

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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**INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY,
INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES
UNION OF AUSTRALIA, ELECTRICAL, ENERGY AND SERVICES
DIVISION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH****Report on the Audit of the Financial Report**

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Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Communication, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Electrical, Energy and Services Division, Western Australia Branch (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies; the Committee of Management Statement and the subsection 255(2A) report.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Communication, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Electrical, Energy and Services Division, Western Australia Branch as at 31 December 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).

I 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

I conducted my 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 my report. I am 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 my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical 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.

**PARTNERS**

Timothy Turner
BBus (Acc), FCPA, CTA
Registered Company Auditor

Vick Gelevitis
BBus (Acc), FCPA, CTA

Darryl Rodrigues
BSc, BBus (Acc), CPA

HTG Partners is a CPA Practice



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, ELECTRICAL, ENERGY AND SERVICES DIVISION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)

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.

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 required to report that fact. I 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

My 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 my 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, ENERGY, INFORMATION, POSTAL, PLUMBING AND ALLIED SERVICES UNION OF AUSTRALIA, ELECTRICAL, ENERGY AND SERVICES DIVISION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)

- 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My 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 RO Act.

HTG PARTNERS

TIMOTHY TURNER
Auditor Registration number AA2017/123

Signed at Perth on the day of 2025

s268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Certificate By Prescribed Designated Officer

Certificate for the year ended 31 December 2024

I, Mr Adam Woodage, being the Branch Secretary of the Communication, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Electrical, Energy and Services Division, Western Australian Branch (the reporting unit) certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Communication, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia (CEPU), Electrical, Energy and Services Division, Western Australian Branch for the period ended 31 December 2024 referred to in s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on the _____ 2025 and
- that the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit on 5th June 2025 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature

Adam Woodage

Name

Branch Secretary – CEPU Electrical, Energy and Services Division, WA Branch

Title

Date

**COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC,
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Subsection 255(2A) Report

for the year ended 31 December 2024

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

Categories of expenditures	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	2,477,588	2,106,342
Advertising	573	1,095
Operating costs (including impairment of assets)	1,633,493	1,328,429
Donations to political parties	-	2,000
Legal costs	188,900	204,015

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Adam Woodage, Branch Secretary

Dated: 2025

Operating Report

for the year ended 31 December 2024

The Committee of Management presents its operating report on the Union for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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 the provision of industrial, professional and managerial services to the members consistent with the object and rules of the Union and in particular, protecting and improving the interests of members.

The Union has been successful in meeting its objectives.

The Union's principal activities resulted in an operating surplus for the financial year of \$50,142 (2023: Surplus \$396,226).

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Union's principal activities during the financial year.

Significant changes in the Union's financial affairs

No matters or circumstances arose during the reporting year which significantly affected the financial affairs of the Union.

Rights of members to resign

Members may resign from the Union in accordance with Rule 4.7 which sets out the conditions for resignation of a member.

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 officers of the Union held reserved positions on superannuation boards.

Operating Report

for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Number of members

The number of persons who, at the end of the financial year, were recorded on the Register of members was 6,294 (2023: 5,893).

Number of employees

The number of persons, expressed as a full-time equivalent, who were, at the end of the financial year, employees of the Union was 13 (2023:13).

Names of Committee of Management Members and period positions held during the financial year

The persons who held office as members of the Committee of Management of the Union during the financial year ended 31 December 2024:

Name	Title of officer
B. Reeve	President – <i>Resigned 30/09/2024</i>
K. Mason	President – <i>Appointed 09/09/2024</i>
D. Fowlie	Vice President
P. Carter	Secretary – <i>Resigned 30/09/2024</i>
A. Woodage	Secretary – <i>Appointed 30/09/2024</i>
A. Gidden	Assistant Secretary
B. Cifelli	Affirmative Action
I. Gill	State Councillor
L. Fraser	State Councillor
C. Coombes	State Councillor
R. Dawson	State Councillor
R. De Graaf	State Councillor
J. Dellavanzo	State Councillor
L. Elphinstone	State Councillor
R. Collum	State Councillor
S. Taylor	State Councillor
P. Ferreira	State Councillor - <i>Resigned 12/07/2024</i>
A. Gilmore	State Councillor - <i>Resigned 25/09/2024</i>
N. Pipkin	State Councillor
G. Taylor	State Councillor
R. Collum	State Councillor
A. Bell	State Councillor
R. Cumins	State Councillor – <i>Elected 13/11/2024</i>
G. Stewart	State Councillor

Adam Woodage

Name

Branch Secretary

Title

Signature

Date

2025

Committee of Management Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2024

On 5th March 2025 the Committee of Management of The Western Australian Branch of *Communication, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia –Electrical, Energy and Services Division, Western Australian Divisional Branch* passed the following resolution in relation to the **general purpose financial report (GPFR)** for the financial year ended 31 December 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 Organisation) Act 2009 (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.

For Committee of Management:

Title: *Branch Secretary*

Signature:

Date: 2025

**COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC,
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	3		
Membership subscriptions		3,768,480	3,593,131
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Levies / (Refunds)	3B	-	-
Other sales of goods or services to members	3D	303,010	282,993
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3F	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		4,071,490	3,876,124
Income for furthering objectives	3		
Grants, donations and sponsorships	3E	44,728	56,727
Income recognised from volunteer services	3G	-	-
Total income for furthering objectives		44,728	56,727
Other income			
Net gains from Sale of Assets	4J	31,312	22,448
Rental Income	3H	50,688	43,766
Interest income	3C	72,478	39,042
Legal settlement		80,000	-
Total other income		234,478	105,256
Total income		4,350,696	4,038,107
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	2,477,588	2,106,342
Capitation fees	4B	447,165	431,601
Affiliation fees	4C	89,187	82,463
Administration expenses	4D	556,580	485,307
Grants or donations	4E	14,206	14,100
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	185,668	163,779
Finance costs	4G	26,968	36,607
Legal costs	4H	188,900	204,015
Write-down and impairment of assets	4I	29,396	(101,777)
Net losses from sale of assets	4J	-	-
Audit fees	14	35,087	34,083
Other expenses		249,809	185,361
Total expenses		4,300,554	3,641,881
Surplus for the year		50,142	396,226
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Net gain /(loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		-	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Gain on revaluation of land & buildings		-	-
Gain /(loss) on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		50,142	396,226

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

**COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC,
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH**

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2024

		2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS	Note		
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	1,909,755	2,453,540
Trade and other receivables	5B	278,367	538,596
Contract assets	5C	-	-
Total current assets		2,188,122	2,992,136
Non-current assets			
Land and buildings	6A	4,656,337	3,874,055
Plant and equipment	6B	400,985	273,209
Other financial assets	6C	-	-
Total non-current assets		5,057,322	4,147,264
Total assets		7,245,444	7,139,400
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	156,253	72,546
Other payables	7B	157,835	123,189
Employee provisions	8A	483,443	469,259
Contract liabilities	5C 7C	606,651	528,323
Total current liabilities		1,404,182	1,193,317
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	-	-
Provision for hardship relief	9A	171,473	326,438
Other non-current liabilities	9B	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		171,473	326,438
Total liabilities		1,575,657	1,519,755
Net assets		5,669,787	5,619,645
EQUITY			
General funds	10A	-	-
Retained earnings		5,669,787	5,619,645
TOTAL EQUITY		5,669,787	5,619,645

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

**COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC,
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Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance as at 1 January 2023		5,223,419	5,223,419
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-
Surplus for the year		396,226	396,226
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Transfer to/from funds	10A	-	-
Closing balance as 31 December 2023		5,619,645	5,619,645
Adjustment for errors		-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-
Surplus for the year		50,142	50,142
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Transfer to/from funds	10A	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024		5,669,787	5,669,787

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

**COMMUNICATION, ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC,
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Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from customers		3,891,720	3,816,441
Donations, grants and sponsorships received		44,728	56,727
Interest		72,478	39,042
Legal settlement received		80,000	-
Receipt from other reporting units	11B	273,200	248,163
Other		117,656	41,754
Cash used			
Employees		(2,424,331)	(2,049,797)
Suppliers		(871,658)	(1,114,799)
Payment of legal settlement to members		-	-
Lease payments of low-value assets		-	-
Payments to other reporting entities	11B	(623,236)	(664,971)
Net cash from/ (used by) operating activities	11A	560,557	372,560
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		75,455	54,545
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(1,179,797)	(102,570)
Purchase of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
Net cash from/ (used by) investing activities		(1,104,342)	(48,025)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Other		-	-
Net cash from/ (used by) financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(543,785)	324,535
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		2,453,540	2,129,005
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	1,909,755	2,453,540

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements cover the Communication, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia, Engineering and Electrical Division, WA Branch as an individual entity (the “Union” or “reporting unit”).

These 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 Organisations) Act 2009*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Union is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis, except for 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. The amounts presented in the financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied, unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by members of the Committee of Management on the date of signing the Committee of Management Statement.

1.2 Going concern

The Reporting Unit is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

The Reporting Unit has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

1.3 Comparative amounts

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

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Committee of Management evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the union.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

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 estimate - impairment

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

The Committee of Management estimates based on past history approximately 46% (2023: 48%) of the trade receivables relating to outstanding membership subscription revenue is doubtful and therefore a provision for impairment has been made for this amount.

Key estimate – employee entitlements

The Committee of Management has factored a 3% pa (2023: 2.5%) future salary increase into the measurement of long-term employee benefit obligations.

Key judgement – control not established

The Union has not consolidated the results of the Combined Skills Training Association (hereafter referred to as “CSTA”) into the results of the Union as the Union has concluded it does not have control over CSTA. The Union has power over related entity (CSTA) as it has the ability to appoint all members and committee members however the Union does not receive any financial or non-financial returns as the CSTA objectives do not further the objectives of the Union.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.5 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standards and Amendments

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following accounting standards and amendments, which have been adopted for the first time this financial year:

- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.
- AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.
- AASB 2022-5 Amendments to AASB 16 – Lease Liabilities for sale and lease back transactions to include variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.
- AASB 2023-1 Amendments to AASB 107 and AASB 7 to account for reverse factoring/supply chain financing arrangements.

The adoption of these standards has not had a material impact on the reporting unit's financial statements.

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

New standards, amendments to accounting standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign off date and are applicable to future reporting periods include:

- AASB 2023-5 Amendments to AASB 121 on how to determine the exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

The reporting unit does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Revenue

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

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

Membership subscriptions

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

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the reporting unit 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 unit'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 unit 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 of that the reporting unit 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 unit 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 unit 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Revenue (continued)

Membership subscriptions (continued)

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

Capitation fees

The reporting unit recognises capitation fees as income upon receipt.

Levies

Levies paid by a member (or other party), in an arrangement that meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, is recognised as revenue when the services has been provided by the reporting unit.

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the reporting unit will recognise levies as income upon receipt (as specified in the income recognition policy below).

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

Consideration is received by the reporting unit to enable the entity to further its objectives. The reporting unit recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the reporting unit 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 to any related liabilities.

During the year, the reporting unit received cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration will be recognised as income upon receipt:

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

Volunteer services

During the year, the reporting unit did not recognise any volunteer services as revenue because it could not reliably measure the fair value of those services.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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.

Rental income

Leases in which the reporting unit as a lessor, does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the relevant lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as income in the period in which they are earned.

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 out 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 Union 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 Union 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 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Leases

The reporting unit 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.

Reporting unit as a lessee

The reporting unit applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The reporting unit 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 unit 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 unit 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 unit 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 unit and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the reporting unit 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Leases (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the reporting unit uses the implicit interest rate or 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

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. The reporting unit'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 low value leases.

1.9 Borrowing costs

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

1.10 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.11 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 for 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 (ie 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 in impairment of financial assets below.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets include trade receivables and loans to related parties.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost because 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.

The classification of financial assets is performed at an instrument level at initial recognition of the financial asset.

The entity initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs. However contract assets and trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as determined in accordance with the revenue policy.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Financial assets – Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest **(EIR)** method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired. For receivables and contract assets, the entity directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a receivable or contract asset when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the receivable or contract asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

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)

(i) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

The reporting unit recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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 unit expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(ii) Trade receivables and contract assets

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the reporting unit applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the reporting unit does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The reporting unit 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The entity's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.14 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 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.

1.15 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.16 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.

Measurement after recognition

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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:

- Buildings – 2.5% prime cost
- Office equipment – 30% prime cost
- Office furniture – 10% prime cost
- Motor vehicles – 25% diminishing value

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 and loss.

Gains – Sale of assets

The gains and losses from disposal of all fixed assets, is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset when control of the asset has passed to the buyer, and the proceeds of disposal and is included in operating profit of the union in the year of disposal. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.17 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 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 Union were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

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.

1.18 Taxation

Trade Unions are 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; 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.19 Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and trade creditors in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST receivable from, or payable to the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables. Cash flows arising from GST are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis within operating cash flows.

1.20 Restructuring

The Union 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(i) or 249(i) of the RO Act.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.21 Fair value measurement

The Union measures non-financial assets and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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 Union. 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.

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 Union 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 Union 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 1 Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

1.22 Business combinations

There have been no assets and liabilities acquired during the financial year as part of a business combination (2023: \$Nil)

1.23 Principal place of business

The principal place of business of the Union is:
3 Focal Way
Bayswater, Western Australia 6053

1.24 Current versus non-current classification

The reporting unit 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 12 months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

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

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 unit, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the reporting unit in subsequent financial periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 3 Income – Revenue from contracts with customers – AASB 15

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the reporting unit's revenue by type of arrangements 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.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Type of customer		
Members	3,772,775	3,598,194
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	298,715	277,930
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>4,071,490</u>	<u>3,876,124</u>

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of the 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:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Income funding sources		
Members	-	-
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	44,728	56,727
Total income for furthering activities	<u>44,728</u>	<u>56,727</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 3 Income – Revenue from contracts with customers – AASB 15 (continued)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 3A Capitation fee revenue and other revenue from another reporting unit		
Capitation fees	-	-
Other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
Total revenue from other reporting units	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3B: Levies		
Western Power campaign levied	-	-
Total levies	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3C: Finance income		
Interest on Deposits	72,478	39,042
Total interest earned	<u>72,478</u>	<u>39,042</u>
Note 3D: Other income		
Insurance rebate – from ETU Vic – Electrical Division	298,716	277,837
Wages subsidy-board fees	-	-
Other	4,294	5,156
Total other income	<u>303,010</u>	<u>282,993</u>
Note 3E: Grants and donations		
Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
Sponsorship	44,728	56,727
Total grants and donations	<u>44,728</u>	<u>56,727</u>
Note 3F: Revenue from recovery of wages activity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3G: Income recognised from volunteer services		
Amounts recognised from volunteer services	-	-
Note 3H: Rental Income		
Property	50,688	43,766
Total Rental Income	<u>50,688</u>	<u>43,766</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses officers

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	1,613,558	1,315,779
Superannuation	279,780	250,915
Leave and other entitlements	237,259	221,447
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	115,142	82,302
Subtotal employee expenses officers	2,245,739	1,870,443
Employees other than officers:		
Wages and salaries	157,663	177,015
Superannuation	30,783	29,139
Leave and other entitlements	43,403	29,745
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than officers	231,849	235,899
TOTAL EMPLOYEE EXPENSES	2,477,588	2,106,342

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 4 Expenses (continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4B: Capitation fees and other expenses to another reporting unit		
Communications, Electrical, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia – Electrical, Energy and Services Division	447,165	431,601
Sub-Total capitation fees	447,165	431,601
Other expenses to another reporting unit – legal fees	138,047	182,346
Other expenses to another reporting unit – other	41,916	29,459
Sub-Total other expenses to another reporting unit	179,963	211,805
Total fees to another reporting unit	627,128	643,406
Note 4C: Affiliation fees		
Unions WA	43,923	41,739
Australian Labor Party	45,264	40,724
Total affiliation fees	89,187	82,463
Note 4D: Administration expenses		
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Campaign costs	-	-
Conferences and meeting expenses	196,925	95,063
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowances – meetings and conferences	-	-
Insurance	102,765	116,116
Rental, occupancy and relocation costs	73,964	63,951
Travel	83,324	89,880
Motor vehicle costs	99,602	120,297
Short term low value and variable lease payments on operating lease rentals	-	-
Total administration fees	556,580	485,307
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	686	3,300
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	13,520	10,800
Total grants or donations	14,206	14,100

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 4 Expenses (continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Buildings	92,342	77,327
Plant and equipment	93,326	86,452
Total depreciation and amortisation	185,668	163,779
Note 4G: Finance costs		
Bank charges	26,968	36,607
Debt collector fees	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Total finance costs	26,968	36,607
Note 4H: Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	188,900	204,015
Total legal costs	188,900	204,015
Note 4I: Write-down and impairment of assets		
Receivables	29,396	(101,777)
Land and buildings	-	-
Total write-down and impairment of assets	29,396	(101,777)
Note 4J: Net gains/ (losses) from sale of assets		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	31,312	22,448
Total net losses from sale of assets	31,312	22,448
Note 4K: Other expenses		
Penalties – via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 5 Current Assets

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	489,893	635,004
Cash on hand	1,140	1,140
Retirement account	335,851	325,864
Online saver account	5,189	491,532
Term deposit	1,077,682	1,000,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,909,755	2,453,540

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

Receivables from other reporting units

CEPU Plumbing Division	924	715
Total receivables from other reporting units	924	715

Less allowance for expected credit losses

CEPU Plumbing Division	-	-
Total allowance for expected credit losses	-	-

Other receivables:

GST receivable	-	-
Trade receivable	370,187	296,786
Receivable from Electrical Workers Association Inc	-	273,791
Other receivables	55,708	92,560
Less allowance for expected credit losses	(170,421)	(141,025)
Total other receivables	255,474	522,112

Prepayments

21,969	15,769
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Total trade and other receivables (net)

278,367	538,596
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The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
As 1 January	141,025	242,802
Provision for expected credit losses	212,626	128,602
Write-off	(183,230)	(230,379)
At 31 December	170,421	141,025

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 5C Contract Assets and Liabilities

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
The reporting unit has recognised the following contract assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:		
Contract assets - current	–	–
Contract assets – non-current	–	–
Contract assets	–	–
Contract liabilities - current	606,651	528,323
Contract liabilities – non-current	–	–
Contract liabilities	606,651	528,323

There is no significant change between opening and closing balances of contract assets or contract liabilities.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was \$528,323.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (e.g. changes in transaction price) was \$Nil.

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December 2024 is \$606,651 (2023 \$528,323). The reporting unit 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 primarily relate to provision of membership subscription services.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 6 Non-Current Assets

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Land and buildings		
Land and buildings		
at cost	5,024,306	4,149,681
at fair value	-	-
accumulated depreciation	(367,969)	(275,626)
Total land and buildings	4,656,337	3,874,055

Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Land and Buildings

As at 1 January

Gross carrying amount	4,149,681	4,149,681
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(275,626)	(198,299)
Net book value 1 January	3,874,055	3,951,382
Additions:		
By purchase	874,624	-
From acquisitions of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Revaluations	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	(92,342)	(77,327)
Other movement	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other	-	-
Net book value 31 December	4,656,337	3,874,055
Net book value as of 31 December represented by:		
Gross carrying amount	5,024,306	4,149,681
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(367,969)	(275,626)
Net book value 31 December	4,656,337	3,874,055

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 6 Non-Current Assets (continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 6B: Plant and equipment (including motor vehicles)		
Plant and equipment:		
at cost	727,150	656,239
accumulated depreciation	(326,165)	(383,030)
Total plant and equipment	400,985	273,209

Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Plant and equipment

As at 1 January

Gross carrying amount	656,239	630,753
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(383,030)	(341,565)
Net book value 1 January	273,209	289,188
Additions:		
By purchase	305,170	102,571
From acquisitions of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Revaluations	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Depreciation expense	(93,326)	(86,450)
Other movement	-	-
Disposals:		
From disposal of entities (including restructuring)	-	-
Other disposals	(84,068)	(32,100)
Net book value 31 December	400,985	273,209
Net book value as of 31 December represented by:		
Gross carrying amount	727,150	656,239
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(326,165)	(383,030)
Net book value 31 December	400,985	273,209

Note 6C: Other financial assets – amortised cost

Rental bond	-	-
	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 7 Current liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 7A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accruals – unsecured	109,353	29,538
Operating lease rentals	-	-
Subtotal trade creditors	109,353	29,538

Payables to other reporting units

CEPU - Electrical, Energy and Services Division (incl capitation and legal fees)	46,900	43,008
Subtotal payables to other reporting units	46,900	43,008

Total trade payables

Settlement is usually within 30 days.

156,253	72,546
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Note 7B: Other payables

Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	28,681	27,720
Payables to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters (refer to Note 7A payable to other reporting unit)	-	-
GST	86,637	51,135
PAYG Payable	42,517	44,334
Total other payables	157,835	123,189

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	157,835	123,189
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	157,835	123,189

Note 7C: Contract liabilities

Membership fees paid in advance	606,651	528,323
Other	-	-
Total contract liabilities	606,651	528,323

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee Provisions

Officers

Annual leave	216,052	187,219
Long service leave	54,447	80,348
Retirement allowance	24,750	25,089
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee provisions	-	-
Subtotal employee provisions – officers	295,249	292,656

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 8 Provisions (continued)

Note 8A: Employee Provisions (continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Employees other than officers		
Annual leave	45,353	48,452
Long service leave	54,378	42,262
Retirement allowance	88,463	85,889
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee provisions	-	-
Subtotal employee provisions – employees other than officers	188,194	176,603
Total employee provisions	483,443	469,259
Current	483,443	469,259
Non-current	-	-
Total employee provisions	483,443	469,259

Note 9 Non-current Liabilities

Note 9A: Provision for Hardship Relief

The funds collected have been specifically designated to provide financial relief to members suffering financial hardship

171,473	326,438
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Note 9B: Other non-current liabilities

Other	-	-
Total other non-current liabilities	-	-

Note 10 Equity

Note 10A: Funds

Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-

Note 10B: Special Purpose Fund

Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Total Reserves	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 11 Cash Flow

Note 11A: Cash Flow Reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Statement of Financial Position to Cash Flow Statement:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash flow statement	1,909,755	2,453,540
Balance sheet	1,909,755	2,453,540
Difference	-	-

Reconciliation of surplus to net cash from operating activities:

Surplus for the year	50,142	396,226
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Adjustments for non-cash items

Depreciation/amortisation	185,668	163,779
Impairment of receivables	29,396	(101,777)
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Non-operating interest	-	-
Loss/(Profit) on disposal of assets	(31,312)	(22,448)

Changes in assets/liabilities

(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(36,758)	148,676
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(6,200)	1,141
Increase/(decrease) in payables and contract liabilities	196,681	(325,429)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	54,113	59,745
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	118,826	52,647

Net cash from (used by) operating activities	560,557	372,560
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Note 11B: Cash flow information

(i) Cash inflows from another reporting unit

CEPU - Electrical, Energy and Services Division	-	-
CEPU - Plumbing Division	-	894
ETU Victoria	273,408	247,269

Total cash inflows	273,408	248,163
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Cash outflows to another reporting unit

CEPU - Plumbing Division	-	-
CEPU - Electrical, Energy and Services Division	(447,165)	(431,601)
CEPU - National Council	(176,071)	(233,370)

Total cash outflows	(623,236)	(664,971)
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(ii) Credit facilities

The Union has a \$50,000 credit card facility with the bank (2023: \$50,000). Amount used at 31 December 2024 \$Nil (2023: \$Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 11 Cash Flow (continued)

Note 11B: Cash flow information (continued)

(iii) Non-cash financing and investing activities

During the year there were no non-cash financing and investing activities (2023: Nil)

Note 12 Contingent liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 12A: Capital Commitment

Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Buildings	-	-

Note 12B: Other contingent assets or liabilities (i.e. legal claims)

At the date of signing this report, there were no contingent assets, liabilities or commitments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 13 Related party transactions

Note 13A: 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.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Revenue from CEPU Electrical, Energy and Services Division includes the following:		
Donations	-	-
Various expense reimbursements	-	-
 Revenue received from ETU Vic – Electrical Division includes the following:		
Income protection fees	298,716	277,837
Donations	-	-
 Expenses to CEPU Electrical, Energy and Services Division includes the following:		
WA Branch Sustentation fees	447,165	(431,601)
Payment of National Journal Costs	(19,285)	(14,180)
Payment of wage costs	-	-
Contribution for political campaigns	-	-
Other expense reimbursements	-	-
Reimbursement of travel expenses	-	-
Publications	-	-
Provision of legal costs	(138,047)	(182,346)
 Expenses to CEPU National Council includes the following		
Payment of Levy	(9,694)	(9,876)
Other	(12,938)	(5,403)
 Revenue received from Plumbing & Pipes Trades Employees Union		
Rental income	1,950	2,600
 Amounts receivable from related parties		
CEPU Plumbing Division	924	745

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 13 Related party transactions (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 December 2024, the Union has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2023: \$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.

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 to a loan to a related party.

No payments were made to former related parties (2023: \$Nil).

Note 13B: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period

The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to officers during the year is disclosed in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income under Employee Expenses – Officers:

Short term employee benefits

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries (includes \$136,442 termination payments)	1,613,559	1,315,779
Annual leave accrued	222,382	170,322
Performance bonus	-	-
Fringe benefits tax	30,416	24,230
Payroll tax	84,726	58,072
Total short-term employee benefits	1,951,083	1,568,403

Post-employment benefits

Superannuation	279,780	250,915
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Other long-term benefits

Long service leave	15,215	44,793
Termination benefits	(339)	6,332
Total	2,245,739	1,870,443

Note 13C: Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

There were no other transactions between the officers and the Union other than those relating to their membership in the Union and the reimbursement by the Union in respect of expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 14 Remuneration of Auditors

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Value of the services provided		
Audit services	23,792	23,303
Other services – preparation of financial statements	11,295	10,780
Total remuneration of auditors	35,087	34,083

No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

Note 15 Financial instruments

The Union's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivables and payable.

The Union does not have any non-derivative instruments and is not exposed to any financial instrument risk at 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

Note 15A Categories of Financial Instruments

<i>Financial Assets at amortised cost</i>	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	1,908,615	2,452,400
Cash on hand	1,140	1,140
	<u>1,909,755</u>	<u>2,453,540</u>
Loans and receivables		
- Accounts receivable	256,398	522,827
Total financial assets at amortised cost	<u>2,166,153</u>	<u>2,976,367</u>
<i>Carrying amount of financial assets</i>	2,166,153	2,976,367
 <i>Financial Liabilities at amortised cost</i>		
Trade payables	156,253	72,546
Other payables	157,835	123,189
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>314,088</u>	<u>195,735</u>
<i>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</i>	314,088	195,735

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 15 Financial instruments (continued)

Note 15B Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Interest revenue from cash & cash equivalents	72,478	39,042
Release impairment provision/ (Impairment) of loans & receivables	(29,396)	101,777
Total Income/(Expense) from financial assets	43,082	140,819

The net income/expense from financial assets not at fair value from profit and loss is Nil (2023: Nil).

