# **FINANCIAL** STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2005

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# INDEPENDENT AUDIT **REPORT**



#### To the Treasurer

#### Scope

#### The financial statements and directors' responsibility

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Commissioners and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flows;
- Schedules of Commitments, Contingencies and Administered Items; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (the Commission) for the year ended 30 June 2005.

The Commissioners are responsible for preparing the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Commission, and that comply with Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, accounting standards, and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia. The Commissioners are also responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial statements.

### **Audit approach**

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive, rather than conclusive, evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

While the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting was considered when determining the nature and extent of audit procedures, the audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls

I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders, accounting standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Commission's financial position, and of its performance as represented by the statements of financial performance and cash flows.

The audit opinion is formed on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Commissioners.

#### **Independence**

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

#### **Audit opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission as at 30 June 2005 and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with:
  - (i) the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders; and
  - (ii) applicable accounting standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

Australian National Audit Office

MA chan.

P Hinchey Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Sydney 20 July 2005

# STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONERS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2005 have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that ASIC will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Commission members.

J. J. Lucy Chairman 20 July 2005 J. R. Cooper Deputy Chairman 20 July 2005

B. J. Collier Commissioner 20 July 2005

Mollien

S. D. Lutze Chief Financial Officer 20 July 2005

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	Notes	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
REVENUE			
Revenues from ordinary activities			
Revenues from Government	4A,5B	199,200	183,285
Sale of services	4B	3,155	3,603
Interest	4C	2,622	2,043
Revenue from sale of assets	4D	33	11
Other revenues	4E	3,058	2,396
Revenues from ordinary activities		208,068	191,338
EXPENSE			
Expenses from ordinary activities			
(excluding borrowing costs expense)			
Employees	6A	125,225	116,465
Suppliers	6B	68,540	66,066
Depreciation and amortisation	6C	13,610	12,836
Write-down of assets	6D	232	99
Value of assets sold	6E	13	87
Expenses from ordinary activities			
(excluding borrowing costs expense)		207,620	195,553
Borrowing costs expense	7	373	605
Net surplus / (deficit)	13,14	75	(4,820)
Change in accumulated results on application of the			
transitional provisions of accounting standard AASB 1041	9B, 9D, 13	(4,079)	925
Total valuation adjustments			
recognised directly in equity		(4,079)	925
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from			
transactions with the Australian Government as owner		(4,004)	(3,895)

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2005

	Notes	2005 \$'000	200 \$'00
	TVOTES	<b>\$ 000</b>	<b>4</b> 00
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	8A	14,907	10,85
Receivables	8B	6,207	10,16
Total financial assets		21,114	21,01
Non-financial assets			
Leasehold improvements	9A	9,420	10,96
Plant and equipment	9B	6,937	12,01
Intangibles	9C	16,879	12,15
Other non-financial assets	9E	2,268	1,97
Total non-financial assets		35,504	37,11
TOTAL ASSETS		56,618	58,12
LIABILITIES			
Interest bearing liabilities			
Leases	10	4,134	9,49
Total interest bearing liabilities		4,134	9,49
Provisions			
Employees	11	32,466	34,46
Total provisions		32,466	34,46
Payables			
Suppliers	12A	8,390	9,71
Other payables	12B	9,049	9,37
Total payables		17,439	19,09
TOTAL LIABILITIES		54,039	63,05
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		2,579	(4,92
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	3, 13	11,510	
Reserves	13	5,254	5,25
Accumulated deficits	13	(14,185)	(10,18
TOTAL EQUITY	13	2,579	(4,92
Current assets		23,382	22,98
Non-current assets		33,236	35,14
Current liabilities		34,680	42,89
Non-current liabilities		19,359	20,15

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	Notes	2005 \$′000	2004 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations	5B	202,957	186,132
Services		3,470	3,874
Interest		2,622	2,043
GST recovered from ATO Other		7,970	5,395
		3,492	3,976
Total cash received		220,511	201,420
Cash used		427 225	100 (24
Employees Suppliers		127,225 78,667	109,634 73,136
Borrowing costs		370	605
Return of appropriation to Government	5B	-	3,000
Total cash used		206,262	186,375
Net cash from operating activities	14	14,249	15,045
Cash received Proceeds from sales of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment	4D	33	11
Total cash received		33	11
Cash used			
Purchase of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment	9D	16,371	9,845
Total cash used		16,371	9,845
Net cash used by investing activities		(16,338)	(9,834)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations – contributed equity	13	11,508	2
Total cash received		11,508	2
Cash used			
Repayment of finance lease principal		5,362	5,551
Total cash used		5,362	5,551
iotai tasii useu			
		6,146	(5,549)
Net cash from / (used by) financing activities		6,146 4,057	
Net cash from / (used by) financing activities  Net increase / (decrease) in cash held  Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		•	(5,549) (338) 11,188

# SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2005

	2005 \$′000	2004 \$'000
BY TYPE		
Capital commitments	291	20
Plant and equipment <sup>1</sup> Total capital commitments	291	39
Other commitments	231	J.
Operating leases <sup>2</sup>	79,536	110,632
Other commitments (goods and services)	116	237
Total other commitments	79,652	110,869
	<u> </u>	•
Commitments receivable <sup>3</sup>	(7,233)	(8,134
Net commitments by type	72,710	102,774
BY MATURITY		
Capital commitments One year or less	291	39
Total capital commitments	291	39
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	22,606	28,486
From one to five years	55,189	69,641
Over five years	1,741	12,505
Total operating lease commitments	79,536	110,632
Other commitments		
One year or less	116	237
Offe year of less	116	237
Total other commitments		
	(7,233)	(8,134

#### Note:

- 1 Outstanding contractual payments for purchases of plant and equipment
- 2 Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Nature of lease	General description of leasing arrangement
Leases for office accommodation	Subject to annual or bi-annual rental reviews
Motor vehicles – senior executives	No contingent rentals exist
	There are no purchase options available to ASIC
Office equipment	No contingent rentals exist
	There are no purchase options available to ASIC

3 Commitments receivable consist of GST recoverable in respect of operating leases. All commitments are GST inclusive.

#### Australian Securities and Investments Commission

# SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

as at 30 June 2005

#### **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS**

#### **Contingent liabilities**

There were no quantifiable contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2005 (2004: nil) (Note 16 refers).

#### **Contingent assets**

There were no quantifiable contingent assets as at 30 June 2005 (2004: nil) (Note 16 refers).

#### Schedule of unquantifiable contingent liabilities/assets

Details of each class of contingent liabilities and assets which cannot be quantified or are considered remote, are disclosed in Note 16: Contingent liabilities and assets.

# SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	Notes	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
			<u> </u>
REVENUES ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF			
OF GOVERNMENT			
Non-taxation			
Corporations Act fees and charges	25	530,995	456,575
Banking Act unclaimed monies	25	32,224	31,474
Life Insurance Act unclaimed monies	25	5,119	5,111
Interest	25	49	47
Other revenue	25	27	25
Total revenues administered on behalf of Government		568,414	493,232
EXPENSES ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT			
Write-down and impairment of assets	26	28,440	23,367
Other expenses	26	20,572	18,067
Total expenses administered on behalf of Government		49,012	41,434

ASIC's functions in administering revenues and expenses on behalf of the Government are described below:

- 1. ASIC collects and administers revenue under the Corporations Act 2001 and prescribed fees set by the Corporations (Fees) Regulations. The revenues from these fees are not available to ASIC and are remitted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).
- 2. ASIC has responsibility for the administration of unclaimed monies from banking and deposit taking institutions. Monies from banking and deposit taking institution accounts that remain inactive for seven years are transferred to the Commonwealth, and are deposited into the CRF.
- 3. ASIC also has responsibility for the administration of unclaimed monies from life insurance institutions and friendly societies. Monies in respect of matured life insurance policies that have not been claimed for more than seven years are transferred to the Commonwealth and are deposited into the CRF.

Note: Intra Government transactions have been omitted.

	Notes	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
ASSETS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF			
OF GOVERNMENT			
Financial assets (current)			
Cash	27	4,479	3,792
Receivables	27	68,950	62,777
Total assets administered on behalf of Government		73,429	66,569
LIABILITIES ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT			
Payables (current) Payables	28	4,652	5,709
Total liabilities administered on behalf of Government		4,652	5,709
Net assets administered on behalf of Government	29	68,777	60,860
Note: Intra Government transactions have been omitted.			
ADMINISTERED CASH FLOWS			
Operating activities			
Cash received			
Corporations Act fees and charges		498,827	390,071
Banking Act unclaimed monies		31,738	30,754
Life Insurance Act unclaimed monies		5,376	4,791
Total cash received		535,941	425,616
Cash used Cash to Consolidated Revenue Fund from:			
Corporations Act fees and charges		497,911	390,617
Banking Act unclaimed monies		32,224	31,474
Life Insurance Act unclaimed monies		5,119	5,111
Total cash used	30	535,254	427,202
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		687	(1,586)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		687	(1,586)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		3,792	5,378
Cash at the end of the reporting period	27	4,479	3,792

### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS continued

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### ADMINISTERED COMMITMENTS

There were no administered commitments as at 30 June 2005 (2004: nil).

#### **ADMINISTERED CONTINGENCIES**

#### **Contingent liabilities**

Banking Act administration

Monies from bank and deposit taking institution accounts inactive for seven or more years are transferred to the Commonwealth and are deposited into the CRF. A contingent liability of \$37,624,081 (2004: \$37,690,484) exists, and represents an estimate of future claims for repayment, where the validity of the claim has been established by the relevant institution.

The estimate of future claims for repayment at 30 June 2005 was determined by using a methodology provided by an independent actuary (Towers Perrin (Australia) Pty Ltd).

#### Life Insurance Act administration

Monies in respect of matured life insurance policies that have not been claimed within seven years are transferred to the Commonwealth from life insurance companies and friendly societies, and are deposited into the CRF. A contingent liability of \$5,400,123 (2004: \$5,339,151) exists, and represents an estimate of future claims for repayment, where the validity of the claim has been established by the relevant institution.

The estimate of future claims for repayment at 30 June 2005 was determined by using a methodology provided by an independent actuary (Towers Perrin (Australia) Pty Ltd).

#### Corporations Act administration

Companies Unclaimed Monies Account

Unclaimed monies held by ASIC, pursuant to Part 9.7 of the Corporations Act, that have not been claimed within six years are transferred to the Commonwealth and deposited into the CRF. A contingent liability of \$650,000 exists, and represents an estimate of future claims for repayment.

