ABN 30 490 675 447

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

## ABN 30 490 675 447

# CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER CERTIFICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

I, Leroy Lazaro, being the Branch Secretary of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Postal and Telecommunications Branch (Victoria) certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Postal and Telecommunications Branch (Victoria) for the period ended 31 March 2022 referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report is to be provided to members of the reporting unit on the 29 July 2022 on the Branch's website, in accordance with s.265 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit on 27 July 2022 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

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Signature of prescribed designated officer:	12.2	1
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Name of prescribed designated officer: Leroy Lazaro

Title of prescribed designated officer: Branch Secretary

Dated: 27 July 2022

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

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

Categories of expenditures	2022	2021 \$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and	916,532	791,411
expenses - employees		
Advertising	0	0
Operating costs	167,947	144,523
Donations to political parties	0	0
Legal costs	6,378	4,548

Signature of designated officer: ......

Name and title of designated officer: Leroy Lazaro, Branch Secretary

Dated: 27 July 2022

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# OPERATING REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The committee of management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

# Review of principal activities, the results of those activities and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the year

The principal activities of the Union during the financial year were to represent the industrial, professional and political interests of Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Postal and Telecommunications Branch (Victoria) workers in the State of Victoria.

# **Operating Result**

The results of the principal activities of the Union during the financial year was to further the interests of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Postal and Telecommunications Branch (Victoria) workers through improvements in wages and conditions, health and safety, legal rights and company compliance with Australian labour standards.

The operating loss of the Union for the financial year was \$13,586 (2021: profit \$378,752). No provision for tax was necessary as the Union is exempt from income tax.

# Significant changes in financial affairs

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

# Rights of members to resign

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

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

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

whichever is the later, or

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

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#### **OPERATING REPORT continued**

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

No 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.

### **Number of members**

The number of persons that were, at the end of the financial year to which the report relates, recorded in the register of members for Section 230 of the Act and who are taken to be members of the Union under section 244 of the Act was 4,290 (2021: 4,341). Total non-financial members at the end of the financial year was 328. (2021:325)

## **Number of employees**

The number of persons who were, at the end of the financial year to which the report relates, employees of the Union, where the number of employees includes both full-time and part-time employees, measured on a full-time equivalent basis was 8.7 (2021:8.8).

Names of committee of management members and period positions held during the financial year. 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

Hanne	
Chris Punshon	Branch President/ Branch Committee of Management Member
Leroy Lazaro	Branch Secretary / Treasurer/ Branch Committee of Management Member
Meredith San Jose	Branch Vice -President /Branch Committee of Management Member
Rob Critch	Branch Vice -President /Branch Committee of Management Member
	(appointed 26 May 2021 for Branch Vice-President)
	Branch Vice -President /Branch Committee of Management Member

Peter Shead (Resigned 1 April 2021)

Andrew Howson Branch Organiser/ Branch Committee of Management Member Cindy Shelley Branch Organiser/ Branch Committee of Management Member Brendan Henley Branch Organiser/ Branch Committee of Management Member

Valerie-Ann Butler Branch Committee of Management Member Wayne Redenbach Branch Committee of Management Member Ray Gorman Branch Committee of Management Member

Diez Melvin Branch Committee of Management Member (appointed 28 July 2021)
Ricky Johnson Branch Committee of Management Member (appointed 28 April 2021)

Rob Heller Branch Committee of Management Member
Sebastian Patti Branch Committee of Management Member
Eva Vega Branch Committee of Management Member
Alex Delgado Branch Committee of Management Member

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

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Leroy Lazaro, Branch Secretary

Dated: 27 July 2022

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# COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

On the 27 July 2022 the Committee of Management of the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Communications Division, Postal and Telecommunications Branch (Victoria) ("Union/Reporting Unit") passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (**GPFR**) for the year ended 31 March 2022:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

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

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# COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

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

For Committee of Management: Leroy Lazaro

L. Lazaro

Title of Office held: Branch Secretary

Signature:

