Australian Government
Registered Organisations Commission

19 April 2022

Mr Paul Griffin
General Secretary-Treasurer
Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch

By e-mail: paul@sdatas.asn.au

Dear Mr Griffin

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2021 - FR2021/139

I acknowledge receipt of the amended financial report for the year ended 30 June 2021 for the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch (**the reporting unit**). The financial report was lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**ROC**) on 14 April 2022.

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

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

Yours faithfully

KEN MORGAN
Financial Reporting Specialist
Registered Organisations Commission

Shop Distributive and Allied Employees' Association

Tasmania Branch

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

Designated Officer's Certificate or Authorised Officer

Certificate for the year ended 30th June 2021

I Paul Orlando Griffin being the General Secretary of the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees' Association – Tasmania Branch certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees' Association – Tasmania Branch for the period ended 30th June 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 11th April 2022; and

- that the full report was presented to State Council Committee of the reporting unit on 13th April 2022 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer: ....

Name of prescribed designated officer: Paul Orlando Griffin

Title of prescribed designated officer: General Secretary

Dated: 13th April 2022

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association

Tasmanian Branch

Annual Financial Report

Year Ended 30 June 2021

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
ABN 74 490 121 060

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Launceston TAS 7250
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Launceston TAS 7250 Australia

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmania Branch.

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmania Branch (the "Association") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, subsection 255(2A) report, officer's declaration report, and the declaration of the State Council.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Association constitution and the requirements imposed by Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

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 Association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 3 in the financial report which indicates the attached financial report has been re-issued, and supersedes the financial report signed by the State Council on 15 September 2021 and lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (ROC) on 17 November 2021. This audit report supersedes our audit report dated 17 September 2021 relating to the previously issued and now superseded financial report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

State Council are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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 Management State Council for the Financial Report

Management of the Entity is responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Association constitution and the requirements imposed by Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and for such internal control as State Council determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

State Council are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

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 control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.

Deloitte.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness 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 Association'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 Association 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.

We communicate with State Council 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.

Stuart Dare is an approved auditor under section 256 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009. He is a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CA ANZ) and holds a current Public Practice Certificate.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

SDare

S Dare
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Launceston, 11 April 2022
RO number (AA2017/152)

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Paul Orlando Griffin, being the General Secretary of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association Tasmanian Branch declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2021.

a) 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

b) Have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit

c) Make payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed By the Officer:...

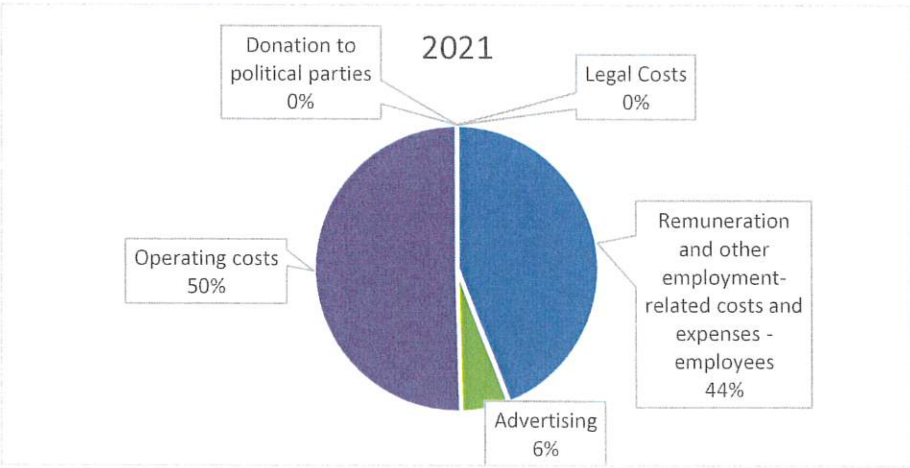
Dated: 05. 04. 22

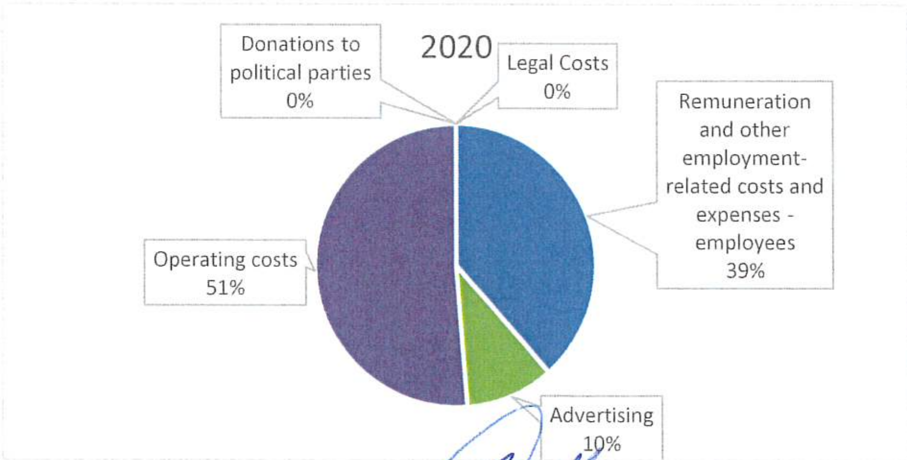
SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
S255(2A) Report

s.255(2A) *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (RO Act)