The estimate of future claims for repayment at 30 June 2005 was provided by an independent actuary (Russell Employee Benefits Pty Ltd).

#### Contingent assets

There were no administered contingent assets as at 30 June 2005 (2004: nil).

### Australian Securities and Investments Commission

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2005

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for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 1.1 Objectives of the **Australian Securities and Investments Commission**

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) is an independent Commonwealth Government body operating under the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 (ASIC Act) to administer the Corporations Act 2001, and other legislation, throughout Australia.

ASIC is subject to the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 by virtue of section 7 of that Act, and is also subject to the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 (FMA Act) in respect of the public monies that it holds on behalf of Government, pursuant to Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Financial Management and Accountability Regulations.

ASIC's objectives includes the promotion of the confident and informed participation of investors and consumers in the financial system.

ASIC also collects and administers revenue under the Corporations Act 2001 and prescribed fees set by the Corporations (Fees) Regulations (Note 1.3 refers).

#### 1.2 Basis of accounting

The financial statements are required by clause 1(B) of Schedule 1 to the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and are a general purpose financial report.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with the:

- Finance Minister's Orders (being the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2005));
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Abstracts.

ASIC's Statements of Financial Performance and Financial Position have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets, which, as noted, are at valuation. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on performance or the financial position of ASIC.

Assets and liabilities are recognised in ASIC's Statement of Financial Position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are however not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are not recognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies, which are reported at Note 16).

Revenues and expenses are recognised in ASIC's Statement of Financial Performance when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

#### Going concern

ASIC is a statutory body and prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis, which assumes that it is able to extinguish its liabilities as they arise through the normal level of appropriations it receives from Government, and where necessary, by seeking an advance from the Minister for Finance or an equity injection.

# 1.3 Reporting of administered activities

ASIC collects and administers revenue under the *Corporations Act 2001* and prescribed fees set by the Corporations (Fees) Regulations. The revenues from these fees are not available to ASIC and are remitted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). Transactions and balances relating to these fees are reported as Administered Items.

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows reported in the Schedule of Administered Items and related notes are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for ASIC items, except where stated in Note 1.20.

Administered Items are distinguished by shading in these financial statements.

#### 1.4 Revenue

The revenues described in this note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of ASIC. Accounting policies relating to administered revenue are disclosed in Note 1.20.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the relevant asset. Revenue from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract to provide the service. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for services rendered are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts.
Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collectability of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.

# Revenues from Government – Output Appropriations

The full amount of the appropriation for departmental outputs for the year is recognised as revenue with the exception of appropriations for specific purpose government initiatives that are conditional on any unspent balance being returned to Government. Such appropriations are initially recognised as Unearned Revenue – Government Appropriation until expenditure is incurred (Note 12B refers).

Where the full amount of the appropriation for the year has not been drawn down an appropriation receivable is disclosed.

Revenues from Government are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Performance (Note 4A refers).

# Resources received free of charge

Services received free of charge are recognised as revenue when and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense (Note 25 refers).

# 1.5 Transactions with the Government as owner

#### **Equity Injections**

Amounts appropriated by the Parliament as equity injections are recognised as 'contributed equity' in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders.

Appropriations not classified by the Government as 'contributed equity' are recognised as revenue and not as a transaction with the Government as owner.

Equity contributions are recognised when received.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies continued

#### 1.6 Employee benefits

#### **Benefits**

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Liabilities for wages, salaries (including non-monetary benefits) and annual leave are measured at their nominal amounts. Other employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are also measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

#### Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of ASIC is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration, including ASIC's employer superannuation

contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the work of an independent actuary (Mercer Human Resource Consulting) following a review at 30 June 2003. Future actuarial reviews will be undertaken on a five yearly basis. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

#### Separation and redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy payments in cases where positions have been formally identified as excess to requirements, and a reliable estimate of the amount payable can be determined

#### Superannuation

The majority of employees of ASIC are members of either the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme or the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. The liability for their superannuation benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course.

There is also a small number of employees covered under state government and private superannuation schemes.

The majority of the employees in the state government superannuation schemes were originally employed by the various state governments and were transferred to ASIC at its inception in 1989.

ASIC makes employer contributions to the Australian Government and the various state superannuation schemes at rates determined by actuaries to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of ASIC's employees.

#### 1.7 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at the present value of minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease term and a liability recognised at the same time and for the same amount The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a basis that is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets. The net present value of future net outlays in respect of surplus space under non-cancellable lease agreements is expensed in the period in which the space becomes surplus.

Lease incentives taking the form of 'free' leasehold improvements and rent holidays are recognised as liabilities. These liabilities are reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

#### 1.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

#### 1.9 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.

#### 1.10 Appropriations receivable

These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due.

#### 1.11 Other receivables

ASIC's receivables comprise amounts expected to be received from operating revenue. A provision for doubtful debts is raised in accordance with a policy that reflects actual collection experience.

#### Provision for doubtful debts

The introduction of legislation by the Government under Part 7 of the Corporate Law Economic Reform Program (CLERP 7) that became operative from 1 July 2003 resulted in a change in revenue recognition. Effective from this date, all registered companies and schemes incur an annual review fee debt to the Commonwealth on each anniversary of the date of incorporation or registration (Note 1.20 provides further explanation of this change to revenue recognition).

As a consequence, debts were raised for registered companies and schemes that may subsequently be found to be inactive, and for which there is a strong likelihood that the annual review fee will not be received by ASIC.

The change in revenue recognition in 2004 therefore necessitated a reappraisal of the basis for calculating the provision for doubtful debts. The portion of the provision at 30 June 2004 and 30 June 2005 relating to the annual review fee includes a specific estimate of debts raised for registered companies and schemes that are inactive together with a further allowance for bad debts that arise in the normal course of business.

#### 1.12 Other non-financial assets - prepayments

Prepayments are recognised at their nominal amounts, being cost.

#### 1.13 Other financial liabilities

Trade creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled.

Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (irrespective of having been invoiced).

Interest payable is accrued over time.

#### 1.14 Acquisition of assets

Purchased assets are recorded at cost on acquisition providing the asset recognition threshold is satisfied (Note 1.15 refers). The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken.

Assets acquired by finance lease are initially recognised at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Internally developed software assets are recognised as work in progress until the asset is available for use. Internally developed software assets are recorded at cost, which includes the cost of direct labour and other direct costs.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies continued

#### 1.15 Leasehold improvements, plant and equipment

#### Asset recognition threshold

Acquisitions of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

#### Revaluations

(i) Basis

Leasehold improvements and plant and equipment are carried at valuation, being revalued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset class is not materially different, as at reporting date, from its fair value.

Assets that are surplus to requirements are measured at their net realisable value. At 30 June 2005 ASIC held no surplus assets (30 June 2004: nil).

(ii) Leasehold improvements During 2003-04 leasehold improvements were revalued to fair value for the first time measured at written down replacement cost, which is the lesser of depreciated replacement cost or depreciated reproduction cost.

Depreciated replacement cost is the cost of substitution by an equivalent modern asset, with due allowance for depreciation and obsolescence. Depreciated reproduction cost represents the cost of constructing a replica of the actual asset, with due allowance for depreciation and obsolescence.

Leasehold improvements are subject to a formal valuation every three years. Formal valuations are carried out by an independent qualified valuer (Australian Valuation Office). Between formal valuations, leasehold improvements are reviewed to ensure reported amounts are not materially different to fair values. For the purposes of these interim reviews, leasehold improvements are revalued using an appropriate index reflecting movements in the price of similar assets. If a material difference is identified assets are revalued.

#### (iii) Plant and equipment

On 1 July 2004 plant and equipment assets were revalued to fair value for the first time The fair value of plant and equipment assets is measured at market selling price, being the amount for which the asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of plant and equipment acquired by finance lease, where no residual value is guaranteed by ASIC, has been valued at the market selling price of the asset at the date of valuation less the present value of the unquaranteed residual value expected to accrue to the benefit of the lessor at the end of the lease term.

In accordance with AASB 1041 Revaluation of Non-Current Assets, where the fair value basis is initially applied to a class of noncurrent assets, the resulting increment or decrement is credited or debited directly to accumulated surplus or deficit.

Plant and equipment assets are subject to a formal valuation every three years. Formal valuations are carried out by an independent qualified valuer (Australian Valuation Office). Between formal valuations, plant and equipment assets are reviewed to ensure reported amounts are not materially different to fair values. The valuation confirmed that asset values reported at 30 June 2005 were representative of fair value and no valuation adjustment was required.

#### Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciable leasehold improvements, plant and equipment assets are written down to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to ASIC.

#### (i) Plant and equipment

Computer equipment is depreciated using the declining-balance method whilst, for all other plant and equipment, the straight-line method of depreciation is applied. Depreciation of computer equipment was changed to the declining balance method for the first time in 2004–05. This change was made as the resultant depreciation pattern from the declining balance method more accurately reflects the reduction in fair value over the life of these assets.

#### (ii) Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable assets are based on the following useful lives:

	2005	2004
Leasehold improvements	Lease Term	Lease Term
Computer equipment	1–10 years	1–10 years
Other plant and equipment (owned)	2-10 years	2–10 years
Other plant and equipment (leased)	2-10 years	2–10 years

The aggregate amount of depreciation expense for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 6C.

### 1.16 Impairment of non-current assets

Non-current assets carried at up-to-date fair value at the reporting date are not subject to impairment testing.

Non-current assets carried at cost, which are not held to generate net cash inflows, have been assessed for indications of impairment. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset is written down to the higher of its net selling price and, if ASIC would replace the asset's service potential, its depreciated replacement cost.

#### 1.17 Intangibles

ASIC's intangibles comprise purchased and internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost. The cost of internally developed software, which is capitalised, includes the cost of direct labour and other direct costs.

Software is amortised on a straightline basis over its anticipated useful life. For accounting purposes, the useful lives of ASIC's software is estimated to be 4 years (2003–04: 3 to 5 years). Any enhancements to an existing asset are amortised over the remaining life of the asset. All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2005. No impairment write-down was required.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

### Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies continued

#### 1.18 Taxation

ASIC is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST:

- except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- except for receivables and payables.