Dated: 27 July 2022

Melbourne

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# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	<b>2021</b> \$
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscriptions*	3	1,746,581	1,770,607
Capitation fees and other revenue from another	3D	-	-
reporting unit *			
Levies*	3E	-	-
Other sales of goods or services to members			
Revenue from recovery of wages activity*	3C		
Total revenue from contracts with customers		1,746,581	1,770,607
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donation *	3B	-	-
Income recognised from volunteer service*		-	-
Total income for furthering objectives			
Other Income	2.4	6.751	45 202
Interest Other income	3A 3F	6,751	15,392
Total other income	3F	28,264 35,015	33,381 48,773
Total income		1,781,596	1,819,380
Expenses		1,781,330	1,815,380
Employee expenses*	4A	916,532	791,411
Capitation fees and other expenses to another reporting		336,412	335,792
unit*	4B	,	
Affiliation fees	4C	50,548	48,016
Administration expenses	4D	167,947	144,523
Grants or donations*	4G	9,091	7,273
Depreciation and amortisation		29,145	32,505
Legal costs*	4H	6,378	4,548
Write-down and impairment of assets	41	154,958	-
Audit fees	13	37,850	20,480
Journey cover expense	4F	29,510	28,225
Other expenses	4E	56,811	27,855
Total expenses		1,795,182	1,440,628
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(13,586)	378,752
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(13,586)	378,752

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	<b>2022</b> \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	2,545,488	2,398,400
Trade and other receivables*	5B	79,240	131,405
Other current assets	5C		21,465
Total current assets		2,624,728	2,551,270
Non current assets			
Land and buildings	6A	973,514	984,020
Property, plant and equipment	6B	57,030	48,177
Other financial assets	6C		1,000
Total non-current assets		1,030,544	1,033,197
Total assets		3,655,272	3,584,467
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities			
Trade payables*	7A	121,505	75,855
Other payables*	7B	54,891	51,101
Employee provisions	8A	303,133	267,526
Contract liabilities	5B	65,285	72,898
Total current liabilities		544,814	467,380
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	17,355	10,398
Total non-current liabilities		17,355	10,398
Total liabilities		562,169	477,778
Net assets		3,093,103	3,106,689
EQUITY			
Retained earnings – General funds		3,130,703	3,144,289
Accumulated loss – Welfare Fund	9A	(37,600)	(37,600)
Total equity		3,093,103	3,106,689

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

	Retained Earnings – General funds	Accumulated Losses - Welfare Fund	Total Equity
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April 2020	2,765,537	(37,600)	2,727,937
Surplus / (deficit)	378,752	-	378,752
_			
Closing balance as at 31 March 2021	3,144,289	(37,600)	3,106,689
Surplus / (deficit)	(13,586)	-	(13,586)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	3,130,703	(37,600)	3,093,103

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# CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	<b>A</b> lata.	2022	2021
ODERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s)*	10B	-	-
Membership contributions		1,800,893	1,916,979
Interest		6,751	15,392
Other		31,090	36,719
Cash used			
Employees		(871,235)	(804,252)
Suppliers		(378,171)	(357,020)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)*	10B _	(414,749)	(438,211)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10A _	174,579	369,607
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used	· ·		
Purchase of plant and equipment		(27,491)	-
Purchase of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	-	(27,491)	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed funds		-	-
Other		-	
Cash used			
Repayment of loss listing		-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		-	
Other		<u>-</u>	
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	_	1 47 000	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	_	147,088	369,607
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	_	2,398,400	2,028,793
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A 	2,545,488	2,398,400

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# **Index to the Notes of the Financial Statements**

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

# 1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009 (RO Act). For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the reporting unit 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 debt and equity financial assets (including derivative financial instruments) that have been measured at fair value either through other comprehensive income or profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment properties, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

# 1.2 Comparative amounts

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

# 1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

## **Key estimates**

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.

# **Key judgments**

No key judgments have been used in the preparation of this financial report.

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

# 1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date stated in the standard.

## **Future Australian Accounting Standards**

There are currently no future accounting standards that are expected to have a material impact on the reporting unit.

