ABN 13 511 341 559

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

ABN 13 511 341 559

S.268 FAIR WORK (REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS) ACT 2009 CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER CERTIFICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

I, Susan Riley, being the Branch Secretary of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing And Allied Services Union Of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications And Services Branch (Victoria) certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing And Allied Services Union Of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications And Services Branch (Victoria) for the period ended referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 2 August 2022; and
- that the full report was presented to a general meeting of members of the reporting unit on 30 August 2022 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:	Rusan	1 /	
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Name of prescribed designated officer: Susan Riley

Title of prescribed designated officer: Branch Secretary, Communications Workers Union, Victorian

Telecommunications and Services Branch

Dated: 30 August 2022

ABN 13 511 341 559

REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Categories of expenditures	2022 \$	2021 \$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	292,664	311,418
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	82,807	99,785
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	-	5,096

Name of prescribed designated officer: Susan Riley

Title of prescribed designated officer: Branch Secretary, Communications Workers Union, Victorian

Telecommunications and Services Branch

Dated: 2 August 2022

ABN 13 511 341 559

OPERATING REPORT

In accordance with Section 254 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 ("Act") the Committee of Management present their Operating Report on Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch (Victoria) ("the Union"), the relevant Reporting Unit for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Union during the financial year were to provide industrial and organising services to members of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch (Victoria), consistent with the objectives of the Union and particularly the objective of protecting and improving the interests of the members.

Operating result

The results of the principal activities of the Union during the financial year was to further the interests of communications workers through improvements in wages and conditions, health and safety, legal rights and company compliance with Australian labour standards.

The operating profit of the Union for the financial year was \$21,105 (2021: \$154,023). No provision for tax was necessary as the Union is exempt from income tax.

The other comprehensive income of the Union for the financial year was \$9,021 (2021: \$78,433). The other comprehensive income was in regards to the revaluation of financial assets at the end of the financial year.

The total comprehensive income of the Union for the financial year was \$30,126 (2021: \$232,456).

Significant changes in financial affairs

There were no significant changes in the principal activities or financial affairs of the Union during the financial year.

Rights of members to resign

Pursuant to the Reporting Unit Rule 21 and Section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, members have the right to resign from membership by providing written notice addressed to and delivered to the Secretary of the Reporting Unit.

A notice of resignation from membership of the Union takes effect:

- (a) where the member ceases to be eligible to become a member of the Union
 - (i) on the day on which the notice is received by the Union
 - (ii) on the day specified in the notice which is a day not earlier than the day when the member ceases to be eligible to become a member;

whichever is the later, or

- (b) in any other case:
 - (i) at the end of two weeks after the notice is received by the Union, or
 - (ii) on the day specified in the notice whichever is the later.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee where being a member or officer of a registered organisation is a criterion for them holding such position

No other officer or member of the Union is:

- (a) is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or
- (b) a director of a company that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme.

ABN 13 511 341 559

OPERATING REPORT continued

Other Prescribed Information

In accordance with Regulation 159 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009 ("Regulations"):

- (a) the number of persons that were, at the end of the financial year to which the report relates, recorded in the register of members for Section 230 of the Act and who are taken to be members of the Union under section 244 of the Act was 1,258 (2021: 1,339).
- (b) the number of persons who were, at the end of the financial year to which the report relates, employees of the Union, where the number of employees includes both full-time and part-time employees, measured on a full-time equivalent basis was 2.4.
- (c) the names of each person who have been a member of the Committee of Management of the Union at any time during the reporting period, and the period for which he or she held such a position were;

Name

Kelvin Welbourn Branch President (Honorary)

Amy Stubberfield Branch Vice-President (Honorary) (resigned 31/8/2021)

Susan Riley Branch Secretary

Christopher John Ellery Committee of Management Technical Division (appointed Vice President-

(Honorary) 01/09/2021

Scott Thomson Branch Assistant Secretary

Paul Lightfoot Committee of Management Technical Division
Neil Johnson Committee of Management Technical Division
Ian McCallum Committee of Management Technical Division
Andrew Young Committee of Management Technical Division
David Ketchion Committee of Management Technical Division
Ian Wanden Committee of Management Technical Division

Fiona Crouch Committee of Management Operator Division (resigned 31/03/2022)

Marg Willis Committee of Management Technical Division (appointed 01/09/2021)

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

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

For Committee of Management: Susan Riley Title of Office held: Branch Secretary

Susan Riley

Dated: 2 August 2022

Melbourne

Signature:

ABN 13 511 341 559

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

On 2 August 2022 the Committee of Management of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch (Victoria) passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 31 March 2022:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- (b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act);
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - (i) meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - (ii) the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - (iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - (iv) where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
 - (v) where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the Commissioner; and
 - (vi) where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

Signature of designated officer:	© Susan	<u>R</u> iley
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This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management.