#### 1.19 Insurance

ASIC has insured for risks through Comcover, the Government's insurable risk managed fund. Workers' compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

#### 1.20 Reporting of administered activities

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the Schedule of Administered Items and related notes

Except where otherwise stated below, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for ASIC departmental items, including the application of Accounting Standards, Accounting Interpretations and UIG Abstracts.

#### Administered cash transfers to and from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)

Revenue collected by ASIC on behalf of the Government is Administered Revenue.

Collections are transferred to the CRF maintained by the Department of Finance and Administration. These transfers to the CRF are adjustments to the administered cash held by ASIC on behalf of the Government and reported as such in the Statement of Cash Flows in the Schedule of Administered Items and in the Administered Reconciliation Table in Note 29. The Schedule of Administered Items reflects the Government's transactions through ASIC, with parties outside the Government.

#### Revenue

Administered revenue comprises annual review fees and other fees prescribed under the Corporations (Fees) Regulations and fees for microfiche, certificates and document images.

Revenues of the Commonwealth, when administered by ASIC, are recognised on an accruals basis when the following conditions apply:

- the client or the client group can be identified in a reliable manner;
- an amount of prescribed fee or other statutory charge is payable by the client or client group under legislative provisions; and
- the amount of the prescribed fee or other statutory charge payable by the client or the client group can be reliably measured.

Administered revenue is recognised at its nominal amount due less any provision for bad or doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed during the financial year and at balance date. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.

As a consequence of a legislative change introduced by the Government under Part 7 of the Corporate Law Economic Reform Program (CLERP 7), effective from 1 July 2003, all registered companies and schemes incur an annual review fee on each anniversary of the date of incorporation or registration. The quantum of the fee is prescribed in the Corporations (Fees) Regulations.

# 1.21 Unclaimed monies – administered items

#### Banking Act administration

ASIC is responsible for the administration of unclaimed monies from banking and deposit taking institutions.

Monies from bank and deposit taking institution accounts that are inactive for seven or more years are transferred to the Commonwealth, and are deposited into the CRF.

### Life Insurance Act administration

ASIC is responsible for the administration of unclaimed monies from life insurance institutions

Monies in respect of matured life insurance policies that have not been claimed within seven years are transferred to the Commonwealth from life insurance companies and friendly societies, and are deposited into the CRF.

### 1.22 Expenditure of boards and tribunal

Pursuant to Parts 11 and 12 of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001, and the Superannuation (Resolution of Complaints) Act 1993, ASIC is required to support various boards and a tribunal to promote activities that enable ASIC to attain its aims. The boards are the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board. The tribunal is the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal. Employee and administrative expenditure incurred on behalf of these boards and the tribunal are included in the Statement of Financial Performance of ASIC (Note 21 refers)

# 1.23 Changes in accounting policy

Changes in accounting policy have been identified in this note under their appropriate headings.

#### 1.24 Reporting by outcomes

ASIC's financial result reported in the context of the Government's outcomes and outputs framework is disclosed in Note 39. Any intra-government costs included in arriving at the amount shown as 'net contribution of outcome' are eliminated in calculating the actual budget outcome for the Government overall (Note 39 refers).

#### 1.25 Rounding

Amounts have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 except in relation to the following:

- · remuneration of commissioners;
- remuneration of executive officers;
- remuneration of auditors; and
- administered fee write offs and waivers.

#### 1.26 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in these financial statements.

#### 1.27 Financial instruments

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Notes 24 and 37.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

### Note 2: Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards from 2005–2006

The Australian Accounting Standards Board has issued replacement Australian Accounting Standards to apply from 2005-06. The new standards are the Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS). The International Financial Reporting Standards are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The standards being replaced are to be withdrawn with effect from 2005-06, but continue to apply in the meantime, including the reporting period ended on 30 June 2005. The new standards cannot be adopted early.

The purpose of issuing AEIFRS is to enable Australian entities reporting under the Corporations Act 2001 to be able to more readily access overseas capital markets by preparing their financial reports according to accounting standards more widely used overseas.

It is expected that the Finance Minister will continue to require compliance with the Accounting Standards issued by the AASB, including the AEIFRS. in his Orders for the Preparation of Financial Statements for 2005-06 and beyond.

Existing AASB standards that have no IFRS equivalent will continue to apply.

Accounting Standard AASB 1047 Disclosing the Impact of Adopting Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards requires that the financial statements for 2004-05 disclose:

- An explanation of how the transition to AEIFRS is being managed;
- A narrative explanation of the key differences in accounting policies arising from the adoption of AEIFRS;

- Any known or reliably estimable information about the impacts on the financial report had it been prepared using AEIFRS; and
- If the impacts of the above are not known or reliably estimable, a statement to that effect.

The purpose of this note is to make these disclosures.

#### Management of the transition to AEIFRS

ASIC has taken the following steps towards the implementation of AEIFRS:

• The Audit Committee is overseeing the transition to and implementation of AEIFRS on behalf of the Commission. The Chief Financial Officer is formally responsible for the project and reports to the Audit Committee.

- All major accounting policy differences between current AASB standards and AEIFRS have been identified;
- AEIFRS compliant balance sheets as at 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2005 have been prepared. The 30 June 2005 balance sheet is provided as information in this note;
- No financial system changes will be required to implement AEIFRS;
- From 1 July 2004 all accounting records will be maintained to comply with AEIFRS requirements; and
- External advice has been sought where necessary to assist ASIC in determining the nature and extent of major accounting and disclosure changes.

# Major changes in accounting policy

Changes in accounting policies under AEIFRS are applied retrospectively i.e. as if the new policy had always applied. This rule means that a balance sheet prepared under AEIFRS must be made as at 1 July 2004, except as permitted in particular circumstances by AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards. This will also enable the 2005–06 financial statements to report comparatives under AEIFRS.

Changes to major accounting policies are disclosed in the table below and are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Management's review of the quantitative impacts of AEIFRS represents the best estimate of the impacts of the changes as at reporting date. The actual effects of the impacts of AEIFRS may differ from these estimates due to:

- The continuing review of the impacts of AEIFRS on ASIC's operations;
- Potential amendments to AEIFRS and AEIFRS Interpretations; and
- Emerging interpretations regarding the application of AEIFRS and AEIFRS Interpretations.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

Note 2: Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards from 2005–2006 continued

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 HINE 2005

		AS AT 30 JUNE 2005			
	Notes	Existing Australian GAAP \$'000	AEIFRS \$'000	Change on adoption of AEIFRS \$'000	
ASSETS					
Cash		14,907	14,907	_	
Receivables		6,207	6,207	_	
Leasehold improvements	(i)	9,420	11,046	1,626	
Plant and equipment		6,937	6,937	_	
Intangibles		16,879	16,879	_	
Other non-financial assets		2,268	2,268	_	
Total assets		56,618	58,244	1,626	
LIABILITIES					
Leases	(ii)	4,134	4,052	(82)	
Employee provisions	(iii)	32,466	32,379	(87)	
Suppliers payables	(iv)	8,390	11,600	3,210	
Other payables		9,049	9,049	_	
Total liabilities		54,039	57,080	3,041	
NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		2,579	1,164	(1,415)	
EQUITY					
Contributed equity		11,510	11,510	_	
Reserves		5,254	5,254	_	
Accumulated deficits	(v)	(14,185)	(15,600)	(1,415)	
TOTAL EQUITY		2,579	1,164	(1,415)	

#### (i) Leasehold improvements – make good of leased premises

AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment (AEIFRS) states that the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes 'the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period'.

As a consequence of the change to the accounting standards ASIC is now required to cost leasehold improvements inclusive of the estimated cost of restoring the leased premises at the end of the lease. The net impact on leasehold improvements at transition is an increase of \$1.798m.

During 2004–05 the higher asset value will give rise to a higher depreciation expense of \$0.402m.

After accounting for the make good of leasehold improvements acquired during 2004–05, the closing written down value of leasehold improvements at 30 June 2005 will be \$1.626m higher than is reported under existing Australian GAAP.

#### (ii) Leases – change to initial determination of lease liability

AASB 1008 Leases (existing Australian GAAP) requires ASIC to recognise finance lease liabilities at the inception of the lease at the present value of the minimum lease payments. AASB 117 Leases (AEIFRS) requires that finance lease liabilities be recognised at the inception of the lease at the lower of fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The fair value at the inception of some of ASIC's finance leases was lower than the present value of the minimum lease payments. This will require ASIC to restate the lease liability on transition to AEIFRS. The net impact on the lease liability is a reduction of \$0.151m at transition.

The reduction in the lease liability at 1 July 2004 has the flow on effect of increasing interest expense in 2004–05 by \$0.069m. The lease liability at 30 June 2005 will therefore be lower under AEIFRS by \$0.082m.

#### (iii) Employee provisions – determination of non-current annual leave provision

AASB 119 Employee Benefits (AEIFRS) requires annual leave liabilities that will not be settled within 12 months of the reporting date to be recognised as a long-term employee provision. As a consequence the non-current portion of the annual leave provision will be measured at present value, whereas AASB 1028 Employee Benefits (existing GAAP) requires all annual leave be measured at its nominal value. The restatement of non-current annual leave to present value at 1 July 2004 will result in a reduction in the provision at that date of \$0.126m.

Annual leave expense for 2004–05 will be \$0.039m higher under AEIFRS. At 30 June 2005 the liability will be \$0.087m lower under AEIFRS after discounting to present value the non-current portion of the provision.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

### Note 2: Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards from 2005–2006 continued

#### (iv) Supplier payables provision for make good of leased premises

UIG 1, Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities (AEIFRS) requires ASIC to recognise as a liability an estimate of the decommissioning and restoration costs relating to leased premises where the lease creates an obligation for ASIC to make good those premises.

Currently ASIC does not recognise a liability for making good leased premises until a decision has been made by ASIC to vacate a premises. The basis of this treatment is that a present obligation does not exist prior to a decision to vacate being made.

The recognition of a make good liability, on adoption of AEIFRS, for all leased premises, will increase supplier payables by \$3.210m at 30 June 2005. UIG 1, Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities (AEIFRS) also requires that the discount included in the calculation of the fair value of the make good liability be unwound and reported as an interest expense. This will result in interest expense being \$0.107m higher in 2004-05 under AEIFRS.

