

17 September 2021

Barry McVee
Branch Secretary
Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services
Union of Australia - Communications Division - Western Australian Communications Division
Branch

Sent via email: barry@cwuwa.org

CC: sfermanis@pkfmack.com.au

Dear Barry McVee,

Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia - Communications Division - Western Australian Communications Division Branch Financial Report for the year ended 31 March 2021 – (FR2021/17)

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 - Communications Division - Western Australian Communications Division Branch (**reporting unit**). The documents were lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**the ROC**) on 9 September 2021.

The financial report has now been filed.

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.

You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged. I make the following comments to assist you when you next prepare a financial report.

#### You must rotate your registered auditor

Correspondence was provided to the reporting unit on 14 April 2021, which alerted you that your registered auditor is approaching their statutory limit on how many consecutive financial years they are permitted to audit your financial report. The financial report lodged identifies that Simon Fermanis was the reporting unit's registered auditor for this financial year. Our records indicate that you have now used your current registered auditor for five consecutive financial years, which is the statutory limit under section 256A.

Please ensure that Simon Fermanis is not assigned to audit the financial report of the reporting unit for at least the following two financial years. Further information on the rotation of registered auditor requirement can be found via <a href="mailto:this.link">this.link</a>.

#### Notes to the financial statements

During the initial review of the financial report, I noted that Note 14: *Cash flow reconciliation* within the notes to the financial statements had disclosed a payment of \$155,539 to the Communications Electrical Plumbing Union Communications Division WA. The name of the reporting unit that the payment was made to appeared to be incorrect. On 10 September 2021, I contacted Sam Barnsley, the reporting unit's Branch Administration Officer to clarify the details of this payment. On 16 September 2021, I received correspondence confirming the payment was made to the Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia - Communications Division.

#### Non-compliance with previous requests

While we filed prior year's financial report, we raised the issue about disclosures relating to other reporting units to address in the preparation of future financial reports.

A comparison made between the disclosures of the reporting unit and Communications Division for this year identified the following differences:

- Capitation expensed from the reporting unit to the Communication Division is \$132,892 but capitation income from the reporting unit reported in the Communication Division's financial report is \$137,493;
- Cash outflow from the reporting unit to the Communication Division is \$155,539 but cash inflow reported by the Communication Division is \$117,140.

Subsection 252(2) of the RO Act requires that where an organisation consists of 2 or more reporting units, the financial records for each of the reporting units must, as far as practicable, be kept in a consistent manner. Moreover, reporting guideline 25(e)(iv) requires the committee of management to make a declaration to that effect, in relation to the GPFR. It is noted also that overall the accounting policies relating to the measurement basis and disclosure of key financial transactions for each reporting unit are the same. It would therefore be expected, in the ordinary course, that amounts disclosed in the respective reports of the relevant reporting units will reconcile. The reporting unit must take such steps as will ensure that balances for transactions with other reporting units within the organisation in next year's report will correspond with relevant balances disclosed in the reports of those other reporting units. The ROC will assess how this issue has been addressed prior to filing next year's report.

The ROC aims to assist reporting units comply with their obligations under the RO Act and reporting guidelines by providing advice about the errors identified in financial reports. Please ensure that these errors are addressed in next year's report.

#### 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 referred to in section 266.

The designated officer's certificate indicates that this meeting occurred on 16 June 2021. If this is correct the documents should have been lodged with the ROC by 30 June 2021.

The full report was not lodged until 9 September 2021.

It appears the reporting unit should have applied to the Commissioner for an extension of time to allow a longer period to lodge the required documents.

Please note that in future financial years if the reporting unit cannot lodge within the 14 day period prescribed, a written request for an extension of time, signed by a relevant officer, including any reason for the delay, must be made *prior to* the expiry of the 14 day period.

#### **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 <a href="mailto:this.link">this.link</a>.

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,

AT

Mihiri Jayawardane Registered Organisations Commission

**Financial Report** 

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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#### Prescribed Designated Officer Certificate

For the year ended 31 March 2021

- I, Barry McVee, being the officer responsible of the Communications Electrical Plumbing Union Communications Division WA, certify:
  - That the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Communications
     Electrical Plumbing Union Communications Division WA for the year ended 31 March 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 16 June 2021; and
  - That the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit on 16 June 2021 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of prescribed designated officer	I Muller
Name of prescribed designated officer	BARRY MUVEE
Title of prescribed designated officer	BRANCH SECRETARY
Date	21-07-2021



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRICAL PLUMBING UNION COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION WA

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Communications Electrical Plumbing Union - Communications Division WA (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Committee of Management statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Communications Electrical Plumbing Union - Communications Division WA 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 Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act).

