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at Bank – Cheque Account	613,750	552,509
Cash at Bank – Term Deposits	<u>520,000</u>	<u>460,000</u>
	<u>1,133,750</u>	<u>1,012,509</u>

The effective interest rate on short term deposits was 1.74% (2022: 0.33%) and these deposits have an average maturity of three hundred and twenty nine days.

4. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other debtors	106,132	77,371
Less: Provision for bad debts	(10,465)	(11,500)
GST refundable	929	-
Interest receivable	<u>3,780</u>	<u>1,207</u>
	<u>100,376</u>	<u>67,078</u>

Current trade receivables are non-interest-bearing loans and generally are receivable within 30 days.

Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the Company is considered to relate to the class of assets described as advertising receivable.

The following table details the Company's advertising receivable exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the Company and the member counterparty to the transaction.

Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining their willingness to pay and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Company. The balances of receivables that remain within initial terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

2023 2022
\$ \$

4. Trade and Other Receivables (Cont'd)

2023	Gross Amount	Past due & impaired	Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)				Within initial trade terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	100,376	-	-	-	-	-	100,376
	100,376	-	-	-	-	-	100,376

2022	Gross Amount	Past due & impaired	Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)				Within initial trade terms
			<30	31-60	61-90	>90	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	67,078	-	-	-	-	-	67,078
	67,078	-	-	-	-	-	67,078

Trade and other receivables

The Company does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Collateral held as security

No collateral is held as security for any of the trade and other receivables.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

Trade and other receivables	100,376	67,078
	<u>100,376</u>	<u>67,078</u>

5. Other current assets

Prepayments	5,316	1,820
Seed funding	-	13,636
	<u>5,316</u>	<u>15,456</u>

6. Property, Plant & Equipment

Website	5,900	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,410)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,490</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables	14,993	45,361
GST payable	-	553
	<u>14,993</u>	<u>45,914</u>

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
8. Other Liabilities		
Income in advance	<u>108,151</u>	<u>92,064</u>

9. Financial instruments

Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments and short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments at 31 December 2023.

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Directors on a regular basis.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets

Cash & cash equivalents	1,133,750	1,012,509
Trade & other receivables	<u>100,376</u>	<u>67,079</u>
	<u>1,234,126</u>	<u>1,079,588</u>

Financial liabilities

Trade & other payables	<u>14,993</u>	<u>45,914</u>
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Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

Within one year

Financial liabilities due for payment:

Trade & other payables excluding deferred income	<u>14,993</u>	<u>45,914</u>
Total expected outflows	<u>14,993</u>	<u>45,914</u>

Financial assets – cash flows realisable:

Cash & cash equivalents	1,133,750	1,012,509
Trade & other receivables	<u>100,376</u>	<u>67,078</u>
Total anticipated inflows	<u>1,234,126</u>	<u>1,079,587</u>

Net (outflows) inflows on financial instruments

	<u>1,219,133</u>	<u>1,033,674</u>
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AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
9. Financial instruments (cont'd)		
Foreign exchange risk		
The Company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies during the year.		
Credit risk		
Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contractual obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes utilisation of systems for that approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms are normally 14-30 days from the date of invoice.		
Customers that do not meet the Company's strict credit policies may only purchase in cash or using recognised credit cards.		
Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain high credit ratings or in entities that the finance committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.		
The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the balance sheet.		
The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.		
Trade & other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality aggregates of such amounts are as detailed in Note 4.		
The Company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered in to by the Company.		
Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the finance committee in accordance with approved policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested in counterparties with a Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating of at least BBB. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash based on S&P counterparty credit ratings.		
Cash and cash equivalents		
AA- rated	673,750	552,509
BBB	330,000	460,000
BBB+	130,000	-
	<u>1,133,750</u>	<u>1,012,509</u>

Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

	2023		2022	
	\$		\$	
9. Financial instruments (cont'd)				
Net fair values				
Fair value estimation				
<p>The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the balance sheet. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms length transaction. Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated, Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below.</p> <p>Differences between fair values and carrying values of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the company.</p>				
	2023		2022	
	Net carrying value	Net fair value	Net carrying value	Net fair value
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	1,133,750	1,133,750	1,012,509	1,012,509
Trade & other receivables	100,376	100,376	67,078	67,078
Total financial assets	<u>1,234,126</u>	<u>1,234,126</u>	<u>1,079,587</u>	<u>1,079,587</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & other payables	14,993	14,993	45,914	45,914
Total financial liabilities	<u>14,993</u>	<u>14,993</u>	<u>45,914</u>	<u>45,914</u>

The fair values of these financial assets have been based on the closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period, excluding transaction costs.