Name and title of designated officer: Susan Riley - Branch Secretary

Dated: 2 August 2022

ABN 13 511 341 559

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	\$	\$
Revenue	3		
Membership subscriptions		555,275	690,600
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	-
Other sales of goods or services to members		-	362
Total revenue from contracts with customers		555,275	690,962
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donations*	3E	-	-
Cash flow boost		-	36,696
Other revenue		17,193	17,945
Total income for furthering objectives		17,193	54,641
Other Income	_		
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3F	-	-
Interest	3C	86	202
Contributions	3D	-	-
Other income		-	-
Total other income		86	202
Total income		572,554	745,805
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	292,664	311,418
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	118,844	130,022
Affiliation fees	4C	7,215	5,933
Administration expenses	4D	84,901	102,805
Grants or donations	4E	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	14,881	15,628
Finance costs	4G	2,021	1,903
Legal costs	4H	-	5,096
Audit fees	13	19,050	21,700
Write-down and impairment of assets	41	6,311	(7,502)
Net losses from sale of assets	4J	-	-
Other expenses	4K	5,562	4,779
Total expenses		551,449	591,782
Surplus (deficit) for the year	_	21,105	154,023
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial assets		9,021	78,433
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	<u>-</u>	30,126	232,456

ABN 13 511 341 559

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	312,403	255,251
Trade and other receivables	5B	28,378	67,323
Other current assets	5C	-	-
Total current assets	_	340,781	322,574
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	6A	12,161	15,726
Intangibles	6B	155	239
Right of use asset	6D	35,892	25,340
Other financial assets	6C	634,924	608,710
Total non-current assets	_	683,132	650,015
Total assets	_	1,023,913	972,589
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	20,393	17,782
Other payables	7B	216,245	223,730
Employee provisions	8A	112,927	99,185
Lease liabilities	6D	9,123	10,986
Total current liabilities	_	358,688	351,683
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	3,204	1,349
Lease liabilities	6D	26,909	15,170
Total non-current liabilities	_	30,113	16,519
Total liabilities	_	388,800	368,202
Net assets	_	635,113	604,387
EQUITY			
Financial reserves	9A	52,664	43,643
Retained earnings		581,849	560,744
Total equity	_	634,513	604,387

ABN 13 511 341 559

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Fair value reserve for financial assets at FVTOCI	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April 2020		(34,790)	406,721	371,931
Surplus for the year		-	154,023	154,023
Other comprehensive income for the year		78,433	-	78,433
Closing balance as at 31 March 2021		43,643	560,744	604,387
Surplus for the year		-	21,105	21,105
Other comprehensive income for the year		9,021	-	9,021
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022		52,664	581,849	634,513

ABN 13 511 341 559

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	10B	8,965	7,318
Interest		86	202
Other		642,980	775,805
		652,030	783,325
Cash used			
Employees		(263,785)	(319,520)
Suppliers		(176,528)	(221,788)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	10B	(142,552)	(158,885)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10A	69,165	83,132
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	-
Other -Proceeds from redemption of investments		1,057	10,022
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		-	-
Net cash from investing activities	_	1,057	10,022
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		-	-
Cash used			_
Payment of lease liabilities – principal	6D	(11,050)	(10,333)
Payment of lease liabilities – interest	6D	(2,021)	(1,903)
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		(13,070)	(12,236)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		57,152	80,918
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		255,251	174,333
Reclassification of cash and cash equivalents to other investments		-	-
Reclassification of other investments to cash and cash equivalents	_		_
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	312,403	255,251

Index to the Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
Note 2	Events after the Reporting Period
Note 3	Revenue and income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Current Assets
Note 6	Non-current Assets
Note 7	Current Liabilities
Note 8	Provisions
Note 9	Equity
Note 10	Cash Flow
Note 11	Contingent Liabilities
Note 12	Related Party Disclosures
Note 13	Remuneration of Auditors
Note 14	Financial Instruments
Note 15	Fair value measurements
Note 16	Administration of financial affairs by a third party
Note 17	Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009
Note 18	Officer Declaration Statement

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009 (RO Act). For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch (Victoria) is a not-for-profit entity.

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

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The following accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

The Committee of Management assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the entity that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. There are no new standards and amendments, which have been adopted for the first time this financial year.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

There were no new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the future reporting period that are expected to have a future financial impact on the reporting unit.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.5 Acquisition of assets and or liabilities that do not constitute a business combination

The Reporting entity did not acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of the organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act.

1.6 Current versus non-current classification

The Reporting entity presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Reporting entity classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.7 Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Reporting entity enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions.

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

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.7 Revenue continued

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Membership subscriptions

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

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the reporting entity recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the reporting entity's promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required.