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

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Reporting Unit in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of 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 our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Information Other than the financial Report and Audtior's Report Thereon

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Responsibilities of the 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 presents fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the RO Act, and for such internal control as the Committee of Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Reporting Unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Reporting Unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business
  activities within the Reporting Unit to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the
  direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit
  opinion.



We communicate with the Committee of Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 257(7) of the RO Act, we are required to describe any deficiency, failure or shortcoming in respect of the matters referred to in section 252 and 257(2) of the RO Act.

We have no items to report in this regard.

PKF PERTH

SIMON FERMANIS

PARTNER

JUNE 2021

WEST PERTH,

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2017/102.

### 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	516,604	535,337
Advertising		-
Operating costs	265,416	294,686
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal costs	-	1,474

Signature of prescribed designated officer

Name of prescribed designated officer

Date

BARRY MY/EÉ /BRANCH SECRETARY
16-06-2021

#### **Operating Report**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

The committee of management presents its report on the Reporting Unit for the financial 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 Communications Electrical Plumbing Union - Communications Division WA during the financial year was as a communication union. There were no significant changes in the Reporting Unit's activity during the financial year.

#### Significant changes in financial affairs

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Reporting Unit's principal financial affairs during the financial year.

#### Right of members to resign

All members of the Reporting Unit have the right to resign from the Reporting Unit in accordance with Rule 14 of the Reporting Unit Rules (and Section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009); namely by providing notice addressed and delivered to the Secretary of the Reporting Unit, including via email.

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

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no officer of the Reporting Unit, by virtue of their office of Communications Electrical Plumbing Union - Communications Division WA is:

- a. A trustee of a superannuation entity or exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or
- b. An exempt public sector superannuation scheme; and
- c. Where a criterion for the officer being the trustee or director is that the office is an officer of a registered organisation.

Bryan Watkins, retired branch president, is a director of a superannuation trustee company.

#### Number of members

Number of members on the register of members on 31 March 2021 was 1,839 (2020: 1,820)

#### Number of employees

As at 31 March 2021, the Reporting Unit employed two full time Elected Officials, one part time employee and one full time employees.

### Operating Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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

The names of each person who has been a member of the committee of management of the Reporting Unit at any time during the reporting period, and the period for which he or she held such a position is as follows

#### Telecommunications & Information Technology Industry Section

Peter John Noble	BCOM Member	01/04/2020 - 20/05/2020
Colleen Mary Noonan	Affirmative Action/ Community Member	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
Norman John Tredrea	Committee Member / Branch President	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
Machiel Van der Stelt	Committee Member / Branch Vice	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
	President	
Clinton Thomas	Committee Member / Assistant Secretary	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
Andrew Shaw	BCOM Member	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
Robert Owens	BCOM Member	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021

#### **Postal Industry Section**

Barry McVee	Branch Secretary/ Committee Member	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
Roy Waller	Branch Vice President/ Committee Member	01/04/2020 — 31/03/2021
John Vagg	BCOM Member	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
John Evangelista	BCOM Member	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
Christine Rabey	BCOM Member	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021
Mark Rayner	BCOM Member	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2021

Signature of designated officer:	
	BRANCH SERRETARY
Dated: 16-06-2021	

### **Committee of Management Statement**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

On 16 June 2021 the Branch Executive Council of the Communications Electrical Plumbing Union - Communications Division WA passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report for the year ended 31 March 2021:

The Communications Electrical Plumbing Union - Communications Division WA 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 General Purpose Financial Report relates and since the end of that year:
  - 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 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: BARRY MUSE BRANCH SECRETARY
Dated: 16-06-2 <sub>0</sub> 21

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscription	3	688,020	672,443
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	_
Total revenue		688,020	672,443
Income from furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donations	3C	100,000	-
Income recognised from volunteer services	3D		
Total income for furthering objectives		100,000	
Other Income			
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3E	w)	\ <u>-</u>
Investment income	3F	8,094	12,221
Other income	3G	61,379	61,097
Total other income		69,473	73,318
Total revenue and other income		857,493	745,761
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	(516,604)	(535, 337)
Capitation fees other expenses to another reporting unit	4B	(139,571)	(144,762)
Affiliation fees	4C	(1,059)	(1,227)
Administration expenses	4D	(72,896)	(97,367)
Grants or donations	4E	_	(250)
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	(10,533)	(9,077)
Finance costs	4G	-	_
Legal costs	4H	_	(1,474)
Write down and impairment of assets	41	ш:	(500)
Audit fees	17	(13,950)	(21,005)
Other expenses	4J	(27,407)	(20,498)
Total expenses		(782,020)	(831,497)
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	_	75,473	(85,736)
Other comprehensive income	ě		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of land & buildings		122,666	-
Gain/(loss) on equity instruments		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	198,139	(85,736)

### Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2021

ASSETS Current Assets	Notes	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	5	662,397	609,212
Trade and other receivables	6	4,005	5,999
Other current assets	7	24,906	43,420
Total Current Assets	,	691,308	658,631
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Non-Current Assets			
Land and buildings	8	1,200,000	1,084,889
Plant and equipment	9	-	2,978
Total Non-Current assets		1,200,000	1,087,867
Total Assets		1,891,308	1,746,498
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	10	18,560	45,563
Other payables	11	45,737	47,661
Employee provisions	12	108,538	142,014
Total Current Liabilities		172,835	235,238
Non-Current Liabilities		la .	
Employee provisions	12	30,658	21,584
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		30,658	21,584
Total Liabilities		203,493	256,822
Net Assets		1,687,815	1,489,676
EQUITY General Funds	13		_
Reserves	13	1,150,768	1,028,102
Retained earnings	22.50	537,047	461,574
Total Equity		1,687,815	1,489,676

# **Statement of Changes in Equity** For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	General funds \$	Reserves	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance as at 1 April 2019		-	1,028,102	547,310	1,575,412
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		~	-	(85,736)	(85,736)
Gain/ (loss) on revaluation of land & buildings		-	_	=	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2020		-	1,028,102	461,574	1,489,676
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		-		75,473	75,473
Gain/ (loss) on revaluation of land & buildings		-	122,666	-	122,666
Closing balance as at 31 March 2021	_	\ <u>-</u> :	1,150,768	537,047	1,687,815

### Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	110100	Ψ	
Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting units / controlled			1 500
entities		-	1,580
Receipt from customers (members)		686,410	671,985
Interest		7,789	14,049
Grants (Cash flow boost)		100,000	-
Other		61,379	59,517
Cash used		(544,000)	(512.004)
Employees		(541,006)	(512,094)
Suppliers Payments to other reporting units / controlled		(105,716)	(124,433)
entities		(155,539)	(136,584)
Net cash from operating activities	14	53,317	(25,980)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		_	_
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings			
Other		_	_
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		~	(917)
Purchase of land and buildings		-	(0)
Investment on term deposit		(132)	(78)
Net cash used by investing activities	-	(132)	(995)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
FINANCING ACTIVITIES  Cash received			
Contributed equity Other		-	·-
Cash used		-	-
Repayment of borrowings			_
Other		_	_
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		-	
Net increase in cash held		53,185	(26,975)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		609,212	636,187
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	662,397	609,212

### Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
Note 2	Events after the reporting period
Note 3	Revenue and income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Cash and cash equivalents
Note 6	Trade and other receivables
Note 7	Other current assets
Note 8	Land and buildings
Note 9	Plant and equipment
Note 10	Trade payables and accruals
Note 11	Other payables
Note 12	Employee provisions
Note 13	General Funds/ Reserves
Note 14	Cash flow reconciliation
Note 15	Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments
Note 16	Related party disclosures
Note 17	Remuneration of auditor
Note 18	Financial instruments
Note 19	Fair value measurement
Note 20	Section 272 Fair Work (Registered organisations) Act 2009

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 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 Communications Electrical Plumbing Union - Communications Division WA (the Reporting Unit) is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared on 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.

#### a) Comparative amounts

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

#### b) 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.

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Reporting Unit determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

#### Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent experience and historical collection rates.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### c) 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 standard, which has been adopted for the first time this financial year.

### 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.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Communications Electrical Plumbing Union-Communications Division WA.

#### **Future Australian Accounting Standards Requirements**

The following Australian Accounting Standards have been issued early but are not yet effective. The following have not been adopted in preparation of the financial statements at the reporting date but will be adopted at application date. The Reporting Unit has assessed the potential impact on the financial statements from the adoption of these standards and interpretations and there are not material effect on the Reporting Unit's profit or loss.

AASB No.	Title	Application date of standard *	Issue date
AASB 2020-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2022	March 2020
AASB 2020-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments	1 January 2022	Jun 2020
AASB 2020-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date	1 January 2022	Aug 2020
AASB 2020-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions: Tier 2 Disclosures	1 July 2021	Aug 2020

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

AASB No.	Title	Application date of standard *	Issue date
AASB 2021-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023	March 2021

#### d) Current versus non-current classification

Reporting Unit presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- · Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- · Expected to be realised within 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.

Reporting Unit classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

#### e) Revenue

Communications Electrical Plumbing Union – Communications Division WA enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, capitation fees, levies, grants, and donations.

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

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

Where Communications Electrical Plumbing Union – Communications Division WA has a contract with a customer, the Reporting Unit recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. The Reporting Unit accounts for an arrangement as a contract with a customer if the following criteria are met:

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

#### Membership subscriptions

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

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the Reporting Unit recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Reporting Unit promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required.