#### (v) Accumulated (deficits)

The increase in the accumulated deficit of (\$1.415m) that will be reported once AEIFRS is adopted incorporates a 2004 – 05 operating loss of \$0.418m. A reconciliation of the difference in the net surplus / (deficit) on adoption of AEIFRS is provided in the table below. The note references in the table refer to the comments above:

Reconciliation of net surplus / (deficit)	Notes	2005 \$'000
Net profit under existing Australian GAAP		75
Adjustments		
Depreciation expense arising from the capitalisation of estimated make good costs on leased premises (AASB 116).	(i)	(402)
Increase in borrowing costs arising from restatement of lease liability (AASB 117).	(ii)	(69)
Change in employee expense arising from discounting of non-current annual leave (AASB 119).	(iii)	(39)
Reversal of make good provision raised in 2004–05 under existing Australian GAAP that will be included in the AEIFRS make good provision at transition date (1 July 2004) (AASB 116, UIG 1).		124
Interest expense arising from the unwinding of the discount in the make good provision (UIG 1).	(iv)	(107)
Net deficit under AEIFRS		(418)

### Note 3: Economic dependency

ASIC is controlled by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, and is dependent on appropriations from the Commonwealth Parliament for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities and functions under the Corporations Act 2001.

The Government in 2004-05 provided ASIC with equity injections of \$11.5m of which \$11.3m was made available to address accumulated past year losses (Note 13 refers).

Note 4:	Operating	revenues
	- p	

2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
196,001	183,169
3,199	116
199,200	183,285
11,700	
5,518	
1,858	
(3,463)	
302	
15,915	
2.455	2.602
3,155	3,603
3,155	3,603
1,359	1,484
1,796	2,119
3,155	3,603
2,622	2,043
2,622	2,043
33	11
2 525	1,867
•	303
168	226
	2,396
_	2,585 305 168 3,058

<sup>(</sup>i) Amounts recovered by ASIC for court costs, investigations, professional fees, legal costs and prosecution disbursements.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### **Note 5: Appropriations**

Note 5A: Cash basis acquittal of Appropriations from Acts 1, 2, 3 and 4

Particulars		Departme	ental output	ts Ec	quity	1	<b>Total</b>
		2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
	Notes	\$′000	\$′000	\$′000	\$′000	\$′000	\$′000
Year ended 30 June 2005							
Balance carried from previous year		6,652	_	_	_	6,652	_
Appropriation Acts 1 and 3		205,888	192,784	_	_	205,888	192,784
Appropriation Acts 2 and 4		_	_	11,915	2	11,915	2
Appropriation deferred							
to 2005-06	(i)	(6,499)	_	_	_	(6,499)	_
Available for payment out of CRF		206,041	192,784	11,915	2	217,956	192,786
Cash payments made out of CRF	5B	(202,957)	(186,132)	(11,508)	(2)	(214,465)	(186,134)
Balance carried to next year	5B	3,084	6,652	407	_	3,491	6,652
Represented by:							
Appropriations receivable	8B	3,084	6,652	_	_	3,084	6,652
Unspent appropriation	(ii)	_	_	407	_	407	_
		3,084	6,652	407	_	3,491	6,652

<sup>(</sup>i) Specific purpose appropriations to fund ASIC for its costs associated with the HIH Task Force have been reprofiled to 2005-06 and will be received in that year.

Note 5B: Reconciliation of appropriation reported on a cash basis (Note 5A) to the accruals basis as reported in the Statement of Financial Performance

Particulars	Notes	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Payments from the CRF		202,957	186,132
Appropriations receivable	8B	3,084	6,652
less: Unearned appropriation revenue Appropriation returned to the CRF in 2003–04	(i),12B (ii)	(6,688) -	(6,499) (3,000)
Unearned appropriation in 2004	12B	6,499	_
less: Appropriations receivable in 2004	8B	(6,652)	_
Total revenues from Government		199,200	183,285

<sup>(</sup>i) Unspent portion of specific purpose appropriation associated with certain litigations and investigations, disclosed as unearned revenue.

<sup>(</sup>ii) Unspent portion of specific purpose appropriation funding from the Government to fund ASIC for its costs associated with the James Hardie matter. This amount is not included in the financial statements.

<sup>(</sup>ii) Specific departmental appropriation to fund ASIC for its costs associated with the HIH Task Force not utilised in 2003–04 and included in departmental appropriation for 2004–05.

# Note 5C: Acquittal of authority to draw cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund – special appropriations (unlimited amounts)

ASIC receives special appropriations for administered items to allow refunds of collected monies to be made when required (further details are provided within the tables below). The purpose of this note is to summarise the actual utilisation of the CRF for these special appropriations compared to the initial estimate included in the Government's Budget for each class of administered item appropriation.

	2005	2004
	Outco	me 1
Life Insurance Act 1995	\$'000	\$'000

#### Legal authority – Life Insurance Act 1995

Purpose – ASIC has responsibility for the administration of unclaimed monies from life insurance institutions and friendly societies. Monies in respect of matured life insurance policies that have not been claimed within seven years are transferred to the Commonwealth and are deposited into the CRF.

ASIC receives special appropriations from the CRF (section 216 *Life Insurance Act 1995*) to refund amounts to life insurance policy holders.

All transactions under this Act are recognised as Administered Items (Note 26 refers).

Budget estimate	4,000	3,000
Payments made	2,755	3,333

#### Banking Act 1959

#### Legal authority - Banking Act 1959

Purpose – ASIC has responsibility for the administration of unclaimed monies from banking and deposit taking institutions. Monies from banking and deposit taking institution accounts that remain inactive for seven or more years are transferred to the Commonwealth, and are deposited into the CRF.

ASIC receives special appropriations from the CRF (section 69 *Banking Act 1959*) to refund amounts to banking and deposit taking institution account holders.

All transactions under this Act are recognised as Administered Items (Note 26 refers).

Budget estimate	20,000	18,000
Payments made	17,790	14,709

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### Note 5: Appropriations continued

Note 5C: Acquittal of authority to draw cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund –

special appropriations (unlimited amounts) (continued)

	Outco	ome 1
Corporations Act 2001	\$'000	\$′000

2005

2004

#### Legal authority - Corporations Act 2001

Purpose – ASIC has responsibility for the administration of unclaimed monies from the Companies Unclaimed Monies Account. Monies that are not claimed within six years are transferred to the Commonwealth (part 9.7 of the *Corporations Act 2001*), and are deposited into the CRF.

Refunds are appropriated under section 28 of the FMA Act.

All transactions under this Act are recognised as Administered Items (Note 32 refers).

Budget estimate	_	-
Payments made	406	176

#### **Corporations Act 2001**

#### Legal authority - Corporations Act 2001

Purpose – ASIC has responsibility for the administration and collection of Corporations Act fees and charges. All fees and charges are deposited into the CRF as received.

Refunds of overpayments are appropriated under section 28 of the FMA Act.

All transactions under this Act are recognised as Administered Items.

Budget estimate	6,000	3,000
Payments made	3,522	3,055

### **Note 6: Operating expenses**

	Notes	2005 \$′000	2004 \$'000
Note 6A: Employees			
Salaries		97,782	91,182
Superannuation	(i)	13,467	12,361
Leave and other entitlements		10,953	11,539
Separation and redundancy	(ii)	1,717	620
Total employees benefits expense		123,919	115,702
Workers compensation premiums		1,306	763
Total employees expenses		125,225	116,465

- (i) Contributions to superannuation schemes are at rates calculated to cover existing and emerging obligations. The employer contribution rate for the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS) was 23.1% (2004: 24.3%), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) was 11.1% (2004: 11.4%), and the superannuation productivity benefit was 2.0% to 3.0% (2004: 2.0% to 3.0%).
- (ii) Redundancy expenses are calculated on the basis of two weeks pay for every year of service by employees made redundant, up to a maximum of 48 weeks.

#### **Note 6B: Suppliers**

Goods from related entities		8	18
Goods from external entities		1,938	3,499
Services from related entities		5,917	5,757
Services from external entities		44,301	41,995
Operating lease rentals	(i)	16,376	14,797
Total suppliers expenses		68,540	66,066

<sup>(</sup>i) These comprise minimum lease payments only.

#### Note 6C: Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation of plant and equipment

Plant and equipment owned		1,849	750
Assets subject to a finance lease		3,424	5,633
Total depreciation		5,273	6,383
Amortisation			
Intangibles (computer software)		5,429	3,649
Leasehold improvements		2,908	2,804
Total amortisation		8,337	6,453
Total depreciation and amortisation	9D	13.610	12.836

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	Notes	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Note 6D: Write down of assets			
Bad and doubtful debts expense		77	27
Leasehold improvements, plant and equipment and intangibles			
(computer software) – write-off		155	72
Total write down of assets		232	99
Note 6E: Net profit / (loss) from sales of assets			
Plant and equipment:			
Proceeds from disposal		33	11
Net book value of assets disposed		(13)	(87
Net profit / (loss) from disposal of plant and equipment		20	(76
Note 7: Borrowing costs expense			
Note 7: Borrowing costs expense Finance charges on lease liabilities		373	605
Note 7: Borrowing costs expense Finance charges on lease liabilities  Note 8: Financial assets		373	605
Finance charges on lease liabilities		373	605
Note 8: Financial assets		373 3,519	
Note 8: Financial assets Note 8A: Cash		5.5	7,432
Note 8: Financial assets Note 8A: Cash Cash at bank and on hand		3,519	7,432 3,418
Note 8: Financial assets Note 8A: Cash Cash at bank and on hand Cash on deposit		3,519 11,388	7,432 3,418 10,850
Note 8: Financial assets Note 8A: Cash Cash at bank and on hand Cash on deposit  Total cash		3,519 11,388 14,907	7,432 3,418 10,850
Note 8: Financial assets  Note 8A: Cash Cash at bank and on hand Cash on deposit  Total cash  Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows		3,519 11,388 14,907	7,432 3,418 10,850 10,850
Note 8: Financial assets  Note 8A: Cash Cash at bank and on hand Cash on deposit  Total cash  Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows  Note 8B: Receivables		3,519 11,388 14,907 14,907	7,432 3,418 10,850 10,850
Note 8: Financial assets  Note 8A: Cash Cash at bank and on hand Cash on deposit  Total cash  Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows  Note 8B: Receivables Trade debtors		3,519 11,388 14,907 14,907	7,432 3,418 10,850 10,850 1,478 (55
Note 8: Financial assets  Note 8A: Cash Cash at bank and on hand Cash on deposit  Total cash  Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows  Note 8B: Receivables Trade debtors less: Provision for doubtful debts		3,519 11,388 14,907 14,907	7,432 3,418 10,850 10,850 1,478 (55
Note 8: Financial assets  Note 8A: Cash Cash at bank and on hand Cash on deposit  Total cash  Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows  Note 8B: Receivables Trade debtors	(i)	3,519 11,388 14,907 14,907 1,321 (128) 1,193	7,432 3,418 10,850 10,850 1,478 (55 1,423 2,088 6,652

All receivables are current assets.

