

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL,
ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION,
POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES
UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS
DIVISION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND
SERVICES BRANCH**

ABN 13 511 341 559

FINANCIAL REPORT

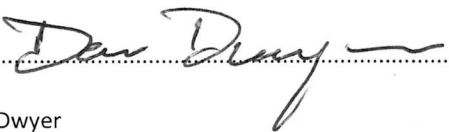
FOR THE YEAR ENDED TO 31 MARCH 2024

COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED
SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES BRANCH
ABN 13 511 341 559

REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Categories of expenditures	31 Mar 2024 \$	31 Mar 2023 \$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	436,690	223,518
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	140,366	46,948
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	4,622	2,553

Signature of prescribed designated officer:

Name of prescribed designated officer: Dan Dwyer

Title of prescribed designated officer: Branch Secretary, Communications Workers Union,
Telecommunications and Services Branch

Dated: 31/7/24

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 ("the Union"), the relevant Reporting Unit for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

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, 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/(loss) of the Union for the financial year was \$(30,928) (2023: \$33,281 loss). No provision for tax was necessary as the Union is exempt from income tax.

The other comprehensive income/(loss) of the Union for the financial year was \$38,826 (2023: \$17,970). The other comprehensive income/(loss) was in regards to the revaluation of financial assets at the end of the financial year.

The total comprehensive income/(loss) of the Union for the financial year was \$7,898 (2023: \$15,311 loss).

Significant changes of 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 noticewhichever is the later.

OPERATING REPORT continued

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.

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 period 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 1,656.
- (b) the number of persons who were, at the end of the financial period 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 3.4.
- (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

Executive

Kelvin Welbourn	Branch President (Honorary)
Glenn Falls	Branch Vice President (Technical)
Joanne King	Branch Vice President (Operator) (Resigned 31 July 2023)
Shona Webby	Branch Vice President (Operator) (Appointed 31 October 2023)
Susan Riley	Branch Secretary (Resigned 30 May 2023)
	Branch Secretary (Appointed 1 August 2023)
	Branch Secretary (Resigned 1 August 2023)
Scott Thomson	Branch Assistant Secretary (Honorary) (Resigned 27 February 2023)
Dan Dwyer	Branch Assistant Secretary (Resigned 30 May 2023)
	Branch Secretary (Appointed 30 May 2023)
	Branch Assistant Secretary (Resigned 31 October 2023)
	Branch Secretary (Appointed 31 October 2023)
Christopher John Ellery	Branch Assistant Secretary (Appointed 30 May 2023)
	Branch Assistant Secretary (Resigned 31 July 2023)
	Branch Assistant Secretary (Appointed 17 May 2024)

Branch Committee of Management Technical Division

Christopher John Ellery	Committee of Management Technical Division (Resigned 30 May 2023)
	Committee of Management Technical Division (Appointed 1 August 2023)
	Committee of Management Technical Division (Resigned 17 May 2024)
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
Ian Wanden	Committee of Management Technical Division
Marg Willis	Committee of Management Operator Division
Peter Wasilewski	Committee of Management Technical Division
Pierre Dubois	Committee of Management Technical Division
Randall Bye	Committee of Management Technical Division (Resigned 31 July 2023)
Damian Landmark	Committee of Management Technical Division (Resigned 31 July 2023)
Andrej Planinsic	Committee of Management Technical Division
Paul Sherley	Committee of Management Technical Division
David Seychell	Committee of Management Technical Division


OPERATING REPORT continued

Keith De Soyza	Committee of Management Technical Division
Gerard Cassar	Committee of Management Technical Division (Appointed 31 October 2023)
Lakshita Seth	Committee of Management Technical Division (Appointed 31 October 2023)
Shehan Jayawardana	Committee of Management Technical Division (Appointed 17 May 2024)

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

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

For Committee of Management: Dan Dwyer
Title of Office held: Branch Secretary

Signature: 

Dated: 31/7/24

Melbourne

COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED
SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION,
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES BRANCH
ABN 13 511 341 559

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

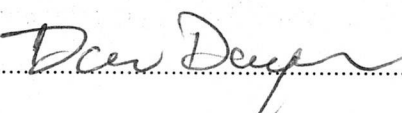
On 30 July 2024 the Committee of Management of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 31 March 2024:

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 General Manager duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the General Manager; 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.