Note 15C: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Net gain/ (loss) from financial liabilities	-	-

The net income/expense from financial liabilities not at fair value from profit and loss is Nil (2023: Nil).

Note 15D: Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, is the carrying amount of the financial assets as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements. The Union does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the Union.

The Union has no significant concentrations of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

The following table details the Union's receivables exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the Union and the member or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining their willingness to pay and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Union.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be a high credit quality.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 15 Financial instruments (continued)

Note 15D: Credit Risk (continued)

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	1,909,755	2,453,540
Trade receivables	426,819	390,061
Total	2,336,060	2,843,601
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	(156,253)	(72,546)
Other payables	(157,835)	(123,189)
Total	(314,088)	(195,735)

No collateral is held in relation to the Union's Credit Risk

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on financial assets using a provision matrix:

31 December 2024	Trade and other receivables					
	Days past due					
	<6 mths	6 mths – 1yr	1 yr – 22 months	1 ½ yrs – 2 yrs	>2 yrs	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate of trade debtors	0.78%	46%	77%	92%	100%	
Trade debtors Gross carrying amount	115,592	112,807	89,039	52,749	-	370,187
Other debtors Gross	56,632	-	-	-	-	55,708
Expected credit loss	(910)	(52,430)	(68,631)	(48,450)	-	(170,421)
31 December 2023	Trade and other receivables					
	Days past due					
	<6 mths	6 mths – 1yr	1 yr – 22 months	22 months – 2 yrs	>2 yrs	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate of trade debtors	1.9%	54%	83%	100%	100%	
Trade debtors Gross carrying amount	88,175	129,647	69,613	10,066	-	297,501
Other debtors Gross	92,560	-	-	-	-	92,560
Expected credit loss	(3,524)	(69,568)	(57,867)	(10,066)	-	(141,025)

The reporting unit's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 15D.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 15 Financial instruments (continued)

Note 15E: Liquidity Risk

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

The Union does not have any non-derivative instruments and is not exposed to any financial instrument risk at 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2024

	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1 -2 years \$	2 -5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total \$
Trade payables	-	156,253	-	-	-	156,253
Other payables	-	157,835	-	-	-	157,835
Total	-	314,088	-	-	-	314,088

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2023

	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1 -2 years \$	2 -5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total \$
Trade payables	-	72,546	-	-	-	72,546
Other payables	-	123,189	-	-	-	123,189
Total	-	195,735	-	-	-	195,735

Note 15F: Market Risk

The Union's exposure to market risk includes interest rate risk, which is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates, and the effective interest rates on those financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Union has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and members funds which could result from a change in these risks.

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

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect On	
			Profit and Loss \$	Members' funds \$
Interest rate risk	1,909,755	+1.0%	19,097	19,097
Interest rate risk	1,909,755	-1.0%	(19,097)	(19,097)

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Note 15 Financial instruments (continued)

Note 15F: Market Risk (continued)

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

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect On	
			Profit and Loss \$	Members' funds \$
Interest rate risk	2,452,400	+1.0%	24,524	24,524
Interest rate risk	(2,452,400)	-1.0%	(24,524)	(24,524)
			2024	2023
			\$	\$
Assets pledged (or held as collateral)			-	-

Note 15G: Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 January 2024	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New Leas es	Other	31 December 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Note 15 Financial instruments (continued)

Note 15G: Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	1 January 2023	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New Leas es	Other	31 December 2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 16: Fair value measurement

The financial assets and liabilities, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements approximate their fair values. This is largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. No financial assets and liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and in the notes to and forming part of the accounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

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 the General Manager:

- (1) A member of a Union, or the General Manager, may apply to the Union for specified prescribed information in relation to the Union 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 Union.
- (3) A Union must comply with an application made under subsection (1).