<sup>(</sup>i) Appropriation by government to fund ASIC for specific investigation and litigation costs.

#### Note 8: Financial assets continued

	Notes	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:			
Not overdue		6,285	10,126
Overdue by:			
Less than 30 days		23	27
30 to 60 days		2	4
More than 90 days		25	61
Total receivables (gross)		6,335	10,218
The provision for doubtful debts is aged as follows:			
Not overdue		101	_
Overdue by:			
Less than 30 days		3	_
More than 90 days		24	55
Total provision for doubtful debts		128	55

#### Note 9: Non-financial assets

#### Note 9A: Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements

<ul><li>at cost</li></ul>		2,138	961
Accumulated amortisation		(435)	(154)
		1,703	807
– at valuation	(i)	27,094	28,180
Accumulated amortisation		(19,377)	(18,018)
		7,717	10,162
Total leasehold improvements (non-current)		9,420	10,969

<sup>(</sup>i) The revaluation of leasehold improvements was performed on 1 July 2003 by an independent valuer from the Australian Valuation Office (Simon O'Leary AAPI MSAA). The valuations have been reviewed to ensure there is no material difference to fair value.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### Note 9: Non-financial assets continued

	Notes	2005 \$′000	2004 \$'000
Note 9B: Plant and equipment			
Plant and equipment			
- at cost		5,319	3,625
Accumulated depreciation		(1,094)	(802)
		4,225	2,823
- at valuation – finance lease	(i)	4,296	19,314
Accumulated depreciation		(2,629)	(10,352)
		1,667	8,962
- at valuation – owned assets	(i)	1,768	6,144
Accumulated depreciation		(723)	(5,912)
		1,045	232
Total plant and equipment (non-current)		6,937	12,017

<sup>(</sup>i) Plant and equipment was revalued to fair value for the first time at 1 July 2004 by an independent valuer from the Australian Valuation Office (Ty Noble AAPI). Resulting from this revaluation, a debit of \$4.079m was recorded against the accumulated deficit in accordance with the transitional provisions of AASB 1041. Prior to 1 July 2004 plant and equipment was valued at deprival value.

Asset values have been reviewed at 30 June 2005 to ensure that there is no material difference to fair value.

#### Note 9C: Intangibles

Computer software

<ul> <li>Internally developed – in progress</li> </ul>	3,892	687
	3,892	687
– In use	29,067	23,279
Accumulated amortisation	(16,080)	(11,808)
	12,987	11,471
Total intangibles (non-current)	16,879	12,158

Note 9D: Analysis of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment and intangibles

TABLE A - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment and intangibles.

	Notes	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Intangibles – computer software \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
As at 1 July 2004					
Gross book value		29,141	29,083	23,966	82,190
Accumulated depreciation/amortisa	tion	(18,172)	(17,066)	(11,808)	(47,046)
Net book value		10,969	12,017	12,158	35,144
Additions					
by purchase	(i)	1,493	4,306	2,165	7,964
Internally developed software		_	_	7,985	7,985
Net revaluation decrement	(ii), 13	_	(4,079)	_	(4,079)
Depreciation / amortisation expense		(2,908)	(5,273)	(5,429)	(13,610)
Write-offs: cost / valuation		(804)	(51)	(1,156)	(2,011)
Write-offs: provision		670	30	1,156	1,856
Disposals:					
Disposals: cost / valuation		(598)	(810)	_	(1,408)
Disposals: provision		598	797	_	1,395
As at 30 June 2005					
Gross book value		29,232	11,383	32,959	73,574
Accumulated depreciation / amort	isation	(19,812)	(4,446)	(16,080)	(40,338)
Net book value		9,420	6,937	16,879	33,236

<sup>(</sup>i) Total purchases of \$15,948,511 comprises cash purchases of \$16,371,320 less the reduction in accrued expenses of \$422,809.

<sup>(</sup>ii) The revaluation decrement is a result of the initial restatement of plant and equipment to fair value (Note 9B refers).

for the year ended 30 June 2005

# Note 9: Non-financial assets continued

Note 9D: Analysis of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment and intangibles (continued)

## TABLE B – Assets at valuation, included in Table A above.

	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
As at 30 June 2005			
Gross value	27,094	6,064	33,158
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation	(19,377)	(3,352)	(22,729)
Net book value	7,717	2,712	10,429
As at 30 June 2004			
Gross value	28,180	6,144	34,324
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation	(18,018)	(5,912)	(23,930)
Net book value	10,162	232	10,394

### TABLE C – Assets held under finance lease, included in Table A above.

	Plant and equipment \$'000	TOTAL \$'000
As at 30 June 2005		
Gross value	4,296	4,296
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation	(2,629)	(2,629)
Net book value	1,667	1,667
As at 30 June 2004		
Gross value	19,314	19,314
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation	(10,352)	(10,352)
Net book value	8,962	8,962

## TABLE D - Assets under construction - (Intangibles - computer software - work in progress), included in Table A above.

	Intangibles – computer software \$′000	TOTAL \$'000
Gross value at 30 June 2005 Gross value at 30 June 2004	<b>3,892</b> 687	<b>3,892</b> 687

	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Note 9E: Other non-financial assets			
Prepayments		2,268	1,970
Total other non-financial assets (current)		2,268	1,970
Note 10: Interest bearing liabilities			
Leases			
Finance lease commitments			
Payable:			
Within one year		2,468	5,722
In one to five years		1,928	4,409
Minimum lease payments		4,396	10,131
Deduct: future finance charges		(262)	(635)
Net lease liability		4,134	9,496
Lease liability is represented by:			
Current		2,314	5,349
Non-current		1,820	4,147
Net lease liability		4,134	9,496

Finance leases exist in relation to certain IT assets. The leases are for terms of up to five years.

# **Note 11: Provisions**

Employees		
Salaries	3,476	7,666
Leave	27,501	26,195
Separation and redundancies	1,489	605
Total employees provisions	32,466	34,466
Employees provisions are represented by:		
Current	16,411	20,392
Non-current	16,055	14,074
Total employees provisions	32,466	34,466

2005

2004

for the year ended 30 June 2005

Note 12: Payables			
Note 12.1 dyubies		2005	2004
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Note 12A: Suppliers			
Trade creditors		8,250	9,559
Goods and services tax payable		140	160
Total supplier payables		8,390	9,719
All supplier payables are current.			
Note 12B: Other payables			
Unearned revenue – Government appropriations	(i)	6,688	6,499
Other unearned revenue		57	104
Interest payable		18	14
Property lease incentives	(ii)	2,286	2,751
Insurance recoveries payable to the CRF		-	3
Total other payables		9,049	9,371
Other payables are represented by:			
Current		7,565	7,439
Non-current		1,484	1,932
Total other payables		9,049	9,371

<sup>(</sup>i) Unearned revenue – Government appropriations represents appropriations for specific government initiatives that have not yet been spent where the appropriation is conditional on any unspent balance being returned to Government.

<sup>(</sup>ii) Total property lease incentives are disclosed as deferred rental expenditure at 30 June 2005. The amortisation of these amounts will be made over the life of the leases, commencing after the expiry of the rent deferral periods.

**Note 13: Equity** 

# **Analysis of equity**

		nulated ficits	reva	sset luation serve	Contributed equity		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$′000
Opening balance as at 1 July	(10,181)	(6,286)	5,254	5,254	2	_	(4,925)	(1,032)
Net surplus / (deficit)	75	(4,820)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	(4,820)
Net revaluation increment (leasehold improvements)	_	925	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	_	925
Net revaluation decrement (plant and equipment) (i)	(4,079)	_	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	(4,079)	_
Transactions with owner:								
Contributions by owner: Appropriations (equity injections)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,508	2	11,508	2
Closing balance as at 30 June	(14,185)	(10,181)	5,254	5,254	11,510	2	2,579	(4,925)
Total equity attributable to the Commonwealth	(14,185)	(10,181)	5,254	5,254	11,510	2	2,579	(4,925)

<sup>(</sup>i) The revaluation decrement is a result of the initial restatement of plant and equipment to fair value (Note 1.15 refers).

for the year ended 30 June 2005

		2005	2004
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows		44.007	10.050
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows		14,907	10,850
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash: Financial Asset – Cash		14,907	10,850
Reconciliation of net surplus / (deficit) to net cash from operating activities:			
Net surplus / (deficit)		75	(4,820)
Depreciation and amortisation	6C	13,610	12,836
Write down of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment assets	6D	155	72
Net (profit) / loss on disposal of leasehold improvements, plant and equipment	6E	(20)	76
Change in operating assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities:			
(Increase) / decrease in receivables		3,956	(6,788)
(Increase) in other non-financial assets		(298)	(934)
Increase / (decrease) in employees provisions		(2,000)	6,829
Increase / (decrease) in suppliers payables	(i)	(907)	2,529
Increase / (decrease) in other payables		(322)	5,245
Net cash from operating activities		14,249	15,045

<sup>(</sup>i) In 2003 – 04 suppliers payables included the accrual of capital expenditure amounting to \$422,809.

# Note 15: Non-cash financing and investing activities

# **Finance Lease Transaction**

During 2003-04 ASIC acquired plant and equipment with an aggregate fair value of \$3,682,561, by means of a finance lease. This acquisition is not reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows.

# Note 16: Contingent liabilities and assets

## **Contingent liabilities**

ASIC is party to many civil litigation matters arising out of its statutory duty to administer and enforce laws for which it is responsible. Also, like any corporate body, ASIC may from time to time be the subject of legal proceedings for damages brought against it, or may receive notice indicating that such proceedings may be brought.

In either case ASIC, like any other party to civil litigation may be required to pay the other party's costs if ASIC is unsuccessful.

As at the date of this report there were no contingent liabilities other than as disclosed as unquantifiable contingent liabilities below (2004: nil).

#### **Contingent assets**

Conversely, ASIC, like any other party to civil litigation may be entitled to recover costs arising out of such litigation if it is successful.

