Australian Government
Registered Organisations Commission

30 August 2021

Cameron Bird
Branch Secretary
Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia - Queensland Communications Division Branch

Sent via email: cbird@cwuqld.asn.au
CC: mburnett@accruhob.com.au

Dear Cameron Bird,

Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia - Queensland Communications Division Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 31 March 2021 – (FR2021/19)

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 31 March 2021 for the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia - Queensland Communications Division Branch. The documents were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**the ROC**) on 23 August 2021.

I acknowledge the receipt of the email on 27 August 2021. The email contains an amended statement of loans, grants and donations and confirmation of the date that the full report was presented to the Committee of Management (**CoM**). The Designated Officer's Certificate stated that the full report was presented to the CoM meeting on 12 July 2021, however the email confirms the meeting that the full report was presented to was held on 9 August 2021.

The financial report has now been filed. You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged.

The financial report was filed based on a primary review. This involved confirming that the financial reporting timelines required under s.253, s.265, s.266 and s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (**RO Act**) have been satisfied, all documents required under s.268 of the RO Act were lodged and that various disclosure requirements under the Australian Accounting Standards, RO Act and reporting guidelines have been complied with. A primary review does not examine all disclosure requirements.

Please note that the financial report for the year ending 31 March 2022 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

Reporting Requirements

The ROC website provides a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines. The website also contains the s.253 reporting guidelines and a model set of financial statements.

The ROC recommends that reporting units use these model financial statements to assist in complying with the RO Act, the s.253 reporting guidelines and Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information is available via this link.

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please contact me on (03) 9603 0841 or by email at Mihiri.jayawardane@roc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

Mihiri Jayawardane
Registered Organisations Commission

communication workers union
CWUnion
Queensland

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PO Box 3203, West End Q 4101
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Year 2021 REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER

s.268 *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*

Certificate for the year ended 31st March 2021

I, Cameron Bird, being the Branch State Secretary of the Communications Electrical Plumbing Union, Communications Division Queensland Branch certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Communications Electrical Plumbing Union, Communications Division Queensland Branch for the period ended 31/3/2021 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 15th July 2021 and
- that the full report was presented to *a meeting of the Branch Committee of Management* of the reporting unit on 12th July 2021. Due to a lack of a quorum for the Annual General Meeting on the 09th August 2021 the Branch Committee of Management endorsed the report (at the BCOM held on 09th August 2021) in accordance with s.266(3) of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:

Name of prescribed designated officer:

Cameron Bird
Branch Secretary

Dated: 12th August 2021

CEPU COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
QUEENSLAND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
ABN 86 127 798 512

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Contents

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE

CEPU COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION - QUEENSLAND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION BRANCH

As lead auditor for the audit of the CEPU Communications Division – Queensland Communications Division Branch for the year ended 31 March 2021; I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Accru

Michael J Burnett
Partner

Hobart

Date 14 July 2021

Registration number (as registered by the Commissioner under the RO Act) : AA2020/1

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Independent Audit Report to the Members of CEPU Communications Division – Queensland Communications Division Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of CEPU Communications Division – Queensland Communications Division Branch (the reporting unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the committee of management statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the officer declaration statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of CEPU Communications Division – Queensland Communications Division Branch as at 31 March 2021, 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.

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.
- 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.

Accru

Michael J Burnett
Partner

Hobart

Date 14 July 2021

Registration number (as registered by the Commissioner under the RO Act) : AA2020/1

CEPU COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

QUEENSLAND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION BRANCH

Report required under subsection 255(2A)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Descriptive form

Categories of expenditures	2021 ($)	2020 ($)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	654,554	753,977
Advertising	-	-
Operating costs	253,868	307,449
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	-	3,938

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Cameron Bird – Branch Secretary

Dated: 12 July 2021

CEPU COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

QUEENSLAND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION BRANCH

Operating report

for the year ended 31 March 2021

The committee of management presents its operating report on the Branch for the year ended 31 March 2021.

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

The principal activity of the Branch during the course of the financial year was the advancement and protection of the interests of members. The operating result of the Branch for the financial year was a profit of $135,059. There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Branch during the financial year.

Significant changes in financial affairs

There were no significant changes to the financial affairs of the Branch during the year.