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

Signature of designated officer:


.....

Name and title of designated officer: Dan Dwyer - Branch Secretary

Dated:

31/7/24

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED
SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES BRANCH
ABN 13 511 341 559**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

		2024	2023
	Notes		\$
Revenue			
Membership subscriptions	3	779,165	321,007
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	-
Other sales of goods or services to members		-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		<u>779,165</u>	<u>321,007</u>
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donations*	3E	-	-
Cash flow boost		-	-
Other revenue		9,116	2,245
Total income for furthering objectives	3	<u>9,116</u>	<u>2,245</u>
Other Income			
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3F	-	-
Interest	3C	1,447	2,098
Contributions	3D	-	-
Other income		2,961	-
Total other income		<u>4,408</u>	<u>2,098</u>
Total income		<u>792,689</u>	<u>325,350</u>
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	436,690	223,518
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	151,537	63,167
Affiliation fees	4C	7,177	3,537
Administration expenses	4D	152,856	52,569
Grants or donations	4E	100	-
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	10,137	3,445
Finance costs	4G	1,555	798
Legal costs	4H	4,622	2,553
Audit fees	13	33,561	24,557
Write-down and impairment of assets	4I	18,085	(16,997)
Net losses from sale of assets	4J	(1,149)	-
Other expenses	4K	8,446	1,484
Total expenses		<u>823,617</u>	<u>358,631</u>
Surplus (deficit) for the year		<u>(30,928)</u>	<u>(33,281)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial assets		38,826	17,970
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>7,898</u>	<u>(15,311)</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2024**

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	540,726	545,740
Trade and other receivables	5B	18,781	47,694
Other current assets	5C	-	-
Total current assets		559,507	593,434
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	6A	6,988	10,614
Intangibles	6B	66	123
Right of use asset	6D	18,262	25,567
Other financial assets	6C	470,917	422,985
Total non-current assets		496,233	459,289
Total assets		1,055,740	1,052,723
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	22,281	25,372
Other payables	7B	39,009	29,596
Employee provisions	8A	137,804	147,556
Lease liabilities	6D	7,560	7,049
Total current liabilities		206,654	209,573
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	27,063	21,465
Lease liabilities	6D	12,299	19,859
Total non-current liabilities		39,362	41,324
Total liabilities		246,016	250,897
Net assets		809,724	801,826
EQUITY			
Financial reserves	9A	50,535	11,709
Retained earnings		759,189	790,117
Total equity		809,724	801,826

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	Notes	Fair value reserve for financial assets at FVTOCI \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance as at 25 October 2022		(6,261)	823,398	817,137
Loss for the period		-	(33,281)	(33,281)
Other comprehensive income for the period		17,970	-	17,970
Closing balance as at 1 March 2023		11,709	790,117	801,826
Loss for the year		-	(30,928)	(30,928)
Other comprehensive income for the year		38,826	-	38,826
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024		50,535	759,189	809,724

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

**COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED
SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SERVICES BRANCH
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	10B	-	-
Interest		1,447	2,098
Other		870,881	386,043
		<u>872,328</u>	<u>388,141</u>
Cash used			
Employees		(418,737)	(199,195)
Suppliers		(260,835)	(161,729)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	10B	(191,166)	(263,005)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10A	<u>1,590</u>	<u>(235,788)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		2,000	-
Other -Proceeds from redemption of investments		-	190,000
		<u>-</u>	<u>190,000</u>
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		-	-
Net cash from investing activities		<u>2,000</u>	<u>190,000</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash used			
Payment of lease liabilities – principal	6D	(7,049)	(2,786)
Payment of lease liabilities – interest	6D	(1,555)	(799)
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash (used by) financing activities		<u>(8,604)</u>	<u>(3,585)</u>
Net (decrease) in cash held		<u>(5,014)</u>	<u>(49,373)</u>
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		545,740	595,113
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	<u>540,726</u>	<u>545,740</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes.