### 1.5 Revenue

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

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

### Revenue from contracts with customers

Where the Reporting Entity has a contract with a customer, the Reporting Entity recognises revenue when or as it transfer 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.

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### 1.5 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.

# Other Income of the Reporting 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 Entity 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:

- donations and voluntary contributions from members (including whip arounds); and
- government grants.

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

## 1.5 Revenue continued

## **Volunteer services**

In those circumstances where the fair value of any volunteer services can be measured reliably, the Reporting Entity recognises the fair value of volunteer services received as income together with a corresponding expense where the economic benefits of the volunteer services are consumed as the services are acquired. Where the volunteer services contribute to the development of an asset, the fair value is included in the carrying amount of that asset.

During the year, the Reporting Entity did not receive any volunteer services.

### 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.

# 1.6 Capitation fees and levies

Capitation fees and levies are recognised on an accrual basis and recorded as a revenue and/or expense in the year to which it relates.

# 1.7 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 in the circumstances set up below.

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 Entity 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.

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### 1.8 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.

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.

# 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 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 as 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.

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### 1.8 Leases continued

# Short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and immaterial leases

The Reporting Entity's 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 that are below USD5,000. Leases that are below the value of 24,000 are considered to be immaterial to the financial statements. Lease payments on short-term leases; leases of low-value assets; and immaterial leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 1.9 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents include 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.

## 1.10 Financial instruments

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

## 1.11 Financial assets

# **Contract assets and receivables**

A contract asset is recognised when the Reporting Entity's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the Reporting Entity'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.

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

# 1.11 Financial assets continued

# Initial recognition and measurement continued

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 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, the Reporting Entity's financial assets are classified as

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

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

# 1.11 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's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and loans to related parties.

# 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.

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.

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### 1.11 Financial assets continued

# 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, the Reporting Entity 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 (ECLs)**

## Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Reporting Entity applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. 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.

### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

## Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

### 1.12 Financial Liabilities

## Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Reporting Entity's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

# Subsequent measurement

### 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.

# 1.13 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 Entity transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Reporting Entity 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 Entity's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount The Reporting Entity ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Reporting Entity updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

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

# Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

# 1.14 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.

# 1.15 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.

## Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

## Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, the diminishing method of depreciation for land and buildings and motor vehicles; and using straight-line depreciation for all other categories of assets. 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 rates:

	2022	2021
Buildings	2-10%	2-10%
Computer equipment	7.5% - 30%	7.5% - 30%
Motor vehicles	22.5% - 25%	22.5%
Furniture and fittings	20 – 40%	20 – 40%

# Derecognition

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

### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

## Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

# 1.16 Impairment of 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 the 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 Reporting Entity were deprived of the asset, its recoverable amount is its fair value.

In other cases, for the purposes of determining recoverable amount, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

### 1.17 Taxation

The Reporting Entity is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has an 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 ATO is classified within operating cash flows.

## 1.18 Fair value measurement

The Reporting Entity measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and non-financial assets 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 14.

### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

## Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies continued

## 1.18 Fair value measurement continued

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 Entity. 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 Entity 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.

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 Entity 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 Entity 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.

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

# Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Reporting Entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Reporting Entity in subsequent financial periods

## Note 3 Revenue and Income

# Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the Reporting Entity'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:

	<b>2022</b> \$	<b>2021</b> \$
Type of customer		
Members	1,746,581	1,770,607
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,746,581	1,770,607
Note 3A: Interest		
Deposits	6,751	15,392
Total interest	6,751	15,392

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Note 3 Revenue and Income continued		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 3B: Grants or donations*		
Grants	_	_
Donations	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	-
Note 3C: Revenue from recovery of wages activity*		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-
Interest received on recovered money		
Total revenue from recovery of wages activity	<u> </u>	
Note 3D: Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit *		
Capitation fees:	-	-
Subtotal capitation fees	-	-
Other revenue from another reporting unit:	-	-
Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
Total capitation fees and other revenue from another report	ing	_
unit		
Note 3E: Levies*		
Levies	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total levies		
Note 3F: Other income		
Advertising	7,273	6,818
Government – ATO tax boost	-	9,278
Miscellaneous	20,991	17,285
Total other income	28,264	33,381