If there is more than one distinct good or service promised in the membership subscription, the reporting entity allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price of each promised good or service. In performing this allocation, standalone selling prices are estimated if there is no observable evidence of the price that the reporting entity charges for that good or service in a standalone sale. When a performance obligation is satisfied, which is either when the customer obtains control of the good (for example, books or clothing) or as the service transfers to the customer (for example, member services or training course), the reporting entity recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

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

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

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.7 Revenue continued

Income of the reporting entity as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Consideration is received by the reporting entity to enable the entity to further its objectives. The reporting entity recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the reporting entity obtains control of the cash) because, based on the rights and obligations in each arrangement:

- the arrangements do not meet the criteria to be contracts with customers because either the arrangement is unenforceable or lacks sufficiently specific promises to transfer goods or services to the customer; and
- [reporting unit's] recognition of the cash contribution does not give rise to any related liabilities.

The reporting entity receives cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt:

- investment distributions; and
- government support payments (Cash Flow Boost).

Gains from sale of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal (which is at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

1.8 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and termination benefits when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long-term employee benefits which are expected to be settled beyond twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the reporting unit in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.8 Employee benefits continued

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The Reporting Unit recognises a provision for termination as part of a broader restructuring when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations. A provision for voluntary termination is recognised when the employee has accepted the offer of termination.

1.9 Leases

The Reporting Entity assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The reporting entity as a lessee

The reporting entity applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The reporting entity recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The reporting entity recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	2022	2021
Plant and equipment	3 to 5 years	3 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the reporting entity at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.9 Leases continued

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the reporting entity recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the reporting entity and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the reporting entity exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the reporting entity uses the incremental borrowing rate if the implicit lease rate is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The reporting entities short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of that are below USD\$5,000. Leases that are below the value of \$15,000 are considered to be immaterial to the financial statements. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.11 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with bank, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

1.12 Financial instruments

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

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.13 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when the reporting unit's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on [reporting unit's] future performance or some other condition.

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract assets and receivables are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets below.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the reporting entity's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the reporting entity initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The reporting entity's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the reporting entity commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into five categories:

- (Other) financial assets at amortised cost
- (Other) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income
- (Other) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- (Other) financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.13 Financial assets continued

Financial assets at amortised cost

The reporting entity measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The reporting entity financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and loans to related parties.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The reporting entity measures debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The reporting entity's debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Upon initial recognition, the reporting entity can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.13 Financial assets continued

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the reporting entity benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

The reporting entity elected to classify irrevocably its listed and non-listed equity investments under this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The reporting entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the reporting entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the reporting entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the reporting entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, [reporting unit] continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment

Expected credit losses

Receivables for goods and services, which have [30-day] terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any loss allowance due to expected credit losses (ECLs) at each reporting date. A provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment has been established.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.13 Financial assets continued

(i) Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the reporting entity applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs which requires lifetime ECLs to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Therefore, the reporting entity does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The reporting entity has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Debt instruments other than trade receivables

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, the reporting entity recognises an allowance for ECLs using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the reporting entity expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR.

The reporting entity considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are [90 days] past due. However, in certain cases, the reporting entity may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the reporting entity is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

1.14 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The reporting unit's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.14 Financial Liabilities continued

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including designated)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in AASB 9 Financial Instruments are satisfied.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, trade payables and interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

1.15 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the reporting unit transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the reporting unit performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from a customer. The reporting unit's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount the reporting unit's ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The reporting unit updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.16 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.17 Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of land, buildings, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position. The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Revaluations—land and buildings

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of assets do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values as at the reporting date.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the profit or loss except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset is restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, in all cases, the straight line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values 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 asset are based on the following useful lives:

Class of Fixed AssetDepreciation RateMotor Vehicles10% - 25%Office Equipment2% - 50%Leasehold improvements20%

Derecognition

An item of land, buildings, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the profit or loss.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.18 Intangibles

Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a diminishing value basis over their estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The depreciation rate of the reporting unit's intangible assets are:

	2022	2021
Intangibles	35%	35%

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.19 Impairment for non-financial assets

All assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to the extent that there is an impairment trigger. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the reporting unit were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

1.20 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.21 Taxation

The reporting unit is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has obligation for Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) 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 (ATO); and
- for receivables and payables.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is classified within operating cash flows.

1.22 Fair value measurement

The reporting unit measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through the profit or loss, available for sale financial assets, and non-financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 15A.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the reporting unit. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The reporting unit uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.22 Fair value measurement continued

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the reporting unit determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings and investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the reporting unit has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

1.23 Financial Support

Communications, electrical, electronic, energy, information, postal, plumbing and allied services union of Australia, communications division, telecommunications and services branch (Victoria) did not receive or offer financial support from/to another reporting unit during the financial year.