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Note 7	Current Liabilities
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Note 9	Equity
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

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 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

The Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch was formed on the amalgamation of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch Victoria and the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing & Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services Branch (NSW) on the 24th October 2022.

The current period is for the year from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

The comparative period is for the period from 25 October 2022 to 31 March 2023.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

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 period. There are no new standards and amendments, which have been adopted for the first time this financial period.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

There were currently no future standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date that are expected to have a material impact on the reporting unit.

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 during the current reporting period.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1.6 Current versus non-current classification continued

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.7 Revenue continued

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.

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
- the 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

1.7 Revenue continued

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

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:

	2024	2023
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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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 the 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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 Asset	Depreciation Rate
Motor Vehicles	10% - 25%
Office Equipment	2% - 50%
Leasehold improvements	20%

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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:

	2024	2023
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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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

The Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Telecommunications and Services branch did not receive or offer financial support from/to another reporting unit during the financial period.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 31 March 2024, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of reporting unit.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$

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 customer

Members	779,165	321,007
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	779,165	321,007

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	-	-
Other parties	9,116	2,245
Total income for furthering activities	9,116	2,245

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
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	-	-
Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
Note 3B: Levies*		
Levies	-	-
Total levies	-	-
Note 3C: Interest		
Deposits	1,447	2,098
Loans	-	-
Total interest	1,447	2,098
Note 3D: Contributions		
Contributions	-	-
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'

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024	2023
	\$	\$

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses*

Holders of office:

Wages and salaries	154,957	103,752
Superannuation	24,684	12,803
Leave and other entitlements	(6,743)	14,591
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	11,066	12,793
Subtotal holders of office	183,965	143,939

Employees other than office holders:

Wages and salaries	210,098	64,501
Superannuation	26,199	7,507
Leave and other entitlements	2,588	387
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	13,841	7,184
Subtotal employees other than office holders	252,725	79,579
Total employee expenses	436,690	223,518

Note 4B: Capitation fees*

CEPU Divisional Conference	145,952	57,615
CEPU National Council	5,585	5,552
Subtotal capitation fees	151,537	63,167

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	-	-

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4C: Affiliation fees*		
Ballarat Trades Hall Council	1,525	880
Bendigo Trades Hall Council	965	551
Geelong Trades Hall Council	299	192
Australia Asia Worker Links Affiliation	-	-
Victorian Trades Hall Council	3,542	1,738
Gippsland Trades & Labour Council	654	130
Goulburn Valley Trades & Labour Council	192	46
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	7,177	3,537
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	-	-
Contractors/consultants	-	-
Property expenses	22,969	9,911
Office expenses	27,530	8,977
Information communications technology	-	-
Debts forgiven by CEPU Divisional Conference	-	-
Other	89,867	28,060
Subtotal administration expense	140,366	46,948
Operating lease rentals:		
Short term, low value and variable lease payments	12,490	5,621
Total administration expenses	152,856	52,569
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	100	-
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	100	-

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2024 2023
\$ \$

Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation

Land & buildings	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	2,775	396
Right of use assets	7,305	3,044

Total depreciation	10,080	3,440
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Amortisation

Intangibles	57	5
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Total amortisation	57	5
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Total depreciation and amortisation	10,137	3,445
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Note 4G: Finance costs

Interest on leases	1,555	798
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Total finance costs	1,555	798
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Note 4H: Legal costs*

Litigation	-	-
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Other legal matters	4,622	2,553
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Total legal costs	4,622	2,553
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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	18,085	(16,997)

Total write-down and impairment of assets	18,085	(16,997)
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*As required by the Reporting Guidelines. Item to remain even if 'nil'