If there is more than one distinct good or service promised in the membership subscription, the Reporting Unit allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price of each promised good or service. In performing this allocation, standalone selling prices are estimated if there is no observable evidence of the price that the Reporting Unit charges for that good or service in a standalone sale. When a performance obligation is satisfied, which is either when the customer obtains control of the good (for example, books or clothing) or as the service transfers to the customer (for example, member services or training course), the Reporting Unit recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the Reporting Unit has elected to apply the practical expedient to not adjust the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component because the period from when the customer pays and the good or services will transfer to the customer will be one year or less.

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

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Levies

Levies paid by a member (or other party) in an arrangement that meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the Reporting Unit recognises the levies paid on an accrual basis and recorded as revenue and/or expense in the year to which it relates.

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

### Income of Communications Electrical Plumbing Union – Communications Division WA as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Consideration is received by the Reporting Unit to enable the entity to further its objectives. The Reporting Unit recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the Reporting Unit obtains control of the cash) because, based on the rights and obligations in each arrangement:

- the arrangements do not meet the criteria to be contracts with customers because either the arrangement is unenforceable or lacks sufficiently specific promises to transfer goods or services to the customer; and
- Reporting Unit's recognition of the cash contribution does not give rise to any related liabilities.

Reporting Unit receives cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt:

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

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

#### Volunteer services

During the year, the Reporting Unit did not receive any volunteer services as revenue because it could not reliably measure the fair value of those services.

#### Income recognised from transfers to acquire or construct a non-financial asset

Where, as part of an enforceable agreement, Reporting Unit receives consideration to acquire or construct a non-financial asset such as property, plant and equipment to an identified specification and for Reporting Unit's own use, a liability is recognised for the obligation to acquire or construct the asset. Income is recognised as the obligation to acquire or construct the asset is satisfied, which is typically at a point in time for acquired assets and over time for constructed assets. The asset that is being acquired or constructed is recognised in accordance with the policy on property, plant and equipment.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Gains from sale of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal (which is at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

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.

During the year, the reporting entity did not sale/ dispose any assets.

#### Interest income

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

#### f) Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### g) Leases

Reporting Unit assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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

Reporting Unit's short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### h) Borrowing costs

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

#### i) Cash and cash equivalents

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.

#### j) Financial instruments

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

#### Investments and other financial assets

#### Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when Reporting Unit's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on Reporting Unit's future performance or some other condition.

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

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

#### Initial recognition and measurement

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

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

The Reporting Unit 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 (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 Reporting Unit's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and loans to related parties.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Reporting Unit 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 OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

The Reporting Unit's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

### Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Upon initial recognition, Reporting Unit can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when Reporting Unit benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

Reporting Unit elected to classify irrevocably its listed and non-listed equity investments under this category.

#### 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

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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
- Reporting Unit 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) Reporting Unit has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  - b) Reporting Unit has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When *Reporting Unit* has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, Reporting Unit continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

#### Offsetting

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

#### Impairment

#### **Expected credit losses**

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

#### k) Trade Receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Reporting Unit 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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Therefore, the Reporting Unit does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Reporting Unit has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

#### 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, Reporting Unit recognises an allowance for ECLs using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that Reporting Unit expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR.

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 12months (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).

Reporting Unit considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, Reporting Unit may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that reporting unit 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.

#### I) 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 Reporting Unit'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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

### m) 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 Reporting Unit transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when Reporting Unit performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

#### Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from a customer. Reporting Unit's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount Reporting Unit's ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. Reporting Unit updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### n) 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.

#### o) 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 profit/loss. 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 rates:

	2021	2020
Buildings	40 years	40 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 7 years	3 to 7 years
Motor Vehicles	4 years	4 years

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Derecognition

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

#### p) Impairment for non-financial assets

All assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to the extent that there is an impairment trigger. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the Reporting Unit were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

#### q) Taxation

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

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

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; 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 cash flow statement 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.

#### r) Fair value measurement

The Reporting Unit measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, 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 19.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- . In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Reporting Unit. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Reporting Unit uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1—Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3—Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Reporting Unit determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings and investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Reporting Unit has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

#### s) Going concern

Communications Electrical Plumbing Union - Communications Division WA is not reliant on any financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business and economic activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business. In arriving at this position, in the opinion of the officers the Reporting Unit will have access to sufficient funds to meet administrative and other committed expenditure for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of this report.

#### 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 Reporting Unit, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of Reporting Unit in subsequent financial periods.