1.24 Going Concern

At 31 March 2022, the Union reported a net current asset deficiency of \$17,907. Notwithstanding this factor, the financial report has been prepared on the basis that the Union is a going concern, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Union has \$634,924 of investments under management which are classified as non-current assets in the Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022. Restrictions are placed on the use of these funds imposed by the National Council. However, management is of the view that the Union has access to these investment funds for operational expenses as and when required pursuant to Rule 58 of the Union's rules and based on previous usage of the funds.

If the Union is unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial report.

No adjustments have been made to the financial report relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Union not continue as going concern.

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

The Telecommunications & Services branches of Victoria and NSW Communications Division released communications announcing their intention to amalgamate after Branch Committee of Managements and member endorsement.

As at the date of this report, the Communications Divisional Conference voted and passed the amalgamation rule changes in March 2022, and a further motion was passed by CEPU National Council in June 2022. The amalgamation rules are currently awaiting endorsement from both the Fair Work Commission and Registered Organisations Commission.

In addition to the rule changes, the National Council authorised the release of \$190,996 from the Investment Fund to be paid to the Divisional Office as per the outstanding debt, upon completion of the amalgamation.

Other than the above, there were no further events that occurred after 31 March 2022, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of reporting unit.

2022	2021
Ś	Ś

Note 3 Income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the reporting unit's revenue by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer:

Type of cu	ıstomo	er
------------	--------	----

Total revenue from contracts with customers	555,275	690,962
Other parties	-	362
Government	-	-
Other reporting units	-	-
Members	555,275	690,600

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of reporting unit's income by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of income by funding source:

Income funding sources

Members	-	-
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	36,696
Other parties	17,193	17,945
Total income for furthering activities	17,193	54,641

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 3A: Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit *		
N/A		-
Subtotal capitation fees	-	-
Other revenue from another reporting unit:		
N/A Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit		<u> </u>
Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
Note 3B: Levies*		
Levies		
Total levies		-
Note 3C: Interest		
Deposits	86	202
Loans	- 0.0	- 202
Total interest	86	202
Note 3D: Contributions		
Reversal of 2018 CEPU Divisional Conference Contribution		-
Total contributions		
Note 3E: Grants or donations*		
Grants	-	-
Donations		-
Total grants or donations		

Note 3F: Revenue from recovery of wages activity*

There have been no amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages

^{*}As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'

ABN 13 511 341 559

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 4 Expenses		
Note 4A: Employee expenses*		
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	179,678	192,725
Superannuation	23,358	25,103
Leave and other entitlements	11,447	3,323
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	14,016	13,463
Subtotal holders of office	228,499	234,614
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	50,902	90,685
Superannuation	5,031	6,342
Leave and other entitlements	4,150	(26,145)
Separation and redundancies	-,130	(20,143)
Other employee expenses	4,083	5,922
Subtotal employees other than office holders	64,165	76,804
Total employee expenses	292,664	311,418
Total employee expenses	232,004	311,418
Note 4B: Capitation fees*		
CEPU Divisional Conference	114,439	125,513
CEPU National Council	4,405	4,509
Subtotal capitation fees	118,844	130,022
Other expense to another reporting unit		
CEPU Divisional Conference	-	-
CEPU National Council	-	-
Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	-	-
Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	-	-
	<u> </u>	

^{*}As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'

ABN 13 511 341 559

FOR THE TEAR ENDED 31 WARCH 2022		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 4C: Affiliation fees*		
Ballarat Trades Hall Council	1,100	1,100
Bendigo Trades Hall Council	760	760
Geelong Trades Hall Council	359	349
Australia Asia Worker Links Affiliation	400	-
Victorian Trades Hall Council	4,105	3,233
Gippsland Trades & Labour Council	309	309
Goulburn Valley Trades & Labour Council	182	182
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	7,215	5,933
Total attiliation rees/subscriptions	7,213	3,333
Note 4D: Administration expenses		
Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*	-	-
Compulsory levies*	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences*	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses	400	63
Contractors/consultants	-	-
Property expenses	20,323	21,633
Office expenses	22,085	20,526
Information communications technology	-	-
Debts forgiven by CEPU Divisional Conference	-	-
Other	39,999	57,563
Subtotal administration expense	82,807	99,785
	-	
Operating lease rentals:		
Short term, low value and variable lease payments	2,094	3,020
Total administration expenses	84,901	102,805
	-	
Note 4E: Grants or donations*		
Grants:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	-

^{*}As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'

ABN 13 511 341 559

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
Land & buildings	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	3,565	4,870
Right of use assets	11,232	10,630
Total depreciation	14,797	15,500
Amortisation		
Intangibles	84	128
Total amortisation	84	128
Total depreciation and amortisation	14,881	15,628
Note 4G: Finance costs		
Interest on leases	2,021	1,903
Total finance costs	2,021	1,903
Note 4H: Legal costs*		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters		5,096
Total legal costs		5,096
Note 4I: Write-down and impairment of assets		
Asset write-downs and impairments of:		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Doubtful debt provision	6,311	(7,502)
Total write-down and impairment of assets	6,311	(7,502)