Right of members to resign

A member of the Branch may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to the Branch Secretary. The notice of resignation can be given electronically.

A notice of resignation from membership takes effect:

(a) where the member ceases to be eligible to become a member of the Branch:
- (i) on the day on which the notice is received by the organisation; or
- (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 later;

(b) in any other case:
- (i) at the end of two weeks, or such shorter period as is specified in the rules of the organisation, after the notice is received by the organisation; or
- (ii) on the day specified in the notice;

whichever is later.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee (include position details) 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

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no official or employee of the Branch is:
- (i) a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or
- (ii) 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 members of the branch at the end of the financial year was 3,198.

Number of employees

The number of employees of the Branch at the end of the financial year was 4.68 full-time equivalent.

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

The names of members of the Branch Committee of Management at any time during the financial year are:

Cameron Bird (Secretary)

Kevin Hogan (President)

Mark Templeman (Assistant Secretary)

Kevin Hogan (Vice President)

Brett O'Neill (Vice President Postal)

Catherine O'Brien (Vice President Affirmative Action)

Marguerite O'Shea

Michael Dunning

Stephen Campbell (ceased 21.01.2021)

Chris Gleeson

Fraser Dawson (ceased 10.08.2020)

Noah Harris

Kevin Joinbee

Members served on the Committee from the start of the financial year to the end of the financial year unless otherwise stated.

Other Information

The activities of the Branch during the financial year produced many positive outcomes. Some of the significant matters at hand are:

- Managing the operational impacts and OH&S risks associated with the COVID 19 pandemic
- Recruitment remains as a very important activity undertaken by the Branch. All Officials and AUR's make a huge effort in maintaining our numbers. With the 100% commitment of all we are confident that recruitment will remain a good news story for the Branch moving forward.
- Daily Industrial representations and advocacy implementing and enforcing industrial instruments. This remains a core activity and takes up the bulk of our resources-Postal and Telco.
- Postal ADM trials and implementation – Regulatory Relief was granted to Australia Post to deal with impacts of the COVID 19 virus through to June 30. Moved to a model where standard mail was delivered on alternate days. Many operational and safety related matters to work through. Looking to achieve penalty rate equality for PDO's.
- Postal Local Working Group at all ADM sites. Officials attend in person or via Webex.

- Organising Trips – Postal/Telco. Member engagement in regional areas. Organising Trips this financial year have been- Central Qld, Far North Queensland, West Queensland, South West Qld, Wide Bay and Telco
- Postal State and National Consultative Committees and meetings
- Multiple Disciplinary Inquires, Boards of Reference and Unfair Dismissal cases.
- Post EBA – Survey completed and bargaining meetings commenced and ongoing
- Telstra EBA – Survey completed and bargaining about to commence
- Postal visits daily across network
- Telco visits to Phone Shops only until return to office/workplace by members

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Cameron Bird – Branch Secretary

Dated: 12 July 2021

CEPU COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

QUEENSLAND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION BRANCH

Committee of management statement

for the year ended 31 March 2021

On 12 July 2021 the committee of the CEPU Communications Division – Queensland Communications Division Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (**GPFR**) for the year ended 31 March 2021:

The CEPU Communications Division – Queensland Communications Division Branch declares that in its opinion:

a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;

b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the **RO Act**);

c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;

d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:

   i. meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and

   ii. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and

   iii. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and

   iv. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and

   v. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the Commissioner; and

   vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee of management.

Signature of designated officer: *[signature]*

Name and title of designated officer: Cameron Bird – Branch Secretary

Dated: 12 July 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
		$	$
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscriptions	3	**1,235,006**	1,205,958
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit		-	-
Levies		-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		**1,235,006**	1,205,958
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donations		-	-
Income recognised from volunteer services		-	-
Total income for furthering objectives		-	-
Other Income			
Net gains from sale of assets	3A	-	7,582
Revenue from recovery of wages activity		-	-
Investment income	3B	**2,979**	5,022
Rental income	3C	**29,150**	27,548
Other income	3D	**101,363**	1,594
Total other income		**133,492**	41,746
Total income		**1,368,498**	1,247,704
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	**654,555**	753,977
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	**257,503**	259,435
Affiliation fees	4C	**28,851**	35,727
Administration expenses	4D	**232,362**	283,558
Grants or donations	4E	**1,500**	200
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	**36,964**	43,696
Legal costs	4G	-	3,938
Net losses from sale of assets	4H	**37**	-
Other expenses	4I	**999**	4,558
Audit fees	13	**20,668**	21,932
Total expenses		**1,233,439**	1,407,021
Surplus (deficit) for the year		**135,059**	(159,317)

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

Other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2021

	2021	2020
	$	$
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Donations to Disaster Relief Reserve	**2,300**	1,960
Interest received on Disaster Relief Reserve	**1**	1
Expenditure from Disaster Relief Reserve	**(1,500)**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**135,860**	157,356

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

Statement of financial position

as at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	**511,575**	418,666
Trade and other receivables	5B	**20,297**	26,668
Prepayment	5C	**58,229**	36,753
Right-of-use assets	6B	**16,602**	23,290
Total current assets		**606,703**	505,377
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	**3,706,834**	3,743,835
Right-of-use assets	6B	**16,052**	17,711
Total non-current assets		**3,722,886**	3,761,546
Total assets		**4,329,589**	4,266,923
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	**71,944**	90,525
Other payables	7B	**24,905**	48,686
Employee provisions	8A	**206,617**	238,812
Lease liabilities	6B	**16,602**	23,290
Total current liabilities		**320,068**	401,313
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	**60,809**	50,299
Lease liabilities	6B	**16,052**	17,711
Total non-current liabilities		**76,861**	68,010
Total liabilities		**396,929**	469,323
Net assets		**3,932,660**	3,797,600

Statement of financial position (continued)

as at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
EQUITY			
General funds		-	-
Reserves	9	**3,029,802**	3,029,001
Retained earnings		**902,858**	768,599
Total equity		**3,932,660**	3,797,600

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

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	Reserves $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance as at 1 April 2019		3,026,980	929,936	3,956,916
Surplus / (deficit)		-	(159,317)	(159,317)
Other comprehensive income		1,961	-	1,961
Transfer to Disaster Relief Fund		60	(2,020)	(1,960)
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2020		**3,029,001**	**768,599**	**3,797,600**
Adjustment for errors		-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)		-	135,059	135,059
Other comprehensive income		801	-	801
Transfer to/from Disaster Relief Fund		1,500	(2,300)	(800)
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2021		**3,031,302**	**901,358**	**3,932,660**

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

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from member		**1,354,730**	1,150,031
Receipts from AFULE		**24,332**	22,769
Other receipts		**6,182**	6,373
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity		-	-
Interest		**2,979**	5,021
Cash used			
Employees and supplies		**(934,341)**	(950,394)
Payments to Communications Division – CEPU		**(335,812)**	(238,547)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity	10B	**(25,161)**	(20,888)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10A	**92,909**	(25,635)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	23,409
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		-	-
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		-	(36.514)
Purchase of land and buildings		-	-
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		-	(13,105)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
Cash used			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		-	-
Other		-	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		**92,909**	(38,740)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**418,666**	457,406
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	**511,575**	418,666

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

Index to the notes of the financial statements

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 Branch is a not-for-profit entity.

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

1.2 Comparative amounts

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 Branch Committee of Management evaluates estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements 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 Branch.

1.4 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:

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

AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of a Business

The amendment to AASB 3 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Branch.

Impact on adoption of AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

The adoption of AASB2018-17 Amendments did not have a material impact on the Branch's financial statements.

AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the accounting standard setter in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts.

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Branch.

AASB 2020-4 Amendments to AASs – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

These amendments provide relief to lessees from applying AASB 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under AASB 16 Leases, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Branch.

Future Australian Accounting Standards

New standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods that are expected to have a future financial impact on the Branch include:

AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

This Standard amends AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The Branch does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have an impact on its financial statements.

1.5 Current versus non-current classification

The Branch presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.
An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

The Branch classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.6 Revenue

The Branch enters into arrangement where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangement include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions.

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

Where the Branch has a contract with a customer, the Branch recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. the Branch 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 Branch.

The Branch recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Branch's promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required.