#### Note 3 Revenue and income

#### Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of Reporting Unit's revenue by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Membership subscription	688,020	672,443
Capitation fees	-	-
Levies	-	-
Grants		(See
	688,020	672,443

#### Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of Reporting Unit's income by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of income by funding source:

#### Income funding sources

Other revenue	-	-
Other parties	-	-
Members	-	-
Other reporting units	-	-
	=	-

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Note 3A: Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Capitation fees:	-	
Other revenue from another reporting unit		-
Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
Note 3B: Levies		
Levies		
Total levies		
Note 3C: Grants and/or donations		
Grants - Cash flow boost	100,000	-
Donations	-	
Total grants and donations	100,000	-
Note 3D: Income recognised from volunteer services		
Amounts recognised from volunteer services		
Total income recognised from volunteer services	7	
Note 3E: Revenue from recovery of wages activity*		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	×	-
Interest received on recovered money		
Total revenue from recovery of wages activity		
Note 3F: Investment income		
Interest	8,094	12,221
Deposits	-	-
Loans  Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive	-	<b>₩</b>
income	-	-
Dividends	Œ	1=
Total investment income	8,094	12,221
Note 3G: Other income		
Other Income	61,379	61,097
Total other income	61,379	61,097

**Notes to the Financial Statements**For the year ended 31 March 2021

To the year chaed of March 2021		
Note 4 Expenses	2021 \$	2020
Note 4A: Employee expenses	*	*
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	268,000	251,253
Superannuation	43,895	40,717
Leave and other entitlements	1,216	9,842
Separation and redundancies	**   P=1	-
Other employee expenses	20,865	16,781
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	333,976	318,593
Employees other than office holders:	170 110	101.070
Wages and salaries	172,419	164,873
Superannuation	24,244	27,011
Leave and other entitlements	(25,618)	13,402
Separation and redundancies	-	- 44 450
Other employee expenses	11,583	11,458
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	182,628	216,744
Total employee expenses	516,604	535,337
Capitation fees CEPU Communication Division	132,892	138,756
Subtotal capitation fees	132,892	138,756
Subtotal capitation rees	102,002	100,700
Other expenses to another reporting unit		
CEPU - National Council	6,679	6,006
Subtotal other expenses to another reporting unit	6,679	6,006
Total Capitation fees and other expenses to another reporting unit	139,571	144,762
Nata 40: Affiliation for		
Note 4C: Affiliation fees Australian Labour Party	1,059	1,227
Other	1,039	1,221
Total affiliation fees	1,059	1,227
Total allillation lees	1,000	1,221
Note 4D: Administration expenses  Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	3,125	3,192
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	l <del>.</del>	

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2021	и	
Note 4 Expenses (continued)	2021	2020
note i Expenses (communa)	\$	\$
Office expenses	19,817	22,591
Information communications technology	6,052	8,666
Rental (printer)	2,156	2,156
Other	18,536	34,686
Total administration expense	72,896	97,367
5 2000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Note 4E: Grants or donations		
Grants:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	*	-
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	17.
Donations:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	-	250
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	250
Note 4F: Depreciation Depreciation		
Land and buildings	7,555	7,555
Property, plant and equipment	2,978	1,522
Total depreciation	10,533	9,077
Note 4G: Finance costs		
Overdrafts/loans	-	_
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Total finance costs	) <u> </u>	-
Note 4H: Logal costs		
Note 4H: Legal costs Litigation	_	_
Other legal matters	-	1,474
Total legal costs	<u> </u>	1,474
Total legal costs		1,177
Note 4I: Write-down and impairment of assets		
Trade and other receivables	*	500
Other		-
Total legal costs	-	500
Note 4J: Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or The fair Work Act 2009		-
Other expenses	27,407	20,498
Total other expenses	27,407	20,498

Total other receivables

Total net trade and other receivables

Communica	ALIONS DIVISION WA		
	e Financial Statements ended 31 March 2021		
Note 5 C	ash and cash equivalents	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash on hand Cash at bank	<del></del>	195 104,954	195 59,017
Short term de	eposits	557,248	550,000
Total cash a	nd cash equivalents	662,397	609,212
Other reporting		-	
	bles from other reporting units		
Other reporting Total alloware	nce for expected credit losses		
Net receivab	le from other reporting units	<u>u</u>	-
Other receiva Membership f Allowance for		1,587	30,915 (27,029)
Accrued interes		2,418	2,113
T-4-1-41			

4,005

4,005

5,999

5,999

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

### Note 6 Trade and other receivables (continued)

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At 1 April 2020	27,029	(26,529)
Provision for expected credit losses	(27,029)	(500)
Write-off	-	=
At 31 March	-	(27,029)
Reporting Unit has recognised the following assets are customers:	d liabilities related to contra	cts with
Receivables		
Receivables - current	1,587	3,886
Receivables – non-current	4 507	2 006
-Total	1,587	3,886
Contract assets		
Contract assets – current	=	·=
Contract assets – non-current  Total		
Other contract liabilities		
		_
Contract liabilities – current Contract liabilities – non-current	-	-
Total	-	-
Note 7 Other current assets		
Torm denocit	11,615	11,483
Term deposit Prepaid expenses	13,291	31,937
Total other current assets	24,906	43,240
Note 8 Land and buildings		
Fair value as at 31 March 2021	1,200,000	1,084,889
Total land and buildings	1,200,000	1,084,889
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

2021	2020
\$	\$

### Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of Land and buildings

Net book value 31 March 2021	1,200,000	1,084,889
Depreciation expense	(7,556)	(7,556)
Impairment		
Revaluation	122,666	2.00
Net book value 1 April 2020	1,084,890	1,092,445
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,110)	(7,555)
Gross book value	1,100,000	1,100,000
As at 1 April 2020		

### Valuations of land and buildings

The revalued land and buildings consist of one property at 196, Lord Street, Perth. Management determined that this constitute one class of asset under AASB 13, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for the difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. As at 29 April 2021, the properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by National Property Valuers, an accredited independent valuer.