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		2022	2021
		\$	\$
Note 4	Expenses		
Note 4A: E	Employee expenses*		
Holders o	f office:		
Wages	and salaries	412,287	408,319
Supera	nnuation	59,196	56,750
Leave a	and other entitlements	23,217	5,807
Separa	tion and redundancies	-	-
Other 6	employee expenses	-	_
Subtotal e	employee expenses holders of office	494,700	470,876
			_
Employee	s other than office holders:		
Wages	and salaries	304,874	254,846
Supera	nnuation	41,825	36,220
Leave a	and other entitlements	19,347	(19,526)
Separa	tion and redundancies	-	-
Other 6	employee expenses	55,786	48,995
Subtot	al employee expenses employees other than office holders	421,832	320,535
Total emp	oloyee expenses	916,532	791,411
Note 4B: 0	Capitation fees*		
Capitation	fees – CEPU Divisional Conference	336,412	335,792
Subtotal o	capitation fees	336,412	335,792
Other exp	ense to another reporting unit		
Other exp	enses	-	-
·	other expense to another reporting unit	-	_
	tation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	336,412	335,792
•			

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

# Note 4 Expenses continued

Note 4C: Affiliation fees*	2022 \$	2021 \$
Australian Labour Party	23,307	23,065
Trade and Labour Councils:	•	,,,,,,,
- Ballarat	1,100	1,100
- Bendigo	380	950
- Geelong	2,790	2,716
- North East and Border	604	604
- Goulburn AV	647	971
- Victorian Trades Hall	4,168	4,041
- South West	56	11
- Others	2,770	-
National Council Funding - CEPU Divisional Conference	14,726	14,558
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	50,548	48,016
Included in administration expense  Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*  Compulsory levies*	- -	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences*	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses*	-	-
Property expenses	9,317	8,888
Office expenses	12,660	, 11,279
Motor vehicle running expenses	33,694	25,006
Telephone expenses	12,503	14,295
Postage	28,446	29,809
Printing, stationery and publications	16,121	10,400
Information communications technology	23,450	24,993
Other	25,816	13,913
Subtotal administration expense	162,007	138,583
Lease rentals:		
Minimum lease payments	5,940	5,940
Total administration expenses	167,947	144,523
<del>-</del>		

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	2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 4E: Other expenses		
Bad debts	-	-
Other expenses	56,811	27,855
Penalties - via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009*  Total other expenses	56,811	27,855
Total other expenses	30,611	27,833
Note 4F: Journey cover		
Journey cover	29,510	28,225
Total journey cover	29,510	28,225
Note 4G: Grants or donations*		
Grants:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:	0.004	
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	9,091	7,273
Total grants or donations	9,091	7 272
Total grants or donations	9,091	7,273
Note 4H: Legal costs*		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	6,378	4,548
Total legal costs	6,378	4,548
Note 4I: Write-down and impairment of assets		
Asset write-downs and impairments of:		
Doubtful debt provision	153,958	
Impairment of other financial assets	1,000	-
Total write-down and impairment of assets	154,958	

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	<b>2022</b> \$	<b>2021</b> \$
Note 5 Current Assets		
Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank	533,214	392,726
Cash on hand	1,552	1,552
Short term deposits	2,010,722	2,004,122
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,545,488	2,398,400
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables		
Receivables from other reporting unit(s)* Total receivables from other reporting unit(s)		
Less allowances for expected credit losses*  Total allowance for expected credit losses		-
Receivables from member contributions		
Membership contributions in arrears	79,240	131,405
Total receivables member contributions	79,240	131,405
Less allowance for expected credit losses		
Membership contributions in arrears -provision for impairment		
Total allowance for expected credit losses		
Trade receivables (net)	79,240	131,405
Other receivables:		
Other trade receivables		<u>-</u>
Total other receivables		
Total trade and other receivables (net)	79,240	131,405
The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and otl	ner receivables	is as follows:
At 1 April Provision for expected credit losses	- 153,958	-
Write-off	-	-
At 31 March	153,958	
-	- /	

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

2022	2021
\$	\$

# Note 5B: Trade and other receivables (continued)

The Reporting Entity has recognised the following liabilities related to contracts with customers:

### **Contract liabilities**

Contract liabilities – current	65,285	72,898
Contract liabilities – non-current	-	-
	65,285	72,898

The significant changes between opening and closing balances of contract liabilities relates to membership fees recognised as income during the period.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was \$72,898.