As at the date of this report there were no contingent assets other than as disclosed as unquantifiable contingent assets below (2004: nil).

# Unquantifiable contingent liabilities

- Civil litigation matters brought by ASIC to enforce the laws for which it is responsible
  - As at the date of this report there is one matter of this type which may result in a material contingent liability by way of an award of costs against ASIC.
- Civil litigation brought, or threatened to be brought, against ASIC as a defendant

There are at the date of this report, six matters of this type where proceedings are current. In each of those matters, ASIC denies liability and is of the view that, save for having to pay legal fees and other out-of-pocket expenses, it is likely that ASIC will:

- (a) successfully defend the action instituted; and
- (b) not be required to pay any damages.

Seven further possible claims of this type have been notified to ASIC since 1 July 2004. It is not yet possible in any of those cases to assess the likelihood that proceedings will be commenced.

# Unquantifiable contingent assets

## Civil litigation brought by ASIC to enforce the laws for which it is responsible

As at the date of this report there are three matters of this type which may result in a material contingent asset by way of a payment of costs in favour of ASIC. It is not practicable to make an estimate of any such costs.

# Note 17: Related party disclosures

The commissioners of ASIC during the financial year and to the date of this report were:

- J. J. Lucy (Chairman)
- J. R. Cooper (Deputy Chairman from 12 July 2004)
- B. J. Collier (Commissioner)
- M. J. Rodgers (Acting Commissioner to 12 July 2004)

The aggregate remuneration of commissioners is disclosed in Note 18A.

There were no loans made to commissioners or commissioner related entities during the reporting period.

There were no other transactions with commissioners or commissioner related entities during the reporting period.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

# Note 18: Remuneration of commissioners and executive officers

#### Note 18A: Remuneration of commissioners

The number of commissioners included in these figures is shown below in the relevant remuneration bands.

			2005 Commissioners	2004 Commissioners
\$0	to	\$9,999	1	_
\$20,000	to	\$29,999	-	1
\$110,000	to	\$119,999	_	1
\$180,000	to	\$189,999	_	1
\$300,000	to	\$309,999	_	1
\$310,000	to	\$319,999	1	_
\$330,000	to	\$339,999	1	_
\$370,000	to	\$379,999	_	1
\$380,000	to	\$389,999	1	_
			4	5
			2005	2004
			\$	\$
Aggregate a	amour	nt of superannuation payments in		
connecti	on wit	th the future retirement of commissioners	65,878	63,960
Other remu	neratio	on received or due and receivable		
by comm	nission	ers	976,490	934,450
Total remun	eratio	n received or due and receivable		
by comm	nission	ers	1,042,368	998,410

Remuneration for M. J. Rodgers (2004: M. J. Rodgers and J. C. Iglesias) is included in total remuneration received or due and receivable for the part of year he was Acting Commissioner.

2003–04 comparatives have been restated to be on the same basis as 2004–05.

Note 18B:	Iteli	nuneration of executive officers	2005 Executives	2004 Executives
receive tota	l remu	recutives who received or were due to ineration of \$100,000 or more in the bands is shown below:		
\$100,000	to	\$109,999	2	_
\$110,000	to	\$119,999	_	1
\$120,000	to	\$129,999	_	2
\$130,000	to	\$139,999	_	4
\$140,000	to	\$149,999	1	6
\$150,000	to	\$159,999	2	2
\$160,000	to	\$169,999	3	3
\$170,000	to	\$179,999	5	4
\$180,000	to	\$189,999	3	2
\$190,000	to	\$199,999	4	4
\$200,000	to	\$209,999	2	2
\$210,000	to	\$219,999	3	2
\$220,000	to	\$229,999	1	-
\$230,000	to	\$239,999	1	2
\$240,000	to	\$249,999	1	1
\$250,000	to	\$259,999	1	1
\$260,000	to	\$269,999	1	_
\$270,000	to	\$279,999	1	1
\$280,000	to	\$289,999	2	-
\$300,000	to	\$309,999	2	-
			35	37
			2005	2004
			\$	\$
The aggregative		nount of total remuneration	7,112,682	6,508,788
		nount of separation and redundancy	-,,	-,
		the year to executives shown above:	_	79,330

The executive remuneration includes all executive officers concerned with or taking part in the management of ASIC during 2004–05 except for the commissioners and in respect of the period executive officers were occupying the post of Acting Commissioner. Details in relation to commissioners and acting commissioners are shown at Note 18A.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### Note 19: Remuneration of auditors

	2005 \$	2004 \$
Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements of ASIC in respect of the reporting period.	120,000	120,000

No other services are provided by the Auditor-General.

Refer to Note 25 for audit services received free of charge in respect of Administered Items.

### Note 20: Assets held in trust

Legal authority: Safety Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1998

#### **Comcare Trust Account**

Purpose – monies held in trust and advanced to ASIC by Comcare for the purpose of distributing compensation payments made in accordance with the Safety Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1998.

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Opening balance	102	92
Receipts	310	372
Available for payments	412	464
Disbursements	364	362
Closing balance	48	102

## Note 21: Expenditure relating to statutory boards and tribunal

Pursuant to Parts 11 and 12 of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001, ASIC is required to support statutory boards and a tribunal to promote activities that assist ASIC to attain its aims.

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board (CALDB)	681	474
Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)	1,500	1,500
Superannuation Complaints Tribunal	3,965	3,353

The Superannuation Complaints Tribunal (SCT) is an independent body with distinct responsibilities as set out under the Superannuation (Resolution of Complaints) Act 1993 and has operated under the budgetary umbrella of ASIC since 1 July 1998.

Employee and administrative expenditure incurred on behalf of these boards and tribunal are included in the Statement of Financial Performance of ASIC.

# Note 22: Assets of deregistered companies vesting in ASIC

Section 601AD of the Corporations Act 2001 provides that, on deregistration of a company, all of the company's property vests in ASIC. ASIC adopts a passive approach to administering vested property and accounts for those assets in accordance with its statutory duties.

ASIC generally only deals with vested property once an application is made by a third party for ASIC to exercise its powers under section 601AE of the Corporations Act 2001. ASIC does not consider it practical to value any identified property vesting and consequently such property is not recorded or disclosed in these financial statements.

# Note 23: Average staffing levels

	2005	2004
The average staffing levels for ASIC during the year were	1,570	1,531

## **Note 24: Financial instruments**

Note 24A: Terms, conditions and accounting policies

Financial instrument	Notes	Accounting policies and methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
FINANCIAL ASSETS		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Cash at bank and on hand	8A	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest on cash at bank is credited to revenue as it accrues.	Interest is earned on the daily balance. At 30 June 2005 the current interest rate was 5.1% (2004: 4.2%).
Cash on deposit	8A	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is accrued as it is earned.	Surplus funds, mainly from monthly drawdowns of appropriation, are placed on deposit at call with ASIC's banker. Interest is earned on the daily balance.
Receivables for services	8B	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.	Credit terms are net 14 days (2004: 14 days).

for the year ended 30 June 2005

Financial instrument	Notes	Accounting policies and methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.	
Finance lease liabilities	10	Liabilities are recognised at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease. The discount rates used are estimates of the interest rates implicit in the lease.	At reporting date, ASIC had finance leases with terms of up to 5 years, with an option to extend for a further term. The interest rate used to discount the minimum lease payments is ASIC's incremental borrowing rate of 5.2%. The lease liabilities are secured by the lease assets.
Trade creditors	12A	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods and services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).	Settlement is usually made net 30 days
Lease incentives	12B	The lease incentive is recognised as a liability on receipt of the incentive. The amount of the liability is reduced on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.	

Note 24B: Interest rate risk

Financial instrument	Notes	Float interes	_			ed inter	est rate g in				interest aring		tal	Weig aver effect interes	age ctive
				1 year	or less	1 to 5	years	> 5	years						
		2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
Financial assets															
Cash at bank															
and on hand	8A	14,855	7,369	_	-	_	_	_	_	52	63	14,907	7,432	4.9	4.4
Cash on deposit	8A	_	3,418	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3,418	5.5	5.3
Receivables															
for services	8B	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	6,207	10,163	6,207	10,163	n/a	n/a
Total		14,855	10,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,259	10,226	21,114	21,013		
Total Assets												56,618	58,127		
Financial liabilities															
Finance lease															
liabilities	10	_	-	2,314	5,349	1,820	4,147	_	_	_	_	4,134	9,496	5.2	5.1
Trade creditors	12A	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	8,390	9,719	8,390	9,719	n/a	n/a
Unearned revenue	12B	_	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	6,745	6,603	6,745	6,603	n/a	n/a
Other debt	12B	18	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,286	2,754	2,304	2,768	4.8	4.1
Total		18	14	2,314	5,349	1,820	4,147	-	-	17,421	19,076	21,573	28,586		
Total Liabilities												54.039	63,052		

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### Note 24: Financial Instruments continued

Note 24C: Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	2005			2004		
	Notes	Total carrying amount \$'000	Aggregate net fair value \$'000	Total carrying amount \$'000	Aggregate net fair value \$'000	
Financial assets						
Cash at bank and on hand	8A	14,907	14,907	7,432	7,432	
Deposits at call	8A	_	_	3,418	3,418	
Receivables for services	8B	6,207	6,207	10,163	10,163	
Total financial assets		21,114	21,114	21,013	21,013	
Financial liabilities						
Finance lease liabilities	10	4,134	4,134	9,496	9,496	
Trade creditors	12A	8,390	8,390	9,719	9,719	
Unearned revenue	12B	6,745	6,745	6,603	6,603	
Other debt	12B	2,304	2,304	2,768	2,768	
Total financial liabilities		21,573	21,573	28,586	28,586	

#### Financial assets

The net fair values of cash and deposits on call approximate their carrying amounts.

The net fair values of receivables for services approximate their carrying amounts.

#### Financial liabilities

The net fair values of finance leases are based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for liabilities with similar risk profiles.

The net fair values of non-bank loans approximate their carrying amounts.

The net fair value of surplus space on non-cancellable leases has been recognised as a liability and stated at the net present value of future net outlays.

The net fair values for insurance recoveries, unearned revenue and trade creditors, all of which are short-term in nature, approximate their carrying amounts.