^{*}As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'

ABN 13 511 341 559

	2022	2021
Note 4J: Net losses from sale of assets	\$	\$
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangibles	-	
Total net losses from asset sales	-	
Note 4K: Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations	-	-
Computer expenses	5,562	4,779
Total other expenses	5,562	4,779
Note 5 Current assets		
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	252,492	195,409
Other – cash management account	59,911	59,842
Total cash and cash equivalents	312,403	255,251
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables		
Receivables from other reporting unit(s)*		
Receivable from other reporting unit – CEPU P&T	_	-
Total receivables from other reporting unit(s)		-
Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	-	-
Members' dues in arrears	36,323	68,957
Total trade receivables	36,323	68,957
Less allowance for expected credit losses		
Members' dues in arrears-provision for impairment	(7,945)	(1,634)
Total allowance for expected credit losses	(7,945)	(1,634)
Trade receivables (net)	28,378	67,323
Other receivables:		
Other receivables		
Total other receivables	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	28,378	67,323

ABN 13 511 341 559

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables continued		
The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other r	eceivables is as follows	5:
At 1 April	(1,634)	(9,136)
Provision for expected credit losses	(6,311)	-
Write-off		7,502
At 31 March	(7,945)	(1,634)

The reporting unit has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

ceiva	

Receivables		
Receivables – current	28,378	67,323
Receivables – non-current	-	-
Contract assets		
Contract assets – current	-	-
Contract assets – non-current	-	-
Other contract liabilities		
Contract liabilities – current	30,827	20,899
Contract liabilities – non-current	-	-

The significant changes between opening and closing balances of contract liabilities primarily relates to memberships fees received in advance.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was \$20,899.

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 March 2022 is \$30,827. The Reporting Entity expects that 100% of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations is expected to be recognised as revenue within one year. These performance obligations relate to member subscription contracts.

ABN 13 511 341 559

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 6 Non-current assets		
Note 6A: Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment:		
Office equipment		
at cost	103,212	103,212
accumulated depreciation	(96,617)	(94,750)
	6,595	8,462
Motor vehicles		
at cost	23,536	23,536
accumulated depreciation	(17,970)	(16,272)
	5,566	7,264
Leasehold improvements		
at cost	8,950	8,950
accumulated depreciation	(8,950)	(8,950)
	-	-
Total plant and equipment	12,161	15,726
Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment		
As at 1 April		
Gross book value	135,698	135,698
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(119,972)	(115,102)
Net book value 1 April	15,726	20,596
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	(3,565)	(4,870)
Disposals:		
Net book value 31 March	12,161	15,726
Net book value as of 31 March represented by:		
Gross book value	135,698	135,698
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(123,537)	(119,972)
Net book value 31 March	12,161	15,726

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 6B: Intangibles		
Computer website at cost:		
internally developed	-	-
Purchased	9,540	9,540
accumulated amortisation	(9,385)	(9,301)
Total intangibles	155	239
Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles		
As at 1 April		
Gross book value	9,540	9,540
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(9,301)	(9,173)
Net book value 1 April	239	367
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
Amortisation	(84)	(128)
Disposals:		
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other		
Net book value 31 March	155	239
Net book value as of 31 March represented by:		
Gross book value	9,540	9,540
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(9,385)	(9,301)
Net book value 31 March	155	239
Note 6C: Other financial assets		
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Industry Fund Portfolio and other investments	634,324	608,710
Total other financial assets	634,324	608,710

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 6D: Leases		
Right of use assets:		
At cost	53,137	46,600
Less: accumulated amortisation	(17,245)	(21,260)
Total right of use assets	35,892	25,340

The movement in the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets between the beginning and end of the current financial year is set out below:

	Right-of-use Asset - Neopost	Right-of-use Asset - Photocopier	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Net book value 1 April 2020	-	-	-
Additions	12,082	23,888	35,970
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation	(4,531)	(6,099)	(10,630)
Net book value 31 March 2021	7,551	17,789	25,340
Net book value 1 April 2021	7,551	17,789	25,340
Additions	-	36,524	36,524
Disposals	-	(14,740)	(14,740)
Depreciation	(4,531)	(6,701)	(11,232)
Net book value 31 March 2022	3,020	32,872	35,892

The movement in the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) between the beginning and end of the current financial year is set out below:

2022	2021
\$	\$
28,180	40,416
38,718	-
(12,460)	-
(5,336)	(2,024)
(13,070)	(12,236)
36,032	26,156
9,123	10,986
26,909	15,170
36,032	26,156
	\$ 28,180 38,718 (12,460) (5,336) (13,070) 36,032 9,123 26,909

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 6D: Leases continued		
The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	11,232	10,630
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2,021	1,903
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	2,094	3,020
Variable lease payments	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	15,347	15,553

The Reporting Entity has only entered into fixed payment leases. There are no variable rent with minimum payment or variable rent only leases.

Operating lease commitments—as lessor

The leases of the Reporting Entity relates to its current photocopier and mail sorting machine.

The term of the photocopier lease was five years commencing 8 March 2019. There were no stated annual CPI or market rent review or options to extend the lease for a further term. The lease was terminated early with a new five years lease entered into commencing 30 September 2021. There are no stated annual CPI or market rent review or options to extend the new lease for a further term.

The term of the mail sorting machine lease is five years commencing 30 November 2017. There are no stated annual CPI or market rent review or options to extend the lease for a further term.

The term of the phone system lease is five years commencing 5 March 2019. There are no stated annual CPI or market rent review or options to extend the lease for a further term. AASB 16 recognition principles not applied on the phone system lease as it is an exempt low value asset.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 March are:

Minimum payments due under leases:		
- not later than one year	14,740	15,722
- between one year and five years	33,310	22,626
- later than five years	-	
	48,050	38,348
Less: Interest in arrears	(5,336)	(2,024)
	42,714	36,324
Total minimum payments analysis consists of:		_
- Leases with AASB 16 recognition principles applied	36,032	26,156
- Leases exempted from AASB 16 recognition (low value asset) – phone system	6,682	10,168
	42,714	36,324
•		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 7 Current liabilities		
Note 7A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accruals	3,683	3,683
Operating lease rentals	-	-
Subtotal trade creditors	3,683	3,683
Payables to other reporting unit[s]*		
CEPU Divisional Conference	11,865	14,099
CEPU National Council	4,845	-
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]	16,710	14,099
Total trade payables	20,393	17,782
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Note 7B: Other payables		
Payables to other reporting unit[s]*		
CEPU Divisional Conference – Amount refundable for 2018 contribution for payment	100.066	100.066
of employee redundancy Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]	190,966	190,966 190,966
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]	190,966	130,300
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*	-	-
Legal costs*	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
Prepayments received/unearned revenue	30,827	20,899
GST payable	(10,705)	2,519
Other	5,157	9,346
Subtotal other payables	25,279	32,764
Total other payables	216,245	223,730
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	216,245	223,703
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	216,245	223,703
*As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 8 Provisions		
Note 8A: Employee provisions*		
Office Holders:		
Annual leave	34,603	26,163
Long service leave	73,014	70,007
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other		-
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	107,617	96,170
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	5,310	3,015
Long service leave	3,204	1,349
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other		-
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	8,514	4,364
Total employee provisions	116,130	100,534
Current	112,927	99,185
Non-Current	3,204	1,349
Total employee provisions	116,130	100,534
Note 9 Equity		
Note 9A: Financial Value Reserve for Financial Assets at FVTOCI		
Financial value reserve for financial assets at FVTOCI		
Balance as at start of year	43,643	(34,790)
Transferred to/(from) reserve	9,021	78,433
Transferred out of reserve		-
Balance as at end of year	52,664	43,643

^{*}As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 9 Equity continued		
Note 9B: Other Specific disclosures - Funds*		
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund – if invested in assets		
	-	-
Other fund(s) required by rules		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve		
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Note 10 Cash flow		
Note 10A: Cash flow reconciliation		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Statement of cash flows	312,403	255,251
Statement of financial position	312,403	255,251
Difference		-
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Profit/(deficit) for the year	21,105	154,023
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	3,649	4,998
Right of use asset depreciation	11,232	10,630
Right of use asset interest	2,021	1,903
Investment distributions reinvested	(17,650)	(18,725)
Write off of AASB 16 leases	(859)	-
Loss on disposal of assets	-	-
Bad and doubtful debts	6,311	(7,502)
Reversal of 2018 Divisional Conference contribution	-	-

^{*}As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
Note 10 Cash flow continued	\$	\$
Note 10A: Cash flow reconciliation continued		
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	32,634	(20,133)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	(4,874)	(19,239)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	15,596	(22,823)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	_
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	69,165	83,132
Note 10B: Cash flow information*		
Cash inflows		
CEPU Divisional conference	-	-
CEPU P&T	8,965	7,318
CEPU NSW	-	-
Total cash inflows	8,965	11,027
Cash outflows		
CEPU Divisional conference	(142,552)	(148,672)
CEPU National Council	-	(10,213)
Total cash outflows	(142,552)	(158,885)
Non cash flows in profit		
CEPU Divisional conference – accrual of amount refundable for 2018 contribution for payment of employee redundancy		

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

The reporting unit has no contingent liabilities, assets or commitments as at 31 March 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2022	2021
Ś	Ś

Note 12 Related party disclosures

Note 12A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant year.

Revenue received from related party includes the following:

CEPU P&T insurance, course printing and electronic mailing reimbursement*	8,965	7,318
CEPU NSW course printing reimbursements		-

^{*}The CEPU P&T reimbursement is recorded as an offset against the expense line item of the Reporting Entity.

Expenses paid to related party includes the following:

CEPU Divisional Conference – capitation fees	114,439	125,512
CEPU Divisional Conference – payroll tax	13,283	14,721
CEPU National Council	4,405	4,509

Amounts owed by related party include the following:

CEPU Divisional Conference	-	-
CEPU P&T	-	-

Amounts owed to related party include the following:

CEPU Divisional Conference	11,865	14,099
CEPU National Council	4,845	-
CEPU Divisional Conference – Amount refundable for 2018 contribution for		
payment of employee redundancy	190,966	190,966

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the yearend are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2022, the reporting unit has recorded no impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2021: \$NIL). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

No property was transferred throughout the year.

No expected credit losses have been raised in relation to any outstanding balances, and no expense has been recognised in respect of expected credit losses due from loan to a related party.

No payment has been made to a former related party of the reporting unit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 12B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period		
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	179,678	192,725
Annual leave accrued	12,431	10,191
Annual leave taken	(3,991)	(10,104)
Performance bonus	-	-
Other	-	-
Total short-term employee benefits	188,118	192,812
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	23,358	25,103
Total post-employment benefits	23,358	25,103
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave accrued	5,486	3,236
Long service leave taken	(2,478)	
Total other long-term benefits	3,007	3,236
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	214,483	221,151
Note 12C: Transactions with key management personnel and their close family me	mbers	
Loans to/from key management personnel		
NA	-	-
Other transactions with key management personnel		
NA	-	-
Note 13 Remuneration of auditors and network firm		
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	18,500	17,700
Other services – FBT and accounting advice	550	4,000
Total remuneration of auditors and network firm	19,050	21,700

No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements and their network firm.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2022	2021
Ś	\$

Note 14 Financial instruments

The entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Note 14A: Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

Fair value through OCI:		
Investments	634,924	608,710
Total	634,924	608,710
At amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	312,403	255,251
Trade receivables	28,378	67,323
Total	340,781	322,574
Carrying amount of financial assets	975,705	931,284
Financial liabilities		
Fair value through profit or loss:		
NA		-
Total		-
Other financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	236,638	241,512
Total	236,638	241,512
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	236,638	241,512

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 14B: Net income and expense from financial assets		
Held-to-maturity		
Interest revenue	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) held-to-maturity	-	-
Loans and receivables / amortised cost		·
Interest revenue	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Impairment	(6,311)	7,502
Gain/loss on disposal		-
Net gain/(loss) from loans and receivables	(6,311)	7,502
Available for sale / Fair value through OCI		
Interest revenue		-
Dividend revenue	17,650	18,725
Exchange gains/(loss)		-
Gain/loss recognised in equity	9,021	69,191
Amounts reversed from equity:	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Fair value changes reversed on disposal	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from available for sale	26,671	87,916
Fair value through profit and loss		
Held for trading:		
Change in fair value	-	-
Interest revenue	-	-
Dividend revenue	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Total held for trading	-	-
Designated as fair value through profit and loss:		
Change in fair value	-	-
Interest revenue	-	-
Dividend revenue	-	-
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Total designated as fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Net gain/(loss) at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	20,360	95,418
	-	

The net income/(expense) from financial assets is \$20,360 (2021: (\$95,418)).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 14C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

The net income/expense from financial liabilities not at fair value from profit and loss is \$Nil (2021:\$Nil).

Note 14D: Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the entity.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures (such as the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and removal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposure against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties) ensuring, to the extent possible, that members and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

There is no collateral held by the entity securing trade and other receivables.

The entity has no significant concentrations of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 5B.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 5A.

The following table illustrates the entity's gross exposure to credit risk, excluding any collateral or credit enhancements.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	312,403	255,251
Trade and other receivables	28,378	67,323
Other investments	634,324	608,710
Total	975,105	931,284
Financial liabilities		_
Trade and other payables	236,638	241,512
Total	236,638	241,512

In relation to the entity's gross credit risk the following collateral is held: None

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 14D: Credit risk continued

30 June 2022	Trade and other receivables					
	0 to 30 days	Total				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Expected credit loss rate	6.1%	2.6%	0.8%	90.5%	-21.9%	
Estimate total gross carrying	444	7,570	1,108	27,201	36,323	
amount at default						
Expected credit loss	(485)	(204)	(65)	(7,191)	(7,945)	
Total	(41)	7,366	1,043	20,010	28,378	

30 June 2021	Trade and other receivables					
	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Expected credit loss rate	0.3%	2.9%	0.0%	3.3%	2.4%	
Estimate total gross carrying	14,359	4,259	7,366	42,973	68,957	
amount at default						
Expected credit loss	(50)	(125)	-	(1,459)	(1,634)	
Total	14,309	4,134	7,366	41,513	67,323	

The reporting unit's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 March 2022 and 2021 is the carrying amounts as illustrated above.

Note 14E: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the entity might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The entity manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timings of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates and do not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 14E: Liquidity risk continued

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2022

	On	< 1 year	1–2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	-	236,638	-	-	-	236,638
Total	-	236,638	-	-	-	236,638
Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2021						
	On	< 1 year	1–2 years	2-5 years	>5 years	Total
	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	-	241,512	-	-	-	241,512
Total	-	241,512	-	-	-	241,512

Note 14F: Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows.

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2022

		Change in risk	Effect on	
	Risk variable	variable %	Profit and loss	Equity
			\$	\$
Interest rate risk	312,403	+0.1%	312	312
Interest rate risk	312,403	-0.1%	(312)	(312)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2021

		Change in risk	Effect on	
	Risk variable	variable %	Profit and loss	Equity
			\$	\$
Interest rate risk	255,251	+0.1%	255	255
Interest rate risk	255,251	-0.1%	(255)	(255)

Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 14F: Market risk continued

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2022

		Change in risk	Effect on	
	Risk variable	variable %	Profit and loss	Equity
			\$	\$
Other price risk	634,324	+0.1%	634	634
Other price risk	634,324	-0.1%	(634)	(634)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2021

		Change in risk	Effect on	
	Risk variable	variable %	Profit and loss	Equity
			\$	\$
Other price risk	608,710	+0.1%	609	609
Other price risk	608,710	-0.1%	(609)	(609)

Note 14G: Asset pledged/or held as collateral

There were no assets pledged or held as collateral as at 31 March 2022 (2021: \$Nil).

Note 15 Fair value measurement

Note 15A: Financial assets and liabilities

Management of the reporting unit assessed that [cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Fair values of the reporting unit's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The performance risk as at 31 March 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the reporting entity based
 on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this
 evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 31 March
 2022 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their
 calculated fair values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 15 Fair value measurement

Note 15A: Financial assets and liabilities continued

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for the reporting unit's financial assets and liabilities:

Carrying amount 2022	Fair value 2022	Carrying amount 2021	Fair value 2021 \$
Ą	Ą	ş	Ą
242.422	242.402	255 254	255.254
312,403	312,403	255,251	255,251
28,378	28,378	67,323	67,323
634,324	634,324	608,710	608,710
975,105	975,105	931,284	931,284
236,638	236,638	241,512	241,512
236,638	236,638	241,512	241,512
	amount 2022 \$ 312,403 28,378 634,324 975,105	amount value 2022 2022 \$ \$ 312,403 312,403 28,378 28,378 634,324 634,324 975,105 975,105 236,638 236,638	amount value amount 2022 2022 2021 \$ \$ \$ 312,403 312,403 255,251 28,378 28,378 67,323 634,324 634,324 608,710 975,105 975,105 931,284 236,638 236,638 241,512

Note 15B: Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities fair value hierarchy

The following tables provide an analysis of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy - 31 March 2022

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets		\$	\$	\$
Other investments	31/03/2022	634,324	-	-
Total		634,324	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
N/a		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-
Fair value hierarchy – 31 March 2021	-			
	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets		\$	\$	\$
Other investments	31/03/2021	607,364	-	1,346
Total		607,364	-	1,346
Financial Liabilities				
N/a		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note 16 Administration of financial affairs by a third party

There has been no administration of financial affairs by a third party.

Note 17 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

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

Note 18 Officer Declaration Statement

An officer declaration statement has not been prepared given that all relevant disclosures required under this declaration, have been incorporated into this financial report, including 'NIL' disclosures.



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INEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES BRANCH (VICTORIA)

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch (Victoria) (the Reporting Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch (Victoria) as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

- a. the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- b. any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act).

We declare that management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Reporting Unit is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without qualifying our opinion expressed above, we draw attention to Note 1.24 in the financial report which indicates that the Union is in a current net asset deficiency position of \$17,907. These conditions indicate the existence of a significant uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Union's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.



Your financial future,





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES BRANCH (VICTORIA)

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

The committee of management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the Committee of Management is responsible for assessing the Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Committee of Management either intend to liquidate the Reporting Unit or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES BRANCH (VICTORIA)

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

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

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





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES BRANCH (VICTORIA)

Independence

I declare that I am an auditor registered under the Corporations Act 2001 and RO Act.



MORROWS AUDIT PTY LTD



A.M. FONG

Director

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2020/8

Melbourne: 2 August 2022