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reporting 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.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
9. Financial instruments (Cont'd)		
	Profit	Equity
	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2023		
+/- 2% in interest rates	21,463	21,463
Year ended 31 December 2022		
+/- 2% in interest rates	20,826	20,826
10. Cash Flow Information		
(a) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to profit (loss) from ordinary activities after income tax		
Operating Profit (Loss) after Income Tax	163,723	(69,067)
Add/Deduct: Non-cash flows		
- Provision for doubtful debts	(1,035)	11,500
- Depreciation	1,410	-
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
- (Increase) Decrease in Receivables	(31,334)	(1,764)
- (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	10,140	13,033
- Increase (Decrease) in Payables	<u>(15,763)</u>	<u>(11,266)</u>
Net Cash (used in) provided by Operating Activities	<u>127,141</u>	<u>(57,564)</u>

(b) The company has no credit stand-by or financing facilities in place.

(c) There were no non-cash financing or investing activities during the year.

11. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature, which in the opinion of the Director's will affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of these operations or the state of affairs of company in future financial years.

12. Company Details

The principal place of business of the company is:
Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists
Suite 5.02, Level 5/655 Pacific Hwy
ST LEONARDS NSW 2065

The company's registered office is:
Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists
Suite 5.02, Level 5/655 Pacific Hwy
ST LEONARDS NSW 2065

TINWORTH & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and BUSINESS ADVISORS

COMPILATION REPORT

TO AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS

On the basis of information provided by the directors of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, we have compiled in accordance with APES 315: 'Statement on Compilation of Financial Reports', the special purpose financial report of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists for the year ended 31st December 2023, as set out in the attached Detailed Profit and Loss Statement.

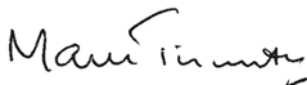
The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is to provide private to the directors. The extent to which Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements have or have not been adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial report set out in Note 1.

The directors are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used are and are appropriate to satisfy the requirements of the directors.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided, into a financial report. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

To the extent permitted by law, we do not accept liability for any loss or damage which any person, other than the company, may suffer arising from any negligence on our part. No person should rely on the special purpose financial report without having an audit or review conducted.

The special purpose financial report was prepared for the benefit of the company and its members and the purpose identified above. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special purpose financial report.



MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 23 April 2024

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AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS
A.B.N. 71 000 876 040

PRIVATE INFORMATION FOR THE DIRECTORS
ON THE 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Total 2023 \$	Total 2022 \$
INCOME		
Membership income	103,593	94,886
Meetings & Event income	2,439	38,571
Wine offer income	29,009	23,986
Publication	110,126	117,447
AEGC conference income	171,463	38,960
CAGE conference income	42,500	34,091
MAG & SAEMC Conference income	122,032	-
AEM Conference income	302,883	-
Interest received	18,725	3,425
Sponsorship income	-	33,200
Sundry	-	647
Bad debt recovered	1,035	-
	<u>903,805</u>	<u>385,213</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Audit fees	5,349	4,095
Bad debts expenses	-	11,500
Bank fees	3,092	2,786
AEGC Conference expenses	28,308	29,504
AEM Conference expenses	295,450	-
CAGE conference expenses	46,259	36,792
Conference expenses - other	28,378	-
Computer website expenses	9,534	3,799
Depreciation	1,410	-
Donation – Research foundation	45,000	45,000
Dues & membership fees	8,713	11,958
Education	2,500	2,191
Insurance	4,625	4,668
Meeting expenses	92,731	90,833
Postage & Couriers	344	603
Printing, stationery & photocopying	22	114
Prizes & awards	12,395	2,000
Publication	44,191	79,261
Secretariat expenses	106,583	94,651
Sponsorship	-	7,000
Travel & accommodation expenses	4,092	3,539
Wine offer expenses	-	23,986
Sundry expenses	1,106	-
	<u>740,082</u>	<u>454,280</u>
Profit before Income Tax	<u>163,723</u>	<u>(69,067)</u>

This financial statement should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report