#### Note 24D: Credit risk exposures

ASIC's maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

ASIC has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

## Note 25: Revenues administered on behalf of Government

Bank interest from Life Insurance Act Unclaimed Monies account

	2005 \$′000	2004 \$'000
Revenues from Government		
Administered services received free of charge (i)	27	25
(i) Financial statement audit services by the Auditor-General are provide	ed free of charge to ASIC in rel	lation to

(i) Financial statement audit services by the Auditor-General are provided free of charge to ASIC in relation to the audit of *Corporations Act 2001, Banking Act 1959* and *Life Insurance Act 1995* revenue items. The fair value of the audit services provided is \$27,000 (2004: \$25,000).

## Interest

bank interest from the insurance / let officialities withings decount		
Bank interest from Banking Act Unclaimed Monies account	36	35
Total interest	49	47
Non-taxation revenues		
Corporations Act fees and charges	530,995	456,575
Monies received from banks and deposit taking institutions	22.224	21 474
in respect of accounts inactive for seven or more years  Monies received from life insurance institutions for policies	32,224	31,474
not claimed within seven years	5,119	5,111
Total non-taxation revenues	568,338	493,160

### **Corporations Act fees and charges**

2005 \$'000 Fines	2005 \$'000 Fees	2005 \$'000 Total	2004 \$'000 Fines	2004 \$'000 Fees	2004 \$'000 Total
66,217	421,770	487,987	32,296	384,441	416,737
-	41,623	41,623	_	38,179	38,179
-	1,052	1,052	_	1,180	1,180
333	_	333	479	_	479
66 550	464 445	530 995	32 775	423 800	456.575
	\$'000 Fines 66,217	\$'000 \$'000 Fines Fees 66,217 421,770 - 41,623 - 1,052 333 -	\$'000 \$'000 \$'000 Fines Fees Total 66,217 421,770 487,987 - 41,623 41,623 - 1,052 1,052 333 - 333	\$'000         \$'000         \$'000         \$'000           Fines         Fees         Total         Fines           66,217         421,770         487,987         32,296           -         41,623         -           -         1,052         1,052         -           333         -         333         479	\$'000         \$'000 <th< th=""></th<>

<sup>(</sup>i) Fees and charges arise from actions which are mandatory under the *Corporations Act 2001*. Examples include annual review fees and other fees prescribed in the Corporations (Fees) Regulations. The level of fines increased as a result of the full year impact of late payment fees following the introduction of the CLERP 7 legislation.

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<sup>(</sup>ii) Fees and charges paid by information brokers (intermediaries between ASIC and the consumer) and other consumers for information provided by ASIC from its corporations information database.

<sup>(</sup>iii) Recoveries of outstanding lodgement fees in accordance with ASIC's summary prosecutions program.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

<b>Note 26: Expenses</b>	administered of	n hehalf	of Government
NOTE TO: EVELUACE	aumministereu t	ni bellali v	or government

	Notes	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
	Notes	\$ 000	\$ 000
Write-down and impairment of assets			
Financial assets			
Write-off of fees and charges	(i)	12,842	4,855
Increase in provision for doubtful debts	(ii)	10,506	15,005
Waiver of fees and charges owing	(iii)	5,092	3,507
Total write-down and impairment of assets		28,440	23,367
Other expenses			
Refunds paid to bank and deposit taking institution account holders		17,790	14,709
Refunds paid to life insurance policy holders		2,755	3,333
Audit fees		27	25
Total other expenses		20,572	18,067

- (i) The number and aggregate amount of Commonwealth monies written off during the financial year pursuant to section 47 of the FMA Act 1997 is 60,755 items totalling \$12,842,232 (2004: 24,520 items totalling \$4,855,336). ASIC's new deregistration powers, as a result of the CLERP 7 legislation changes, have resulted in a significant increase in the level of Commonwealth monies written off during 2004–05.
- (ii) An increase in the provision for doubtful debts over the last year of \$10,506,000 to \$29,639,000 (2004: increase of \$15,005,313 to \$19,133,000).
- (iii) The number and aggregate of amounts owing to the Commonwealth the recovery of which was waived during the financial year pursuant to section 34(1) of the FMA Act 1997 is 35,646 items totalling \$5,092,404 (2004: 16,482 items totalling \$3,506,998). The increase is due to the full year effect of the late payment fees implemented as part of the CLERP 7 legislation.

# Note 27: Assets administered on behalf of Government

	2005 \$′000	2004 \$'000
Cash		
Cash at bank and on hand – Corporations Act	3,590	2,676
Cash at bank – Banking Act	365	851
Cash at bank – Life Insurance Act	524	265
Total cash	4,479	3,792
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the		
Schedule of Administered Cash Flows	4,479	3,792
Receivables – Corporations Act		
Corporations Act fees and charges	93,145	74,500
Court costs	_	1,640
Information brokers fees	5,444	5,770
less: Provision for doubtful debts	(29,639)	(19,133)
Total receivables (net)	68,950	62,777
The total of uncollected Corporations Act Commonwealth revenue classified by age analysis is as follows: Not overdue  Overdue by: Less than 30 days 30 to 60 days 61 to 90 days More than 90 days	50,204 14,116 6,702 2,780 24,787	45,515 14,985 7,294 2,259 11,857
Total receivables (gross)	98,589	81,910
The provision for doubtful debts is aged as follows: Not overdue	2,830	3,733
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	868	1,263
30 to 60 days	990	1,314
61 to 90 days	867	1,155
More than 90 days	24,084	11,668
Total provision for doubtful debts	29,639	19,133

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	Notes	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Payables			
Information Integrity monies – Corporations Act		-	14
Corporations Act refunds		3,007	4,006
Unallocated monies – Corporations Act		1,645	1,689
Total payables		4,652	5,709
Note 29: Administered reconciliation table			
Administered assets less administered liabilities as at 1 July		60,860	15,860
plus: Administered revenues		568,414	493,232
less: Administered expenses		(49,012)	(41,434
Appropriation provided by Government from CRF		23,769	20,404
Transfers to CRF	(	(535,254)	(427,20)
Administered assets less administered liabilities as at 30 June		68,777	60,860
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome			
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome		543,171 (535,254)	•
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF		•	(427,202
to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome  Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations		7,917	(427,202 45,000
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts		(535,254) 7,917 10,506	(427,202 45,000 15,005
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions		7,917	(427,202 45,000 15,000 (2,46
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions Increase in receivables		7,917 10,506 (1,057)	(427,202 45,000 15,009 (2,46) (66,72)
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions Increase in receivables		7,917 10,506 (1,057)	(427,20,2 45,000 15,009 (2,46 (66,72) 7,59
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions Increase in receivables Decrease in accrued revenue		7,917 10,506 (1,057) (16,679)	(427,20; 45,000 15,00! (2,46 (66,72 7,59 (46,586
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions Increase in receivables Decrease in accrued revenue  Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	(	(535,254) 7,917 10,506 (1,057) (16,679) – (7,230)	(427,20; 45,000 15,00! (2,46 (66,72 7,59 (46,586
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions Increase in receivables Decrease in accrued revenue  Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	(	7,917 10,506 (1,057) (16,679) - (7,230) 687	(427,20) 45,000 (2,46 (66,72 7,59 (46,58) (1,58)
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions Increase in receivables Decrease in accrued revenue  Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities  Note 31: Remuneration of auditors – administered in	tems	(535,254) 7,917 10,506 (1,057) (16,679) – (7,230)	472,202 (427,202 45,000 15,009 (2,46 (66,72 7,59 (46,586 (1,586
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions Increase in receivables Decrease in accrued revenue  Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities  Note 31: Remuneration of auditors — administered in the provided of the provided o	tems e of	7,917 10,506 (1,057) (16,679) - (7,230) 687	(427,20, 45,000 15,000 (2,46 (66,72 7,59 (46,58) (1,58)
Reconciliation of net contribution to budget outcome to net cash provided by operating activities  Net contribution to budget outcome Cash to CRF  Net increase in administered assets from operations  Increase in provision for doubtful debts Decrease in payables and provisions Increase in receivables Decrease in accrued revenue  Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities  Note 31: Remuneration of auditors – administered in the control of the contr	tems e of	7,917 10,506 (1,057) (16,679) - (7,230) 687	(427,20, 45,000 15,000 (2,46 (66,72 7,59 (46,58) (1,58)

# Note 32: Assets held in trust - companies unclaimed monies

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
ASIC has established trust accounts for Companies Unclaimed Monies. Monies received are placed in a special purpose bank account and are expended in accordance with the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> . The principal amount of these monies is not available for the purposes of ASIC and is not recognised in the financial statements.		
Companies Unclaimed Monies Account (Part 9.7 – Corporations Act 2001) (represented by cash at bank)		
Opening balance	53,216	47,620
Receipts	21,911	13,831
Special appropriations received (section 28(2) FMA Act)	406	176
Interest received	3,041	2,358
Disbursements	(6,417)	(6,292)
Special purpose disbursement	_	(2,060)
Management costs recovered by ASIC	(411)	(613)
less: Transfer to Consolidated revenue	(3,250)	(1,804)

# Note 33: Assets held in trust - unclaimed monies holding account

ASIC has established a special purpose bank account in terms of section 601AD and Part 9.7 of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Monies received are expended in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*. These monies are not available for the purposes of ASIC and are not recognised in the financial statements.

# **Unclaimed monies holding account**

Closing balance

Opening balance	13	16
Receipts	753	7,003
Interest received	3	5
Disbursements	(714)	(7,011)
Closing balance	55	13

2005

68,496

2004

53,216

for the year ended 30 June 2005

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Monies held pending the outcome of ASIC		
investigations and/or legal proceedings		
Opening balance	3,820	4,681
Interest received	33	172
Disbursements	(3,737)	(1,033
Closing balance	116	3,820
Monies received and disbursed in accordance with orders made by the courts or deeds of settlement between ASIC and other parties Opening balance Receipts	870 -	1,759 -
Interest received	40	46
Disbursements	(123)	(935

# Note 35: Fiduciary monies (other than trust monies) security deposits

The Corporations Act 2001 and the Corporations Regulations 2001 require applicants for a dealers or investment advisers licence, and applicants for registration as a liquidator, to lodge a security deposit with ASIC. These monies, deposits, stock, bonds or guarantees are not available for the purposes of ASIC and are not recognised in the financial statements.