Significant unobservable valuation input	Range
Price per square metre	\$2,182

A significant increase (decrease) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value. See Note 19 for further information on fair value measurement.

### Note 9 Plant and equipment

Motor vehicles:		
At cost	65,160	65,160
Accumulated depreciation	(65,160)	(65,160)
	-	-
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	104,012	104,012
Accumulated depreciation	(104,012)	(101,034)
	-	2,978
Total plant and equipment	-	2,978

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

## Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plant and equipment

2021	Motor vehicles	Plant and equipment	Total
As at 1 April 2020			
Gross book value	65,160	104,012	169,172
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(65, 160)	(101,034)	(166, 194)
Net book value 1 April 2020	-	2,978	2,978
Additions:			
By purchase	3	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(2,978)	(2,978)
Disposals	-	46	142
Net book value 31 March 2021	-		17
Net book value as of 31 March 2021 represented by:			
Gross book value	65,160	104,012	169,172
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(65,160)	(104,012)	(169,172)
Net book value 31 March 2021		-	-
THE BOOK TAILED OF INGLES IN EVER			
2020	Motor	Plant and	
2020	Motor vehicles	Plant and equipment	Total
As at 1 April 2019	vehicles	equipment	
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value	vehicles 65,160	equipment 103,094	168,254
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment	65,160 (65,160)	103,094 (99,512)	168,254 (164,672)
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019	vehicles 65,160	equipment 103,094	168,254
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions:	65,160 (65,160)	103,094 (99,512) 3,582	168,254 (164,672) 3,582
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions: By purchase	65,160 (65,160)	103,094 (99,512) 3,582	168,254 (164,672) 3,582 918
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions: By purchase Depreciation expense	65,160 (65,160)	103,094 (99,512) 3,582	168,254 (164,672) 3,582
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions: By purchase Depreciation expense Disposals	65,160 (65,160)	equipment  103,094 (99,512)  3,582  918 (1,522)	168,254 (164,672) 3,582 918 (1,522)
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions: By purchase Depreciation expense Disposals Net book value 31 March 2020	65,160 (65,160)	103,094 (99,512) 3,582	168,254 (164,672) 3,582 918
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions: By purchase Depreciation expense Disposals Net book value 31 March 2020 Net book value as of 31 March 2020	65,160 (65,160)	equipment  103,094 (99,512)  3,582  918 (1,522)	168,254 (164,672) 3,582 918 (1,522)
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions: By purchase Depreciation expense Disposals Net book value 31 March 2020	65,160 (65,160)	equipment  103,094 (99,512)  3,582  918 (1,522)	168,254 (164,672) 3,582 918 (1,522)
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions: By purchase Depreciation expense Disposals Net book value 31 March 2020 Net book value as of 31 March 2020 represented by:	vehicles 65,160 (65,160)	918 (1,522) 2,978	168,254 (164,672) 3,582 918 (1,522) - 2,978
As at 1 April 2019 Gross book value Accumulated depreciation and impairment Net book value 1 April 2019 Additions: By purchase Depreciation expense Disposals Net book value 31 March 2020 Net book value as of 31 March 2020 represented by: Gross book value	vehicles  65,160 (65,160)  65,160	918 (1,522) 2,978	168,254 (164,672) 3,582 918 (1,522) - 2,978

More than 12 months

Total other payables

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2021		
Nata 10 Trade nevebbes and econycle	2021	2020
Note 10 Trade payables and accruals	\$	\$
Trade creditors and accruals	2,491	20,204
Subtotal trade creditors	2,491	20,204
Payables to other reporting units		
CEPU Communication Division	9,391	19,353
National Council	6,678	6,006
Subtotal payables to other reporting units	16,069	25,359
Total trade payables	18,560	45,563
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
Note 11 Other payables		
Wages and salaries		-
Superannuation	6,264	5,509
Payables to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	_	-
Legal costs	_	-
Unearned revenue	5,599	9,509
GST net payable	5,184	4,933
Other payables	28,690	27,710
Total other payables	45,737	47,661
Settlement is usually made within 90 days.		
Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months	45,737	47,661