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the Branch 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 Branch at their standalone selling price, the Branch accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Interest income

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

Rental income

Leases in which the Branch as a lessor, do 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 when it is probable that settlement will be required, and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

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

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

1.8 Leases

The Branch 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 Branch as a lessee

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

	2021	**2020**
Plant and equipment	**2 to 5 years**	5 years

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Branch 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.

1.9 Cash

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

1.10 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Branch 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 Branch's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the Branch's future performance or some other condition.

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Branch's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Branch 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 Branch's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Branch 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.

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Branch 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 Branch has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  b) the Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Branch 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 Branch continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

Offsetting

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

Impairment

Expected credit losses

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

(i) Trade receivables

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

Therefore, the Branch does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Branch 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.

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.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

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.

Revaluations — land and buildings

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

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

	2021	2020
Land & buildings	**40 years**	40 years
Plant and equipment	**4 to 10 years**	4 to 10 years

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.

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

1.17 Taxation

The Branch 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 Branch 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 16A Financial assets and liabilities.

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 Branch. 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 Branch 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 Branch 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 Branch has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

1.19 Going concern

the Branch is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another the Branch to continue on a going concern basis.

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

	2021 $	2020 $

Note 3 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the Branch'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:

	2021 $	2020 $
Type of customer		
Members	**1,235,006**	1,205,958
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,235,006**	1,205,958

Note 3A: Net gains from sale of assets

	2021 $	2020 $
Plant and equipment	-	7,582
Total net gain from sale of assets	-	7,582

	2021	2020
	$	$

Note 3B: Investment income

Interest		
Deposits	**2,979**	5,022
Total investment income	**2,979**	5,022

Note 3C: Rental income

Properties	**29,150**	27,548
Total rental income	**29,150**	27,548

Note 3D: Other income

Other revenue	**1,363**	1,594
Cash flow boost	**100,000**	-
Total other income	**101,363**	1,594

	2021	2020
	$	$

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses

	2021 $	2020 $
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	**227,876**	250,875
Superannuation	**41,643**	45,460
Leave and other entitlements	**(2,725)**	23,903
Separation and redundancies	**-**	-
Other employee expenses	**-**	-
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	**266,794**	320,238
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	**313,805**	323,706
Superannuation	**54,679**	58,120
Leave and other entitlements	**(18,960)**	15,830
Separation and redundancies	**-**	-
Other employee expenses	**38,237**	36,083
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	**387,761**	433,739
Total employee expenses	**654,555**	753,977

Note 4B: Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit

	2021 $	2020 $
Capitation fees		
Communications Division - CEPU	**245,447**	238,547
Subtotal capitation fees	**245,447**	238,547
Other expense to another reporting unit		
Other expense to another reporting unit – CEPU National Council	**12,056**	20,888
Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	**12,056**	20,888
Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	**257,503**	259,435

Note 4C: Affiliation fees

	2021 $	2020 $
Australian Labour Party Queensland	**749**	651
Queensland Council of Unions	**21,104**	26,606
The Union Shopper Inc	**6,998**	8,470
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	**28,851**	35,727

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	2021	2020
	$	$

Note 4D: Administration expenses

Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses	**4,171**	5,498
Contractors/consultants	-	-
Property expenses	**59,240**	71,318
Office expenses	**40,607**	47,633
Information communications technology	**10,488**	10,400
Motor vehicle expenses	**23,554**	26,774
Travel expenses	**15,835**	39,568
Printing, postage and stationary	**21,585**	19,190
Insurance	**30,228**	36,031
Other	**5,912**	9,102
Subtotal administration expense	**211,620**	265,514
Operating lease rentals:		
Short term, low value and variable lease payments	**20,742**	18,044
Total administration expenses	**232,362**	283,558

Note 4E: Grants or donations

Grants:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	-	200
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	**1,500**	-
Total grants or donations	**1,500**	200

Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation		
Land & buildings	**13,318**	13,354
Property, plant and equipment	**23,646**	30,342
Total depreciation	**36,964**	43,696
Total depreciation and amortisation	**36,964**	43,696

	2021 $	2020 $
Note 4G: Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	3,938
Total legal costs	-	3,938

Note 4H: Net losses from sale of assets		
Plant and equipment	**37**	-
Total net losses from asset sales	**37**	-

Note 4I: Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009	-	-
Bad debts	**837**	547
Doubtful debts	**162**	4011
Total other expenses	**999**	4,558

	2021	2020
	$	$

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	**511,025**	418,116
Cash on hand	**550**	550
Short term deposits	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**511,575**	418,666

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

Trade Receivables

Member contributions in arrears	**19,263**	30,531
Less: Provision for impairment of receivables	**(178)**	(5,183)
Total receivables	**19,085**	25,348

Other receivables:		
Other	**1,212**	1,320
Total other receivables	**1,212**	1,320
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**20,297**	26,668

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables is as follows:

At 1 April	**4,558**	(4,998)
Provision for expected credit losses	**(3,849)**	10,145
Write-off	**290**	(589)
At 31 March	**999**	4,558

	2021	2020
	$	$

Note 5C: Other assets

Current		
Prepayments	**58,229**	36,753
Total current assets	**58,229**	36,753
Total other assets	**58,229**	36,753

Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment

2021

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Property, Plant and Equipment:					
carrying amount	3,335,250	333,525	125,011	136,925	3,930,711
accumulated depreciation	-	(39,990)	(109,881)	(74,006)	(223,877)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**3,335,250**	**293,535**	**15,130**	**62,919**	**3,706,834**

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Net book value 1 April 2020	3,335,250	306,853	17,840	83,892	3,743,835
Additions:					
By purchase	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(13,318)	(2,673)	(20,973)	(36,964)
Other movement	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(37)		(37)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value 31 March 2021	**3,335,250**	**293,535**	**15,130**	**62,919**	**3,706,834**
Net book value as of 31 March 2021 represented by:					
Gross book value	3,335,250	333,525	125,011	136,925	3,930,711
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(39,990)	(109,881)	(74,006)	(223,877)
Net book value 31 March 2021	**3,335,250**	**293,535**	**15,130**	**62,919**	**3,706,834**

Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

2020

	Land	Buildings	Plant an Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Property, Plant and Equipment:					
carrying value	3,335,250	333,525	125,155	136,925	3,930,855
accumulated depreciation	-	(26,672)	(107,315)	(53,033)	(187,020)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**3,33,5250**	**306,853**	**17,840**	**83,892**	**3,743,835**

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment

Net book value 1 April 2019	3,335,250	320,207	21,246	90,141	3,766,844
Additions:					
By purchase	-	-	-	36,514	36,514
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(13,354)	(3,406)	(6,535)	(23,295)
Other movement	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(36,228)	(36,228)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value 31 March 2020	**3,335,250**	**306,853**	**17,840**	**83,892**	**3,743,835**
Net book value as of 31 March 2020 represented by:					
Gross book value	3,335,250	333,525	125,155	136,925	3,930,855
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(26,672)	(107,315)	(53,033)	(187,020)
Net book value 31 March 2020	**3,335,250**	**306,853**	**17,840**	**83,892**	**3,743,835**

The freehold land and buildings are in respect of the Branch's 44.47% interest in the building at 41 Peel Street, South Brisbane. The Branch's land and buildings were revalued at 31 March 2018 by independent valuers. Valuations were based on an assessment of the property's market value. The revaluation surplus was credited to an asset revaluation reserve in equity.

Note 6B: Right-of-use assets

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets and lease liability recognised:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Current – Office equipment	**16,602**	23,290
Non-current – Office equipment	**16,052**	17,711
	32,654	41,001

Note 6C: Operating lease commitments

Future minimum lease payments at 31 March 2021 were as follow:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Within one year	**16,602**	23,290
After one year but not more than two years	**16,052**	17,711
After two years but not more than three years	-	-
After three years but not more than four years	-	-
After four years but not more than five years	-	-
After five years	-	-
	32,654	41,001

	2021 $	2020 $
Note 7 Current Liabilities		
Note 7A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accruals	**71,944**	90,525
Subtotal trade creditors	**71,944**	90,525
Payables to other reporting unit		
Payables to other reporting unit	-	-
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit	-	-
Total trade payables	**71,944**	90,525

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

	2021 $	2020 $
Note 7B: Other payables		
PAYG withholding tax	**12,900**	13,110
Superannuation	-	12,122
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
GST payable	**4,652**	8,286
Contributions received in advance	**7,353**	15,168
Total other payables	**24,905**	48,686
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	**24,905**	48,686
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	**24,905**	48,686

	2021 $	2020 $

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee provisions

	2021 $	2020 $
Office holders:		
Annual leave	**62,897**	74,061
Long service leave	**82,887**	74,448
Separations and redundancies	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	**145,784**	148,509
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	**69,109**	72,387
Long service leave	**52,533**	68,215
Separations and redundancies	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	**121,642**	140,602
Total employee provisions	**267,426**	289,111
Current	**206,617**	238,812
Non-current	**60,809**	50,299
Total employee provisions	**267,426**	289,111

Note 9 Reserves

	2021 $	2020 $
Asset revaluation reserve		
The Asset Revaluation Reserve represents the cumulative amount of fair value gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income in revaluations of non-current assets.	**3,020,457**	3,020,457
Disaster relief reserve		
The Disaster Relief Reserve records funds set aside for disaster relief for members.	**9,345**	8,544
	3,029,802	3,029,001

	2021 $	2020 $

Note 10 Cash Flow

Note 10A: Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement:

	2021 $	2020 $
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	**511,575**	418,666
Balance sheet	**511,575**	418,666
Difference	**-**	-

	2021 $	2020 $
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Profit/(deficit) for the year	**135,059**	(159,317)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	**36,964**	43,696
Doubtful debts	**(5,005)**	4,482
Fair value movements in investment property	**-**	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of assets	**37**	(7,582)
Movement in disaster relief fund	**1**	1
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and other receivables	**19,724**	(55,928)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	**(21,477)**	(5,673)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and other payables	**(50,709)**	114,953
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	**(21,685)**	39,733
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**92,909**	(25,635)

Note 10B: Cash flow information

	2021 $	2020 $
Cash inflows from other reporting units		
Other reporting units	**-**	-
Total cash inflows	**-**	-
Cash outflows to other reporting units		
CEPU – National Council	**25,161**	20,888
Total cash outflows	**25,161**	20,888

Note: Cash flow information to/from other reporting units disclosed include 10% GST on applicable transactions.

	2021	2020
	$	$

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

The Branch Committee of Management is not aware of any contingent liabilities or contingent assets.

Note 12 Related Party Disclosures

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

	2021 $	2020 $
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	**227,876**	250,875
Annual leave accrued	**62,897**	74,061
Performance bonus	**-**	-
Total short-term employee benefits	**290,773**	324,936
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	**41,623**	45,460
Total post-employment benefits	**41,623**	45,460
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	**82,887**	74,448
Total other long-term benefits	**82,887**	74,448
Termination benefits	**-**	-
Total	**-**	-

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

	2021 $	2020 $
Loans to/from key management personnel		
Loans to/from key management personnel	-	-
Other transactions with key management personnel		
Other transactions with key management personnel	-	-

Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors

	2021 $	2020 $
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	**12,400**	12,400
Other services	**8,268**	9,532
Total remuneration of auditors	**20,668**	21,932

Other services relate to accounting and non-financial statement audit services provided by Accru.

Note 14 Financial Instruments

The Committee of Management monitors the Branch's financial risk management policies and exposure and approves financial transactions entered into. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to the counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and interest rate risk. The Branch Committee of Management meets on a regular basis to review the financial exposure of the Branch.

Note 14A: Credit risk

The Branch has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the Branch is considered to relate to the class of assets described as members contributions in arrears.

The following table details the Branch's accounts receivable and other debtors exposed to credit risk with aging 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 Branch 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 Branch. The balance of receivables that remain within initial terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

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

31 March 2021	**Trade and other receivables**					
		Days past due				
	Net receivable	**<30 days**	**30-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**>91 days**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Contribution in arrears	19,085	-	-	19,085	-	-
Other receivables	1,212	659	553	-	-	-

31 March 2020	**Trade and other receivables**					
		Days past due				
	Net receivable	**<30 days**	**30-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**>91 days**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Contribution in arrears	25,348	-	-	25,348	-	-
Other receivables	1,320	570	-	-	750	-

The Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 March 2021 and 2020 is the carrying amounts as illustrated above.