#### Security deposits under Corporations Regulations 2001 regulation 7.6.02AA (dealers and investment advisers)

Bank guarantees	1,000	500
Insurance bonds	5,200	5,200
Security deposits under <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> s 1284(1) (liquidators)		
Closing balance	36,710	41,166
Bank guarantees	36,150	40,105
Insurance bonds	20	20
Inscribed stock	20	20
Interest bearing deposits (at bank)	480	760
Cash (at bank)	40	261

# **Note 36: Special accounts**

Two special accounts were established by the Department of Finance and Administration in terms of section 20 of the FMA Act on 31 December 1997 ('Other Trust Monies Account' and 'Services for Other Governments and Non-Agency Bodies Account'). There were no transactions in these two accounts during the year, and the balance in each account is nil (2004: nil).

# **Note 37: Administered financial instruments**

Note 37A: Terms, conditions and accounting policies

Financial instrument	Notes	Accounting policies and methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
FINANCIAL ASSETS		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Cash at bank and on hand	27	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest on cash at bank is credited to revenue as it accrues.	Monies awaiting payment to the CRF are held at call with ASIC's banker.
Receivables – Corporations Act fees outstanding	27	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.	Credit terms: payable within 60 days of annual review (2004: payable on lodgement of annual return).
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.	
Payables – Corporations Act refunds	28	These amounts are payable to companies that have either been paid in excess of what has been assessed or as a result of waiving a late fee. Refunds are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled.	Refunds awaiting payment to companies are held at call with ASIC's banker.
Payables – unallocated monies – Corporations Act	28	Unallocated monies including overpaid accounts are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled.	Monies unallocated awaiting refund are held at call with ASIC's banker.

for the year ended 30 June 2005

#### Note 37: Administered financial instruments continued

Note 37B: Administered interest rate risk

Financial instrument	Notes	Float interes				d inter	rest rate				nterest aring	To	tal	aver effectinteres	age ctive
				1 year	or less	1 to	5 years	> 5	years						
		2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
Financial assets															
Cash at bank															
and on hand	27	889	1,116	_	_	_	_	_	_	3,590	2,676	4,479	3,792	4.8	4.2
Fee receivable (net)	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,950	62,777	68,950	62,777	n/a	n/a
Total		889	1,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,540	65,453	73,429	66,569		
Total Assets												73,429	66,569		
Financial liabilities															
Payables - Corporations															
Act refunds	28	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3,007	4,006	3,007	4,006	n/a	n/a
Other monies	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,645	1,703	1,645	1,703	n/a	n/a
Total		-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	4,652	5,709	4,652	5,709		
Total Liabilities												4,652	5,709		

#### Note 37C: Net fair values of administered financial assets and liabilities

	20	2004		
	Total	Aggregate	Total	Aggregate
	carrying	net fair	carrying	net fair
	amount	value	amount	value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets Cash at bank and on hand Receivables	4,479	4,479	3,792	3,792
	68,950	68,950	62,777	62,777
Total financial assets	73,429	73,429	66,569	66,569
<b>Financial liabilities</b> Refunds Other monies	3,007	3,007	4,006	4,006
	1,645	1,645	1,703	1,703
Total financial liabilities	4,652	4,652	5,709	5,709

#### Financial assets

The net fair value of cash and deposits on call approximate their carrying amounts. Receivables are carried at assessed value, which is equal to their net fair value.

#### Financial liabilities

Refunds are carried at their nominal value.

# Administered credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in Note 27 Administered financial assets. There are no significant exposures to credit risk in regard to the Administered Items.

# Note 38: Events occurring after balance date

There were no events occurring after balance date that had a material effect on the financial statements.

# **Note 39: Reporting of outcomes**

The outcomes and outputs framework for budgeting and reporting was introduced by Government for all Commonwealth Departments and Agencies in 1999–00.

ASIC receives funding from Government within the context of this framework to regulate the market in order to achieve 'A fair and efficient market characterised by integrity and transparency and supporting confident and informed participation of investors and consumers' (Outcome 1).

ASIC's operations and activities that give effect to its role as a regulator are categorised into four outputs. The relationship between Outcome 1 and the corresponding four outputs is shown in the diagram below.

#### Outcome 1

A fair and efficient market characterised by integrity and transparency and supporting confident and informed participation of investors and consumers.

#### Output 1

Policy and guidance about the laws administered by ASIC

### Output 2

Comprehensive and accurate information on companies and corporate activity

#### Output 3

Compliance, monitoring and licensing of participants in the financial system to protect consumer interests and ensure market integrity

#### Output 4

Enforcement activity to give effect to the laws administered by ASIC

for the year ended 30 June 2005

## Note 39: Reporting of outcomes continued

Note 39A: Net contribution of outcome delivery

Outcome 1. A fair and efficient market characterised by integrity and transparency and supporting confident and informed participation of investors and consumers.

	Out	come 1	Total		
	2005 \$′000	2004 \$'000	2005 \$′000	2004 \$'000	
Administered expenses	49,012	41,434	49,012	41,434	
Departmental expenses	207,993	196,158	207,993	196,158	
Total expenses	257,005	237,592	257,005	237,592	
Costs recovered from provision of goods and servic to the non-government sector	es				
Departmental	1,796	2,119	1,796	2,119	
Total costs recovered	1,796	2,119	1,796	2,119	
Other external revenues					
Administered Non-taxation revenue	568,414	493,232	568,414	493,232	
Total administered	568,414	493,232	568,414	493,232	
Departmental Interest	2,622	2,043	2,622	2,043	
Revenue from sale of assets	33	11	33	11	
Other	3,058	2,396	3,058	2,396	
Total departmental	5,713	4,450	5,713	4,450	
Total other external revenues	574,127	497,682	574,127	497,682	
Net contribution of outcome	<b>(318,918)</b> (262,209) <b>(318,91</b> 8)			(262,209)	

Table A above shows the net cost to the Commonwealth Budget outcome by adding the departmental and administered expenses \$257.005m (2004: \$237.592m), less departmental and administered revenues \$575.923m (2004: \$499.801m) to produce a net contribution to the Budget outcome of \$318.918m (2004: \$262.209m). This derived amount of \$318.918m (2004: \$262.209m) is meaningful only when it is used to consider ASIC's contribution to the Budget outcome for the purposes of 'whole of Government' reporting. It is not intended to represent or portray an alternative operating result for ASIC to that which is disclosed in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Administered expenses represent revenue foregone to the Commonwealth as a result of refunds and waivers and write-offs of fees and charges owing to the Commonwealth (not ASIC) under the Corporations Act 2001. Administered revenues and administered expenses are detailed in Notes 25 and 26 respectively.

# Note 39B: Major departmental revenues and expenses by output (output group)

ASIC collects administered revenue on behalf of the Commonwealth under the Corporations Act, Banking Act and the Life Insurance Act.

Outcome 1	Out	put 1	Out	put 2	Out	put 3	Out	put 4	T	otal
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
	\$′000	\$'000	\$′000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$′000	\$'000	\$′000	\$'000
Departmental expenses										
Employees	5,939	5,848	28,564	23,610	34,223	38,055	56,499	48,952	125,225	116,465
Suppliers and borrowing costs	3,552	4,575	17,417	18,040	13,008	13,937	34,936	30,119	68,913	66,671
Depreciation and amortisation	544	492	4,083	3,622	3,674	3,934	5,309	4,788	13,610	12,836
Write-down of assets	4	7	24	18	27	38	177	36	232	99
Written down value of assets disposed	1	6	4	16	3	34	5	31	13	87
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-
Total departmental expenses	10,040	10,928	50,092	45,306	50,935	55,998	96,926	83,926	207,993	196,158
Funded by:										
Revenues from government	7,968	10,997	59,760	49,487	53,784	51,320	77,688	71,481	199,200	183,285
Sale of services	-	-	3,155	3,603	-	-	-	-	3,155	3,603
Interest	105	123	787	551	708	572	1,022	797	2,622	2,043
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	1	33	3	-	3	-	4	33	11
Other	-	303	1,009	-	-	-	2,049	2,093	3,058	2,396
Total departmental revenues	8,073	11,424	64,744	53,644	54,492	51,895	80,759	74,375	208,068	191,338

The net costs shown include intra-government costs that would be eliminated in calculating the actual Budget outcome. Expenses relating to more than one output are allocated using a predetermined formula.

Note 39C: Major classes of administered revenues and expenses by outcomes									
	Out	come 1	T	otal					
	2005	2004	2005	2004					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$′000	\$'000					
Administered revenues									
Other taxes, fees and fines	530,995	456,575	530,995	456,575					
Monies from banks and deposit taking institutions	32,224	31,474	32,224	31,474					
Monies from life insurance institutions	5,119	5,111	5,119	5,111					
Services free of charge	27	25	27	25					
Interest	49	47	49	47					
Total administered revenues	568,414	493,232	568,414	493,232					
Administered expenses									
Write-down and impairment of assets	28,440	23,367	28,440	23,367					
Other expenses	20,572	18,067	20,572	18,067					
Total administered expenses         49,012         41,434         49,012         41,434									

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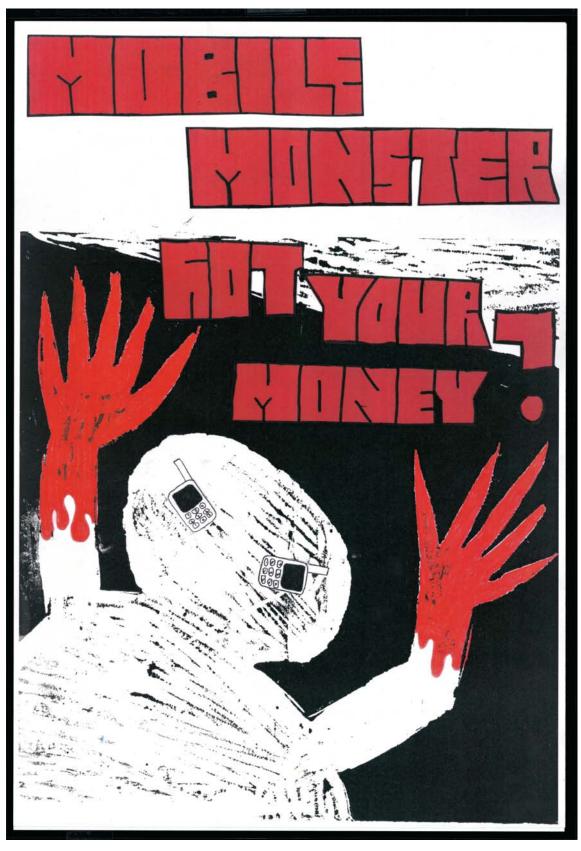
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