45,737

47,661

Notes to the Financial Statements		
For the year ended 31 March 2021		
Note 12 Employee provisions	2021 \$	2020 \$
Office holders:		
Annual leave	34,156	42,818
Long service leave	75,335	65,457
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	I <del>H</del>	-
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	109,491	108,275
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	20,029	20,156
Long service leave	9,676	35,167
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	<u>==</u> 9
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	29,705	55,323
Total employee provisions	139,196	163,598
Current	108,538	142,014
Non-current	30,658	21,584
Total employee provisions	139,196	163,598
Note 13 Equity		
General funds		
Balance as at start of year	(3)	-
Transferred to general fund	-	-
Transferred out of general fund		
Balance as at end of year		-
Total general funds	-	-

Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund – if invested in assets  Balance as at start of year  Transferred to fund, account or controlled entity  Transferred out of fund, account or controlled entity  Balance as at end of year  Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund  Other funds required by rules  Other  Balance as at start of year  Transferred to reserve  Transferred to reserve  Transferred out of reserve  Transferred out of reserve
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund – if invested in assets
invested in assets
Transferred to fund, account or controlled entity  Transferred out of fund, account or controlled entity  Balance as at end of year  Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund  Other funds required by rules  Other  Balance as at start of year  Transferred to reserve  Transferred out of reserve  Transferred out of reserve
Transferred out of fund, account or controlled entity  Balance as at end of year  Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund  Other funds required by rules  Other  Balance as at start of year  Transferred to reserve  Transferred out of reserve
Balance as at end of year Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund
Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund
Other funds required by rules  Other Balance as at start of year  Transferred to reserve  Transferred out of reserve
Other         Balance as at start of year       -       -         Transferred to reserve       -       -         Transferred out of reserve       -       -
Balance as at start of year  Transferred to reserve  Transferred out of reserve
Transferred out of reserve
Balance as at end of year
Reserves
Asset revaluation reserve(*)
Balance as at start of year 1,028,102 1,028,102
Transferred to reserve 122,666
Transferred out of reserve (*)  Balance as at end of year  1,150,768  1,028,102

<sup>(\*)</sup> Refer to Note 8 for Valuations of land and buildings.

Notes to the Financial Statements		
For the year ended 31 March 2021		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Note 14 Cash flow reconciliation		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Statement of Financial Position to Cash Flow Statement	i.	
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	662,397	609,912
Statement of Financial Position	662,397	609,912
Difference	-	
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash from operating activities:		
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	75,473	(85,736)
Adjustments for non-cash items Depreciation/amortisation	10,533	9,077
Provision for credit losses of receivables		500
Changes in assets/liabilities	1.004	4 500
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	1,994 18,646	4,588 (5,011)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets Increase/(decrease) in payables and accruals	(27,003)	28,505
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	(1,924)	(1,146)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(24,402)	23,243
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	53,317	25,980
Cash flow information		
Cash inflows Communications Electrical Plumbing Union Communications Division WA	-	1,580
Total cash inflows	-	1,580
Cash outflows		
Communications Electrical Plumbing Union Communications Division WA	(155,539)	(136,584)
Total cash outflows	(155,539)	(136,584)

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

### Note 15 Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments

### Operating lease commitments - as lessee

The operating lease is for a photocopier that is leased by the Reporting Unit and it was renewed for more five years with the contract expiring on 02 May 2022. The Reporting Unit pays the lease through fixed monthly instalments.

This lease agreement is considered not material therefore it is an exception under AASB 16.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 March are as follows:

Within one year	2,156
After one year but not more than five years	180
More than five years	-
	2,336

#### Operating lease commitments - as lessor

The Reporting Unit had no operating lease commitments during the 2021 and 2020 financial years.

#### Capital commitments

The Reporting Unit had no capital commitments during the 2021 and 2020 financial years.

#### Finance lease commitments

The Reporting Unit had no finance lease commitments during the 2021 and 2020 financial years.

#### Other contingent assets of liabilities

At reporting date there are no known contingent liabilities or assets that would have a material effect on the presentation of the annual financial statements.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

### Note 16 Related party disclosures

### Related parties transactions for the reporting period

**CEPU Communication Division** 

- This is the Communication Divisional of CEPU.

Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services - CEPU

- This is the National Council.