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 4J: Net losses from sale of assets		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	(1,149)	-
Intangibles	-	-
Total net losses from asset sales	<u>(1,149)</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 4K: Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations	-	-
Computer expenses	8,446	1,484
Total other expenses	<u>8,446</u>	<u>1,484</u>
Note 5 Current assets		
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	110,726	269,605
Term deposits	430,000	215,876
Other – cash management account	-	60,259
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>540,726</u>	<u>545,740</u>
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables		
Receivables from other reporting unit(s)*		
Receivable from other reporting unit	-	-
Total receivables from other reporting unit(s)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	-	-
Members' dues in arrears	38,796	49,624
Total trade receivables	<u>38,796</u>	<u>49,624</u>
Less allowance for expected credit losses		
Members' dues in arrears-provision for impairment	(20,015)	(1,930)
Total allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(20,015)</u>	<u>(1,930)</u>
Trade receivables (net)	<u>18,781</u>	<u>47,694</u>
Other receivables:		
Other receivables	-	-
Total other receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>18,781</u>	<u>47,694</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables continued		
The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables is as follows:		
At beginning of period	(1,930)	(18,927)
Provision for expected credit losses	-	-
Write-off of bad debts	(42,168)	14,134
Write-off of provision for expected credit losses	24,083	2,863
At 31 March	(20,015)	(1,930)

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

Receivables

Receivables – current	18,781	47,694
Receivables – non-current	-	-

Contract assets

Contract assets – current	-	-
Contract assets – non-current	-	-

Other contract liabilities

Contract liabilities – current	32,139	21,247
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 year that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year was \$21,247 .

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 March 2024 is \$32,139. 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 6 Non-current assets		
Note 6A: Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment:		
Office equipment		
at cost	41,691	103,384
accumulated depreciation	(37,630)	(97,583)
	<u>4,061</u>	<u>5,801</u>
Motor vehicles		
at cost	15,318	23,536
accumulated depreciation	(12,391)	(18,723)
	<u>2,927</u>	<u>4,813</u>
Leasehold improvements		
at cost	-	8,950
accumulated depreciation	-	(8,950)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total plant and equipment	<u><u>6,988</u></u>	<u><u>10,614</u></u>
Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment		
As at beginning of period		
Gross book value	135,870	135,698
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(125,256)	(124,860)
Net book as at beginning of period	<u>10,614</u>	<u>10,838</u>
Additions:		
By purchase	-	172
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	(2,775)	(396)
Disposals:		
at cost	(69,911)	-
accumulated depreciation	69,060	-
Net book value 31 March	<u>6,988</u>	<u>10,614</u>
Net book value as of 31 March represented by:		
Gross book value	57,009	135,870
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(50,021)	(125,256)
Net book value 31 March	<u>6,988</u>	<u>10,614</u>

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 6B: Intangibles		
Computer website at cost:		
internally developed	-	-
Purchased	9,540	9,540
accumulated amortisation	(9,474)	(9,417)
Total intangibles	66	123

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles

As at beginning of period

Gross book value	9,540	9,540
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(9,417)	(9,412)
Net book value as at beginning of period	123	128

Additions:

By purchase	-	-
Amortisation	(57)	(5)

Disposals:

From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other	-	-

Net book value 31 March	66	123
--------------------------------	----	-----

Net book value as of 31 March represented by:

Gross book value	9,540	9,540
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(9,474)	(9,417)
Net book value 31 March	66	123

Note 6C: Other financial assets

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Industry Fund Portfolio and other investments	470,917	422,985
Total other financial assets	470,917	422,985

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 6D: Leases		
Right of use assets:		
At cost	53,137	53,137
Less: accumulated amortisation	(34,875)	(27,570)
Total right of use assets	18,262	25,567

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 - Photocopier \$	Total \$
Net book value at beginning of period	28,611	28,611
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	(3,044)	(3,044)
Net book value 1 April 2023	25,567	25,567
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	(7,305)	(7,305)
Net book value 31 March 2024	18,262	18,262

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:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
As at beginning of period	30,114	33,699
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Accretion of interest	(1,651)	(3,206)
Payments	(8,604)	(3,585)
As at 31 March	19,859	26,908
Current	7,560	7,049
Non-current	12,299	19,859
Total lease liabilities	19,859	26,908

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 6D: Leases continued		
The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	7,305	3,044
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,555	798
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expense)	12,490	5,621
Variable lease payments	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	21,350	9,463

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 phone lease.

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 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. The lease was terminated early with a new five years lease entered into commencing 31 May 2022. There are no stated annual CPI or market rent review or options to extend the new 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	12,300	11,509
- between one year and five years	20,914	21,510
- later than five years	-	-
	33,214	33,019
Less: Interest in arrears	(1,651)	(3,206)
	31,563	29,813

Total minimum payments analysis consists of:

- Leases with AASB 16 recognition principles applied	19,859	26,908
- Leases exempted from AASB 16 recognition (low value asset) – phone system	11,704	2,905
	31,563	29,813

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	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 7 Current liabilities		
Note 7A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accruals	3,683	3,847
Operating lease rentals	-	-
Subtotal trade creditors	<u>3,683</u>	<u>3,847</u>
Payables to other reporting unit[s]*		
CEPU Divisional Conference	11,929	14,768
CEPU National Council	6,669	6,757
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]	<u>18,598</u>	<u>21,525</u>
Total trade payables	<u>22,281</u>	<u>25,372</u>
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
Note 7B: Other payables		
Payables to other reporting unit[s]*		
Payables to other reporting units	-	-
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*	-	-
Legal costs*	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
Prepayments received/unearned revenue	32,139	21,247
GST payable	(221)	1,763
Other	7,091	6,586
Subtotal other payables	<u>39,009</u>	<u>29,596</u>
Total other payables	<u>39,009</u>	<u>29,596</u>
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	39,009	29,596
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	<u>39,009</u>	<u>29,596</u>

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

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 8 Provisions		
Note 8A: Employee provisions*		
Office Holders:		
Annual leave	35,389	58,527
Long service leave	20,805	61,622
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	56,194	120,149
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	37,234	12,900
Long service leave	71,439	35,972
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	108,673	48,872
Total employee provisions	164,867	169,021
 Current	 137,804	 147,556
Non-Current	27,063	21,465
Total employee provisions	164,867	169,021

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	11,709	(6,261)
Transferred to/(from) reserve	38,826	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	17,970
Balance as at end of year	50,535	11,709

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

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
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	540,726	545,740
Statement of financial position	540,726	545,740
Difference	-	-
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Profit/(deficit) for the year	(30,928)	(33,281)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	2,832	401
Right of use asset depreciation	7,305	3,044
Right of use asset interest	1,555	798
Investment distributions reinvested	(9,106)	(2,235)
Write off of AASB 16 leases	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	(1,149)	-
Bad and doubtful debts	18,085	(16,997)

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

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 10 Cash flow continued		
Note 10A: Cash flow reconciliation continued		
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	10,828	32,925
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	6,322	(44,455)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	-	(190,966)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(4,154)	14,978
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u>1,590</u>	<u>(235,788)</u>
Note 10B: Cash flow information*		
Cash inflows		
CEPU Divisional conference	-	-
CEPU P&T	-	-
CEPU NSW	-	-
Total cash inflows	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash outflows		
CEPU Divisional conference	(178,178)	(259,687)
CEPU National Council	(12,988)	(3,318)
Total cash outflows	<u>(191,166)</u>	<u>(263,005)</u>

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

The reporting unit has no contingent liabilities, assets or commitments as at 31 March 2024 (2023: None).

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 12 Related party disclosures		
Note 12A: Related party transactions for the reporting year		
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*	-	-
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	145,952	57,615
CEPU Divisional Conference – payroll tax	14,792	5,847
CEPU National Council – capitation fees	5,585	5,552
CEPU National Council – payroll tax	7,315	3,498
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	11,929	14,768
CEPU National Council	6,669	6,757

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 year-end 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 2024, the reporting unit has recorded no impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body. 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.

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	\$	\$
Note 12B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period		
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	154,957	103,752
Annual leave accrued	11,327	10,030
Annual leave taken	(10,765)	(2,683)
Other	-	-
Total short-term employee benefits	<u>155,519</u>	<u>111,099</u>
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	24,684	12,803
Total post-employment benefits	<u>24,684</u>	<u>12,803</u>
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	(4,768)	7,244
Total other long-term benefits	<u>(4,768)</u>	<u>7,244</u>
Termination benefits		-
Total	<u>175,436</u>	<u>131,146</u>

Note 12C: Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

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	22,000	17,000
Other services – FBT and accounting advice	11,561	300
Audit and accounting services – Other firms	-	7,257
Total remuneration of auditors and network firm	<u>33,561</u>	<u>24,557</u>

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

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
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	470,917	422,985
Total	470,917	422,985
At amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	540,726	545,740
Trade receivables	18,781	47,694
Total	559,507	593,434
Carrying amount of financial assets	1,030,424	1,016,419
Financial liabilities		
Fair value through profit or loss:		
NA	-	-
Total	-	-
Other financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	61,290	54,968
Total	61,290	54,968
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	61,290	54,968

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	2024 \$	2023 \$
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	(18,085)	16,997
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from loans and receivables	(18,085)	16,997
Available for sale / Fair value through OCI		
Interest revenue	-	-
Dividend revenue	9,106	2,235
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Gain/loss recognised in equity	38,826	17,970
Amounts reversed from equity:	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Fair value changes reversed on disposal	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from available for sale	47,932	20,205
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	29,847	37,202

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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 (2023: \$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 year 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.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	540,726	545,740
Trade and other receivables	18,781	47,694
Other investments	470,917	422,985
Total	1,030,424	1,016,419
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	61,290	54,968
Total	61,290	54,968

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

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Note 14D: Credit risk continued

31 March 2024

	Trade and other receivables				
	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	30%	52%	65%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	11,746	9,244	17,806	38,796
Expected credit loss	-	(3,560)	(4,842)	(11,612)	(20,015)
Other receivable				-	-
Total	-	8,186	4,402	6,194	18,781

31 March 2023

	Trade and other receivables				
	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	3%	2%	4%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	1,600	9,416	2,019	36,589	49,624
Expected credit loss	-	(304)	(44)	(1,582)	(1,930)
Other receivable				-	-
Total	1,600	9,112	1,975	35,007	47,694

The reporting unit's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 March 2024 and 2023 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.

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Note 14E: Liquidity risk continued

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 31 March 2024

	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1– 2 years \$	2– 5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$
Trade and other payables	-	61,290	-	-	-	61,290
Total	-	61,290	-	-	-	61,290

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 31 March 2023

	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1– 2 years \$	2– 5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$
Trade and other payables	-	54,968	-	-	-	54,968
Total	-	54,968	-	-	-	54,968

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 31 March 2024

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
			Profit and loss \$	Equity \$
Interest rate risk	540,726	+0.3%	1,622	1,622
Interest rate risk	540,726	-0.3%	(1,622)	(1,622)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 31 March 2023

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
			Profit and loss \$	Equity \$
Interest rate risk	545,740	+0.1%	546	546
Interest rate risk	545,740	-0.1%	(546)	(546)

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.

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Note 14F: Market risk continued

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 31 March 2024

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
			Profit and loss	Equity
			\$	\$
Other price risk	470,917	+0.3%	1,413	1,413
Other price risk	470,917	-0.3%	(1,413)	(1,413)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 31 March 2023

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
			Profit and loss	Equity
			\$	\$
Other price risk	422,985	+0.1%	423	423
Other price risk	422,985	-0.1%	(423)	(423)

Note 14G: Asset pledged/or held as collateral

There were no assets pledged or held as collateral as at 31 March 2024 (2023: \$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 2024 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 2024 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

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ABN 13 511 341 559**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

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 2024 \$	Fair value 2024 \$	Carrying amount 2023 \$	Fair value 2023 \$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	540,726	540,726	545,740	545,740
Trade and other receivables	18,781	18,781	47,694	47,694
Other investments	470,917	470,917	422,985	422,985
Total	1,030,424	1,030,424	1,016,419	1,016,419
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	61,290	61,290	54,968	54,968
Total	61,290	61,290	54,968	54,968

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 2024

	Date of valuation	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$
Financial Assets				
Other investments	31/03/2024	470,917	-	-
Total		470,917	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
N/a		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy – 31 March 2023

	Date of valuation	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$
Financial Assets				
Other investments	31/03/2023	422,985	-	-
Total		422,985	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
N/a		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

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 General Manager:

- (1) A member of a reporting unit, or the General Manager, 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.

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

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 (the Reporting Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, 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 2024, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, and the subsection 255(2A) report.

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 as at 31 March 2024, 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.



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

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

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

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 under the RO Act): AA2020/8

Melbourne: 31 July 2024