Note 14B: Liquidity risk

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

- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- proactively monitoring the recovery of unpaid member contributions;
- retaining sufficient cash reserves to meet obligations.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The Branch does not hold directly any derivative financial liabilities.

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 timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2021

	On Demand	< 1 year $	1– 2 years $	2– 5 years $	>5 years $	Total $
Trade payables	-	71,944	-	-	-	71,944
Other payables	-	24,905	-	-	-	24,905
Lease liabilities	-	16,602	16,052	-	-	32,654
Total	-	113,451	16,052	-	-	129,503

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2020

	On Demand	< 1 year $	1– 2 years $	2– 5 years $	>5 years $	Total $
Trade payables	-	90,525	-	-	-	90,525
Other payables	-	48,686				48,686
Lease liabilities	-	23,290	17,711			41,001
Total	-	162,501	17,711	-	-	180,212

Note 14C: 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 or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Branch is exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate investments. The financial instruments that expose the Branch to interest rate risk are limited to cash on hand.

	Effective Weighted Average Interest Rate			
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	%	%	$	$
Floating Interest Rate				
Cash and cash equivalents	**1.41**	1.6	**511,575**	418,666

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

Risk variable	**Change in risk variable %**	**Effect on**	
		Profit or loss	**Equity**
		$	**$**
Interest rate risk	**+ 1%**	4,651	4,651
Interest rate risk	**- 1%**	(4,651)	(4,651)

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2020

Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit or loss	Equity
		$	$
Interest rate risk	+ 1%	4,375	4,375
Interest rate risk	- 1%	(4,375)	(4,375)

Price risk

The Branch does not have a material other price risk.

Note 15 Fair value measurement

Note 15A: Financial assets and liabilities

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

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

- Fair values of the Branch's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own performance risk as at 31 March 2021 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Branch based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 31 March 2021 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

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

	Carrying amount 2021 $	**Fair value 2021 $**	Carrying amount 2020 $	Fair value 2020 $
Financial assets				
Cash on hand	**511,575**	**511,575**	418,666	418,666
Account receivable and other debtors	**20,297**	**20,297**	26,668	26,668
Other current assets	**74,831**	**74,831**	60,043	60,043
Total	**606,703**	**606,703**	505,377	505,377
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and other payables	**113,451**	**113,451**	162,501	162,501
Total	**113,451**	**113,451**	162,501	162,501

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

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

Fair value hierarchy – 31 March 2021

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value		**$**	**$**	**$**
Land and building	**31/03/2018**	3,668,775	-	-
Total		**3,668,775**	**-**	**-**

Fair value hierarchy – 31 March 2020

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value		**$**	**$**	**$**
Land and building	**31/03/2018**	3,668,775	-	
Total		**3,668,775**	**-**	

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).

Note 17 Branch details

The principal place of business of the Branch is

1st floor
41 Peel Street
South Brisbane QLD 4101

Note 18 COVID-19

Within Australia and globally, unprecedented measures have been introduced to control the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak, including travel and trade restrictions, restrictions on public gatherings and temporary business closures. These significant measures have had a sudden and substantial negative impact on economic activity, with certain industry sectors experiencing unforeseen financial difficulties.

The expected duration and magnitude of the COVID-19 global pandemic and its potential implications on the economy remains unclear. Should these circumstances become severe or prolonged, it is expected to have a material adverse impact on the global and Australian economies, which in turn may have a material adverse impact on the entity's financial performance and position and may put doubt on the entities ability to continue as a going concern.

CEPU COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

QUEENSLAND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION BRANCH

Officer declaration statement

I, Cameron Bird, being the Branch Secretary of the CEPU Communications Division – Queensland Communications Division Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 March 2021.

CEPU Communications Division – Queensland Communications Division Branch 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
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive donations or grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay compulsory levies
- pay a donation that was $1,000 or less
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- pay legal costs relating to litigation
- pay legal costs relating to other legal matters
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a receivable with other reporting unit
- have a payable with other reporting unit
- 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

- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have other employee provisions in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have a balance within the general fund
- receive cash flows from another reporting unit and/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

Signed by the officer:

Dated: 12 July 2021