# **Unsatisfied performance obligations**

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at the financial year end is \$65,285. 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.

## Note 5C: Other current assets

Prepayments	-	21,465
Total other current assets	-	21,465

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	2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 6 Non-current Assets		
Note 6A: Land and buildings		
Land – at cost Building:	465,000	465,000
Cost	598,332	598,332
accumulated depreciation	(89,818)	(79,312)
Total building	508,514	519,020
Total land and buildings	973,514	984,020
Land and buildings were measured using the cost model.		
Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of land and buildings		
As at 1 April		
Gross book value	1,063,332	1,063,332
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(79,312)	(68,574)
Net book value 1 April	984,020	994,758
Depreciation expense	(10,506)	(10,738)
Net book value 31 March	973,514	984,020
Net book value as of 31 March represented by:		
Gross book value	1,063,332	1,063,332
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(89,818)	(79,312)
Net book value 31 March	973,514	984,020
Note 6B: Property, plant and equipment Plant and equipment:		
Motor vehicles		
at cost	198,124	170,633
accumulated depreciation	(143,949)	(126,314)
	54,175	44,319
Furniture and fittings	26.077	26.077
at cost	36,977 (34,122)	36,977 (33,266)
accumulated depreciation	2,855	3,711
Computer Equipment	2,033	5,711
at cost	61,366	61,366
accumulated depreciation	(61,366)	(61,219)
·	-	147
Total property, plant and equipment	57,030	48,177

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	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment		
As at 1 April		
Gross book value	268,976	268,976
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(220,799)	(199,032)
Net book value 1 April	48,177	69,944
Additions:		
By purchase	27,491	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(18,638)	(21,767)
Other adjustments	-	-
Net book value 31 March	57,030	48,177
Net book value as of 31 March represented by:		
Gross book value	296,467	268,976
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(239,437)	(220,799)
Net book value 31 March	57,030	48,177
Note 6C: Other Investments		
Other	_	1,000
Total other investments	-	1,000

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	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 7 Current Liabilities		
Note 7A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accruals	54,803	26,104
Subtotal trade creditors	54,803	26,104
Payables to other reporting unit(s)*		
CEPU Divisional Conference	66,702	49,751
CEPU National Office	-	-
CEPU T&S	<u>-</u>	
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit	66,702	49,751
Total trade payables	121,505	75,855
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
Note 7B: Other payables		
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership	_	_
subscriptions*		
Legal costs*		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
GST payable	42,475	37,177
Other	12,416	13,924
Total other payables	54,891	51,101
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	54,891	51,101
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	54,891	51,101

### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Note 8 Provisions		
Note 8A: Employee provisions*		
Office Holders:		
Annual leave	115,702	106,195
Long service leave	126,627	112,916
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	242,329	219,111
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	35,640	26,721
Long service leave	42,519	32,092
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	78,159	58,813
Total employee provisions	320,488	277,924
Current	303,133	267,526
Non-Current	17,355	10,398
Total employee provisions	320,488	277,924
Note 9 Other funds		
Note 9A: Other funds*		
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund – if invested in assets		
Other fund(s) required by rules Accumulated Losses: welfare fund		
Balance as at start of year	37,600	37,600
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve		<u>-</u>
Balance as at end of year	37,600	37,600

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

2021

\$

2022 \$

Note 10 Cash Flow	*	•
Note 10A: Cash Flow Reconciliation		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financia statement of cash flow:	al position to	
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Statement of cash flow	2,545,488	2,398,400
Statement of financial position	2,545,488	2,398,400
Difference	-	
Reconciliation of Surplus/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Surplus /(deficit) for the year	(13,586)	378,752
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	29,145	32,505
Impairment of other financial assets	1,000	-
Loss on disposal of motor vehicle	-	-
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	21,465	(14,473)
(Increase)/decrease in membership contributions in arrears	52,165	(65,833)
(Increase)/decrease in membership contributions in advance	(7,613)	37,934
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	(1,276)	(208)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	49,963	15,438
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	42,564	(13,719)
Increase/(decrease) in amount owing to Div Office	752	(789)
Increase/(decrease) in amount owing to CEPU Divisional Conference, national office and T&S	-	
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	174,579	369,607
Note 10B: Cash flow information*		
Cash outflows:		
To CEPU Divisional Conference	405,784	399,005
To National Council Funding	-	31,888
To CEPU T&S	8,965	7,318
Total cash outflows	414,749	438,211

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Note 11 Leases		
Leases disclosure under AASB 16		
Minimum payments due under operating leases:		
- immaterial leases expense during the year	5,940	5,940
	5,940	5,940

The operating lease disclosed in the table above relates to the Reporting Entity's current photocopier.

In the Reporting Entity's view, the recognition requirements of AASB 16 Leases has not been applied as the balance of these amounts would be immaterial to the financial statement as a whole. The rental payments are therefore recorded as expenses within Administration Expenses.

## Note 12 Related Party Disclosures

### Note 12A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

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

Revenue received from CEPU Divisional Conference includes the following:		
Reimbursement of recruitment fees	-	-
Reimbursement of photocopying expenses	-	-
Reimbursement of travel expense	-	
Expenses paid to CEPU Divisional Conference includes the following:		
Capitation fees	336,413	363,546
Reimbursement of payroll tax expense	41,191	35,459
National Council Funding	14,727	31,888
Other amounts owed to CEPU Divisional Conference include the following: Capitation fees	47,097 16,199	46,212
National Council Funding		2 520
Payroll tax  Expenses paid to CEPU T&S Vic Branch includes the following:	3,406	3,539
Reimbursement of insurance expenses	8,965	7,318
Reimbursement of electronic mailing expenses	-	-
Reimbursement of governance training expenses	-	
Amounts owed to CEPU T&S include the following: Workcover payable	-	-
Reimbursement of electronic mailing expenses		-

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

### Note 12 Related Party Disclosures (continued)

#### 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 2022, the Reporting Entity has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2021: \$Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

No property was transferred to related parties during the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Expected credit losses are immaterial and have not been recognised 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.

Note 12B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	412,287	408,319
Annual leave accrued	44,109	40,492
Annual leave taken	(34,603)	(27,994)
Performance bonus	-	-
Other		-
Total short-term employee benefits	421,793	420,817
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	59,196	56,750
Total post-employment benefits	59,196	56,750
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave accrued	13,711	(6,692)
Long service leave taken	-	-
Total other long-term benefits	13,711	(6,692)
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	494,700	470,875

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2022

2021

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

	\$	\$
Note 12C: Transactions with key management personnel and their close	family members	
Loans to/from key management personnel N/A	-	-
Other transactions with key management personnel N/A	-	-
Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors		
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	18,000	17,000
Other services	2,850	3,480
Total remuneration of auditors	20,850	20,480

During the financial year the auditors of the financial services provided other services including assistance with preparation of tax statements, preparation of financial reports and audit of membership information.

### Note 14 Financial Instruments

### **Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments**

#### **Financial Assets**

At amortised cost:		
-Trade and other receivables – refer Note 5B:	79,240	131,405
Total	79,240	131,405
Held-to-maturity investments: -Cash and cash equivalents	2,545,488	2,398,400
Total	2,545,488	2,398,400
Fair value through other comprehensive income: -Unlisted investments	_	1,000
Total		1,000
Carrying amount of financial assets	2,624,728	2,530,805

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Financial Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities:		
-Trade payables	121,505	75,855
-Other payables	54,891	51,101
Total	176,396	126,956
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	176,396	126,956
Note 14B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables and other financial assets		
Impairment	(154,958)	-
Net gain/(loss) from loans and receivables	(154,958)	-
Cash and cash equivalents		
Interest revenue	6,751	15,392
Net gain/(loss) from cash and cash equivalents	6,751	15,392

The net income/(expense) from financial assets is (\$148,207) (2021: \$15,392).