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
CEPU Communication Division	*	·
Revenue received / accrued from Communication Division Communication Division reimbursements	-	1,580
Expenses paid / accrued to Communication Division Capitation fees	132,892	140,776
Amounts owed by Communication Division Reimbursements owed by Communication Division	-	-
Amounts owed to Communication Division Capitation fees	9,391	19,353
Loans from/to Communication Division	-	-1
Assets transferred from/to Communication Division	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements		
For the year ended 31 March 2021		
	2021	2020
CEPU National Council	\$	\$
Revenue received / accrued from National Council Other	-	-
Expenses paid / accrued to National Council National council funding	6,678	6,006
Amounts owed by National Council Other	×	₽
Amounts owed to National Council		
National council funding	6,678	6,006
Loans from/to National Council	-	:-
Assets transferred from/to National Council	-	-
Key management personnel		
(a) Remuneration for the reporting period		
The key management personnel are the Officials.		
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including leave taken)	268,000	
Annual leave accrued - movement	(8,662)	(71)
Performance bonus  Total short-term employee benefits	259,338	251,182
Total Short-term employee benefits	200,000	201,102
Dest and leaves the section		
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	43,895	40,717
	43,895 43,895	40,717 40,717
Superannuation Total post-employment benefits		
Superannuation		9,913
Superannuation Total post-employment benefits Other long-term benefits:	43,895	40,717
Superannuation  Total post-employment benefits  Other long-term benefits:  Long-service leave accrued - movement	43,895 9,878	9,913

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
(b) Transactions with key management personnel and	d their close family m	embers
Loans to/from key management personnel	=	-
Other transactions with key management personnel	-	-
Note 17 Remuneration of auditor		
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	13,950	16,500
Other services	-	4,505
Total remuneration of auditor	13,950	21,005
Note 18 Financial instruments		

### Financial risk management objectives

The Reporting Unit's activities do not expose it to many financial risks and therefore are not actively managing these risks.

### Categories of financial instruments

### Financial Assets

Cash and cash equivalents Term deposit	662,397 11,615	609,212 11,483
Total	674,012	620,695
Loans and receivables:		
Trade and other receivables	1,587	3,886
Total	1,587	3,886
Carrying amount of financial assets	675,599	624,581
Financial Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities:		
Trade payables and accruals	18,560	45,563
Other payables	40,138	38,152
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	58,698	83,715

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Net income and expense from financial assets	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalent / Held-to-maturity		
Interest revenue	8,094	12,221
Exchange gains / (losses)	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain / (loss) on disposal	-	_
Net gain / (loss) from held-to-maturity	8,094	12,221
Loans and receivables Interest revenue Exchange gains / (losses)		-
Impairment		
Gain / (loss) on disposal  Net gain / (loss) from loans and receivables		
Net gain / (loss) from financial assets	8,094	12,221

The net income/expense from financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss is \$0 (2020: \$0).

### Net income and expenses from financial liabilities

#### Other financial liabilities

-	-
¥	*
9	
-	<b>—</b> 0
н	

The net income/expense from financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss is Nil (2020: Nil)

### Credit risk

The Reporting Unit is not exposed to any significant credit risk as trade and other receivables balance are not significant.

### Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Branch Committee of Management. The Reporting Unit manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Contractual maturities for financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Reporting Unit's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

2021	On demand \$	< 1 year \$	1 – 2 years \$	2 – 5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total \$
Trade creditors and accruals	-	18,560		-	-	18,560
Other payables	-	40,138	-	194	-	40,138
Total		58,698	-	-	-	58,698

2020	On demand \$	< 1 year \$	1 – 2 years \$	2 – 5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total \$
Trade creditors and accruals	Œ	45,563	=	-	( <del>-</del>	45,563
Other payables	-	38,152	-	-	-	38,152
Total		83,715	-	-		83,715

#### Market risk

The Reporting Unit is not exposed to any significant market risks, including interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk, and therefore a sensitivity analysis is immaterial.

#### Note 19 Fair value measurement

Management of the Reporting Unit assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade payables and accruals and other payables 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:

 Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/creditors are evaluated by the Reporting Unit 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 amount and related fair values for the Reporting Unit's financial assets and liabilities:

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

8	Carrying amount 2021 \$	Fair value 2021 \$	Carrying amount 2020 \$	Fair value 2020 \$
Financial assets			maintenance page Boliston	
Cash and cash equivalents	662,397	662,397	609,212	609,212
Trade and other receivables	1,587	1,587	3,886	3,886
Other assets	11,615	11,615	11,483	11,483
Total	675,599	675,599	624,581	624,581
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	18,560	18,560	45,563	45,563
Other payables	40,138	40,138	38,152	38,152
Total	58,698	58,698	83,715	83,715

### 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 buildings	31/03/21	=	1,200,000	-
Total		=	1,200,000	-
Fair value hierarchy – 31 March 2020				
Assets measured at fair value Land and buildings	31/03/18	-	1,084,889	-
Total		( <del>'</del>	1,084,889	

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

### Note 20 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or the 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).

#### Officer Declaration Statement

I, Barry McVee, being the branch secretary of the Communications Electrical Plumbing Union Communications Division WA, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 March 2021.

The Reporting Unit 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 an organisation, a determination or revocation by the
  General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- have a receivable with other reporting unit(s)
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- · have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit

· make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer:

Dated: