

DECLARATION

CORRECTING REPORT OF

NATIONAL FIRE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

OPERATING REPORTS lodged pursuant to s 268

I, Andrew Hickman, being the President of the National Fire Industry Association at 5/134 Racecourse Road, Ascot Queensland 4007, declare that:

1. I am the President of the National Fire Industry Association, an organisation registered under the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act) and authorised to make this declaration.
2. In accordance with section 268 of the RO Act, for the periods ending 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2019, the full financial reports, including the operating report, for the organisation were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission in FR2018/199 and FR2019/205.
3. An investigation, undertaken by the organisation, of the membership figures reported in the Committee of Management operating reports for the reporting periods ending 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2019, found the following variances with the figures reported in the lodged operating reports:

As at 30 June	2018	2019
Previously declared	0	0
Corrected	7	7
Variance	7	7

4. I declare that the 'corrected' number listed above for each of the named years is the correct membership figures as at 30 June in that year.

Signed:



Andrew Hickman
President
National Fire Industry Association

Dated: 28 / 07 / 2021



30 June 2021

Mr Andrew Hickman
President
National Fire Industry Association

By e-mail: info@nfia.com.au

Dear Mr Hickman

National Fire Industry Association
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 - FR2019/205

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019 for the National Fire Industry Association (**NFIA**). The financial report was lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**ROC**) on 13 December 2019.

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

Whilst the 2019 report has been filed the following should be noted for future reports.

1. Presentation of documents to CoM meeting

It is noted that the financial documents were presented to a committee of management meeting rather than a general meeting of members. This may not be fully in accord with the RO Act.

Under the RO Act the standard obligation is for the full financial report to be presented to a general meeting of members within 6 months of the end of the financial year. The documents may only be presented directly to a committee of management meeting where the rules of the organisation (or branch) contain a provision that requires no more than 5% of members to call a general meeting of the reporting unit for the purpose of considering the report - see subsection 266(3).

It would appear that the rules of the organisation do not currently contain a provision to this effect. Therefore, if the organisation wishes to present its financial documents in future financial years to a committee of management meeting (rather than a general meeting of members) it will be necessary for the organisation to amend its rules in accordance with the requirements of subsection 266(3).

2. Timescale requirements

As you are aware, an organisation is required under the RO Act to undertake certain steps in accordance with specified timelines. Information about these timelines can be found on the ROC website. In particular, I draw your attention to the fact sheet titled *Financial reporting process* which explains the timeline requirements, and the fact sheet titled *Summary of financial reporting timelines* which sets out the timelines in diagrammatical format.

I note that the following timescale requirements were not met:

Documents must be lodged with ROC within 14 days after general meeting

Section 268 of the RO Act requires a copy of the full report and the designated officer's certificate to be lodged with the ROC within 14 days after the general meeting of members [or meeting of the committee of management] referred to in section 266. The designated officer's certificate indicates that this meeting occurred on 23 October 2019. If this is correct the documents should have been lodged with the ROC by 7 November 2019.

As indicated above, the full report was lodged on 13 December 2019.

Should you wish to discuss the matters raised in this letter, or if you require further information on the financial reporting requirements of the Act, I may be contacted on (03) 9603 0707 or by email at ken.morgan@roc.gov.au

Yours faithfully



KEN MORGAN
Financial Reporting Specialist
Registered Organisations Commission

McFillin

Audit Services

ABN 13 757 716 236

CERTIFIED
PRACTISING ACCOUNTANTS

**FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
NATIONAL FIRE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
ABN 35 893 785 038
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2019**

PO Box 2040, Strathpine QLD 4500

Phone: (07) 3205 3480 **Mobile:** 0434 778 423 **Fax:** (07) 3205 6936 **Email:** info@mcfaudit.com.au

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National Fire Industry Association

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**National Fire Industry Association
ABN 35 893 785 038**

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

Certificate by prescribed designated officer

Certificate for the year ended 30 June 2019

I Shayne Bennett, being the Secretary & Treasurer of the National Fire Industry Association certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the National Fire Industry Association for the period ended referred to in s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 23 October 2019 and
- that the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit on 23 October 2019 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer: 

Name of prescribed designated officer: ..Shayne Bennett.....

Title of prescribed designated officer: Secretary & Treasurer.....

Dated: 23 October 2019.....

**National Fire Industry Association
ABN 35 893 785 038**

Independent Audit Report to the Members of National Fire Industry Association

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of National Fire Industry Association (the reporting unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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 National Fire Industry Association as at 30 June 2019, 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.

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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.



Michael McFillin
McFillin Audit Services

Brisbane
23 October 2019

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act):AA2017/224

National Fire Industry Association

ABN 35 893 785 038

Report required under subsection 255(2A)

for the year ended 30 June 2019

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Descriptive form

Categories of expenditures	2019 (\$)	2018 (\$)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	–	–
Advertising	–	–
Operating costs	–	38 627
Donations to political parties	–	–
Legal costs	–	–

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer:Shayne Bennett – Secretary & Treasurer,.....

Dated: 23 October 2019.....

National Fire Industry Association

ABN 35 893 785 038

Operating report

for the year ended 30 June 2019

The committee of management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2019.

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 Association during the reporting period were to promote the interests of the fire protection industry in Australia and all such activities as are ancillary to.

The Association's principal activities resulted in maintaining the industry standards and improving the members' businesses.

Significant changes in financial affairs

The association did not operate this year.

Right of members to resign

Members may resign from the Association in accordance with rule 7, which reads as follows:

A Member or Associate may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to the secretary.

A notice of resignation takes effect:

- (a) where the Member or Associate ceases to be eligible to become a Member or Associate of the Association:
 - (i) on the day on which the notice is received by the secretary; or
 - (ii) on the day specified in the notice, which is a day not earlier than the day when the member or Associate ceases to be eligible to become a Member or Associate; whichever is later; or
- (b) in any other case:
 - (i) at the end of two weeks after the notice is received by the Association; or
 - (ii) on the day specified in the notice; whichever is later.

Any dues payable but not paid by a former Member or Associate of the Association, in relation to a period before the Member or Associate's resignation from the Association took effect, may be sued for and received in the name of the Association, in a court of competent jurisdiction, as a debt due to the Association.

A notice delivered to the secretary shall be taken to have been received by the Association when it was delivered.

A notice of resignation that has been received by the Association is not valid because it was not addressed and delivered to the secretary.

A resignation from membership of the Association is valid even if it is not effected in accordance with section if the Member or Associate is informed by or on behalf of the Association that the resignation has been accepted.

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

There were no officers of the Association who held reserved positions in these entities.

Number of members

The number of persons who, at the end of the reporting period, were recorded on the Register of Members of the Association was Zero.

Number of employees

There are Zero employees of the Association.

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 Association during the reporting period are:

•	Andrew Hickman	President	1/7/18 - 30/6/19
•	Jeff Wood	Vice President	1/7/18 - 30/6/19
•	Shayne Bennett	Secretary/Treasurer	1/7/18 - 30/6/19
•	Brian Davies	Patron	1/7/18 - 30/6/19
•	Gordon Stalley	Committee Member	1/7/18 - 30/6/19
•	Haysam Mohtadi	Committee Member	1/7/18 - 30/6/19
•	Graham Dunn	Committee Member	1/7/18 - 30/6/19
•	Andy Thomas	Committee Member	1/7/18 - 30/6/19

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer:Shayne Bennett – Secretary & Treasurer.....

Dated: 23 October 2019.....

National Fire Industry Association
ABN 35 893 785 038
Committee of management statement

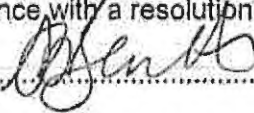
for the year ended 30 June 2019

On 23 October 2019 the Council of the National Fire Industry Association passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2019:

The Council 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: 

Name and title of designated officer: Shayne Bennett – Secretary & Treasurer.....

Dated: 23 October 2019.....

National Fire Industry Association
ABN 35 893 785 038
Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue			
Membership subscription*		-	-
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit*	3A	-	-
Interest			1
Total revenue		-	1
Other Income			
Contributions from State associations			45 000
Grants and/or donations*	3E	-	-
Revenue from recovery of wages activity*	3G		
Total other income		-	45 000
Total income		-	45 001
Expenses			
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit*	4B	-	-
Administration expenses	4D	-	1 796
Other expenses	4K	-	28 235
Total expenses		-	30 031
Surplus (deficit) for the year		-	14 970
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	14 970

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

National Fire Industry Association

ABN 35 893 785 038

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables*	5B	-	-
Total current assets		NIL	NIL
Total assets		NIL	NIL
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables*	7A	-	-
Other payables*	7B	-	-
Total current liabilities		NIL	NIL
Total liabilities		NIL	NIL
Net assets		NIL	NIL
EQUITY			
Total equity		NIL	NIL

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

National Fire Industry Association

ABN 35 893 785 038

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

		General funds /reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2017		-	(14 970)	-
Adjustment for errors		-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)		-	14 970	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Transfer to/from <i>[insert fund name]</i>	10A	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2018		-	NIL	-
Adjustment for errors		-	-	-
Surplus / (deficit)		-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Transfer to/from <i>[insert fund name]</i>	10A	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2019		-	-	-

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

National Fire Industry Association

ABN 35 893 785 038

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
		\$	\$
	Notes		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Other		-	56 458
Cash used			
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	11B	-	69 169
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	11A	-	(12 711)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		-	(12 711)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		-	12 711
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	-	NIL

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

Index to the notes of the financial statements

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Note 2	Events after the reporting period
Note 3	Income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Current assets
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Note 8	Provisions
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Note 11	Cash flow
Note 13	Related party disclosures
Note 15	Financial instruments
Note 18	Section 272 <i>Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009</i>

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*. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the National Fire Industry Association is a not-for-profit entity.

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

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

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

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

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments and relevant amending standards, which replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The Application of this standard did not have any affect on the presentation of the financial statements for either the current or previous financial year.

- AASB 2017-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transfers of Investments Property, Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle and other amendments, which clarify certain requirements in:
 - AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities – clarification of scope
 - AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value
 - AASB 140 Investment Property – change in use

The Application of this standard did not have any affect on the presentation of the financial statements for either the current or previous financial year.

- AASB Interpretation 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations*, which clarifies that the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration.

The Application of this standard did not have any affect on the presentation of the financial statements for either the current or previous financial year.

Impact on adoption of AASB 9

(a) Initial application

The adoption of AASB9 will have no impact on the financial statements.

Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements

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 not expected to have a future financial impact on National Fire Industry Association.

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

National Fire Industry Association did not acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches

of the organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act.

1.7 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from subscriptions is accounted for on an accrual basis and is recorded as revenue in the year to which it relates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when, the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the entity retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods, the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Donation income is recognised when it is received.

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 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.

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

Rental revenue from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.8 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the National Fire Industry Association will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the National Fire Industry Association recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the National Fire Industry Association should purchase, construct otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the National Fire Industry Association with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

1.9 Gains

Sale of assets

Gains and losses from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

1.10 Capitation fees and levies

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

1.11 Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Where an asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

Rental revenue from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Borrowing costs

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

1.14 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.

1.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a National Fire Industry Association entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.16 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), 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 National Fire Industry Association's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the National Fire Industry Association 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 OCI, 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 National Fire Industry Association'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 National Fire Industry Association commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in 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

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

When the National Fire Industry Association 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 National Fire Industry Association 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

(i) Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the National Fire Industry Association applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs) which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

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

(ii) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, the National Fire Industry Association recognises an allowance for expected credit losses using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the National Fire Industry Association expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

- Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses from possible default events within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL).
- Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the debt, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

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

1.17 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost unless 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 National Fire Industry Association's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

1.18 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.

1.24 Taxation

The National Fire Industry Association is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 however still has obligation for Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

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

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is

recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is classified within operating cash flows.

1.26 Going concern

National Fire Industry Association ceased operating during the previous year.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 30 June 2019, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of National Fire Industry Association.

2019	2018
\$	\$

Note 3 Income

Note 3A: Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit

Capitation fees:

Subtotal capitation fees

-	-
---	---

Other revenue from another reporting unit:

Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit

-	-
---	---

Total capitation fees and another revenue from other reporting unit

-	-
---	---

Note 3B: Levies*

Total levies

-	-
---	---

Note 3C: Investment income

Interest

Deposits

-	1
---	---

Total investment income

-	-
---	---

Note 3E: Grants or donations*

Grants

-	-
---	---

Donations

-	53 596
---	--------

Total grants or donations

-	53 596
---	--------

2019	2018
\$	\$

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses*

Holders of office:

Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-

Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	-	-
---	---	---

Employees other than office holders:

Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-

Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	-	-
---	---	---

Total employee expenses	-	-
--------------------------------	---	---

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

Capitation fees

Subtotal capitation fees	-	-
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Other expense to another reporting unit

Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	-	-
---	---	---

Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	-	-
--	---	---

Note 4C: Affiliation fees*

Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	-	-
---	---	---

2019	2018
\$	\$

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*	-	-
Office expenses	-	1 796
Total administration expenses	-	1 796

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	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	-

Note 4H: Legal costs*

Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
Total legal costs	-	-

2019	2018
\$	\$

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

Receivables from other reporting unit[s]*

Total receivables from other reporting unit[s]

Less allowance for expected credit losses*

Total allowance for expected credit losses

Receivable from other reporting unit[s] (net)

-	-
-	-
-	-

Note 7 Current Liabilities

Note 7A: Trade payables

Payables to other reporting unit[s]*

Subtotal payables to other reporting unit[s]

Total trade payables

-	-
-	-

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other payables

Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*

Legal costs*

Litigation

Other legal costs

Total other payables

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months

More than 12 months

Total other payables

-	-
-	-
-	-

2019	2018
\$	\$

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee provisions*

Office holders:

Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

Subtotal employee provisions—office holders

-	-
---	---

Employees other than office holders:

Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-

Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders

-	-
---	---

Total employee provisions

-	-
---	---

Current	-	-
---------	---	---

Non-current	-	-
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Total employee provisions	-	-
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Note 10 Equity

Note 10B: Other specific disclosures - funds*

Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund – if invested in assets

-	-	-
---	---	---

Other fund(s) required by rules

Balance as at start of year	-	-
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Transferred to reserve	-	-
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Transferred out of reserve	-	-
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Balance as at end of year	-	-
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2019	2018
\$	\$

Note 11 Cash Flow

Note 11A: Cash flow reconciliation

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

Cash and cash equivalents as per:

Cash flow statement	-	-
Balance sheet	-	-
Difference	-	-

Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:

Profit/(deficit) for the year	-	(1 795)
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Adjustments for non-cash items

Depreciation/amortisation	-	-
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-
Adjustment for Capital Injection	-	45 000
Adjustment for Capital payment	-	(28 235)

Changes in assets/liabilities

(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	-	7 014
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	-	(29 609)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	-	3 510
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	-	(8 596)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	-	(12 711)

Note 11B: Cash flow information*

Cash inflows	-	-
Total cash inflows	-	-
Cash outflows	-	-
Total cash outflows	-	-

2019	2018
\$	\$

Note 13 Related Party Disclosures

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.

Assets transferred from/to *[list related party]* includes the following:

NFIA South Australia	-	20 000
NFIA Victoria	-	25 000

The association was re-structured during the previous year with state associations and the previous national body merging to form the new association. All assets transferred were in the form of cash. The new association also assumed the annual leave liability.

Note 15 Financial Instruments

The organisation manages risk and risk exposure by the following methods.

1. Retaining sufficient cash reserves to meet a minimum of three months operating expenses.
2. Regular review of business and economic conditions.
3. Sound financial management.

Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets

Held-to-maturity

Interest revenue	-	1
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) held-to-maturity	-	1
Sub-total net income/(expense) from financial assets	-	1
Net income/(expense) from financial assets	-	1

Note 18 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).

National Fire Industry Association

Officer declaration statement

I, Shayne Bennett, being the Secretary & Treasurer of the National Fire Industry Association, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2019.

The reporting unit 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 revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a balance within the general fund
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer: 

Dated: 23 October 2019