#### **Note 14C: 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 reporting 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 of management has otherwise cleared as being financially sound. Credit risk exposures

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

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

The reporting 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. Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 5B

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

**Note 14C: Credit Risk continued** 

2022	2021
\$	\$

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

cinalicines.		
Financial assets		
Other Investments	-	1,000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,545,488	2,398,400
Trade and other receivables	79,240	131,405
Total	2,624,728	2,530,805
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	121,505	75 <i>,</i> 855
Other payables	54,891	51,101
Total	176,396	126,956

In relation to the entity's gross credit risk the following collateral is held: \$Nil (2021: \$Nil)

The Reporting Entity has an expected credit loss rate of zero percent. The Reporting Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 30 June 2022 and 2021 is zero.

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

### Note 14D: Liquidity Risk

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

- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and

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.

#### **Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2022**

			1-2	2-5		
	On	< 1 year	years	years	>5 years	Total
	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	-	121,505	-	-	-	121,505
Other payables	-	54,891	-	-	-	54,891
Total	-	176,396	-	-	-	176,396

#### **Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2021**

			1-2	2-5		
	On	< 1 year	years	years	>5 years	Total
	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	-	75,855	-	-	-	75,855
Other payables	-	51,101	-	-	-	51,101
Total	-	126,956	-	-	-	126,956

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

#### Note 14E: Market Risk

#### Interest rate risk

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

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

		Change in risk variable	Effect on	
	Risk		Profit and	Equity
	variable	%	loss	
			\$	\$
Interest rate risk	2,038,787	+ 0.25%	5,097	(5,097)
Interest rate risk	2,038,787	- 0.25%	(5,097)	5,097

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

	Risk	Change in risk variable	Effect on	
			Profit and	Equity
	variable	%	loss	
			\$	\$
Interest rate risk	2,004,122	+ 0.1%	2,004	(2,004)
Interest rate risk	2,004,122	- 0.1%	(2,004)	2,004

#### **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.

The entity is not exposed to securities price risk as they do not hold available-for-sale investments

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

#### Note 15 Fair Value Measurement

Management of the Reporting Entity 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 table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for the Reporting Entity's financial assets and liabilities:

	Carrying amount 2022 \$	Fair value 2022 \$	Carrying amount 2021 \$	Fair value 2021 \$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,545,488	2,545,488	2,398,400	2,398,400
Trade and other receivables	79,240	79,240	131,405	131,405
Other investments	-	-	1,000	1,000
Total	2,624,728	2,624,728	2,530,805	2,530,805
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	121,505	121,505	75,855	75,855
Other payables	54,891	54,891	51,101	51,101
Total	176,396	176,396	126,956	126,956

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

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

### Note 16 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

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

#### ABN 30 490 675 447

#### OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Leroy Lazaro, being the Branch Secretary of the Reporting Entity, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 March 2022.

### The Reporting Entity did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- · have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- · make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

L. Lagaro

Signed by the officer:

Dated: 27 July 2022



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

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial report of the Reporting Entity (the Reporting Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Reporting Entity as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

- (i) the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- 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).

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

#### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. I am independent of the Reporting Entity 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. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

The committee of management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the operating report and the committee of management statement. My 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 my audit of the financial report, my 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 I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.







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## Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Reporting Entity's committee of management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and for such internal control as the committee of management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

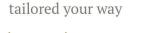
In preparing the financial report, the committee of management is responsible for assessing the Reporting Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the committee of management either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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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.



Your financial future,





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

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report continued

- 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am 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 my 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. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

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



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## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, I am required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in section 252 and 257(2) of the RO Act. None are noted.

**MORROWS AUDIT PTY LTD** 

Melbourne: 27 July 2022

Approved Auditor registered under the Corporations Act 2001 and under the Fair Work (registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act) (AA2020/8)