The state council presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2021.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
EXPENDITURE AS REQUIRED UNDER s. 255(2A) RO ACT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021





Signature of designated officer: ....

Name and title of designated officer: Paul Orlando Griffin - General Secretary

Dated: ....05.04.22.........

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
OPERATING REPORT

The State Council presents its report on the reporting unit for the financial year ended 30 June 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 activities of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association - Tasmanian Branch (the Association) during the year were to promote the interests of its members through a quarterly journal and other publications outlining implementation of any new enterprise agreements, wage increases and changes to industrial legislation both Federal and State.

To set targets of member recruitment in each company where the Association had members, to attain eventual 100% consistent membership with a calendar year goal in excess of 6,000 members.

Significant changes in financial affairs

There were no significant changes in the financial affairs of the Association.

Right of members to resign

A member may resign in accordance with Branch Rule 12.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee

General Secretary/Treasurer, Paul Griffin is a Director of the Tasplan Superannuation Fund.

Number of members

The Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch had 5130 members as at 30 June 2021 (2020: 4897) which included both honorary and life members, with the highest number of members throughout the 2021 financial year reaching 5137.

Number of employees

The Association employed eleven staff which includes one part-time and two casual staff.

Names of Committee of Management members and period positions held during the financial year
All members held these positions for the entire reporting period unless indicated otherwise.

General President:	Isabell Wells	
Branch Vice President:	Ross Charlton	
General Secretary and Treasurer:	Paul Griffin	
State Committee:	Fiona Smith	Retired
	Sharon Butcher	
	Aniela Harris	
	Katrina Barr	
	Leanne Porter	
	Chris Stilgoe	
	Joel Tynan	New Member

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
OPERATING REPORT

Signature of designated officer:

....

Name and title of designated officer:

Paul Orlando Griffin — General Secretary

Dated

.........................05. 04. 22. ....

For the year ended 30 June 2021

On the 5 April 2022 the State Council of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2021:

The State Council declares that in its opinion:

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) meetings of the State Council 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 Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and
- (vi) where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the State Council.

Signature of designated officer:

....

Name and title of designated officer:
Paul Orlando Griffin — General Secretary

Dated

05. 04. 22.
....

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Continuing Operations			
Revenue			
Membership dues	4(a)	1,776,507	1,783,913
Interest	4(b)	24,917	60,145
Other revenue	4(c)	14,976	148,332
		1,816,400	1,992,390
Expenditure			
Direct member benefits expenses		163,892	194,310
Affiliation fees	5(a)	14,688	15,200
Capitation fees	5(b)	225,286	220,150
Marketing expenses		190,520	265,459
Occupancy expenses		28,998	33,822
Administration expenses	5(c)	248,896	228,222
Employee benefits expenses	5(d)	729,526	661,365
Grants or donations	5(e)	4,559	3,100
Motor vehicle expenses		52,478	45,570
Depreciation	5(f)	79,702	83,691
Loss on sale of asset	5(h)	-	2,551
		1,738,545	1,753,440
Surplus for the year		77,855	238,950
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income,		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		77,855	238,950

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	6	527,194	386,105
Trade and other receivables	7	250,197	305,761
Inventories	8	11,671	13,704
Financial Assets	9	2,927,781	2,888,776
Total current assets		3,716,843	3,594,346
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,032,055	1,058,226
Right of use asset	13(a)	48,805	62,750
Total non-current assets		1,080,860	1,120,976
Total assets		4,797,703	4,715,322
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	80,231	102,416
Lease liabilities	13(b)	13,642	12,678
Provisions	12	206,773	172,884
Total current liabilities		300,646	287,978
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	24,485	18,985
Lease liabilities	13(b)	38,609	52,251
Total non-current liabilities		63,094	71,237
Total liabilities		363,740	359,214
Net assets		4,433,963	4,356,108
Equity			
Retained earnings	14	3,624,742	3,546,887
Reserves	15	809,221	809,221
Total equity		4,433,963	4,356,108

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Reserves $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2019	809,221	3,307,937	4,117,158
Profit for the year	-	238,950	238,950
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Realisation of amount previously realised as asset revaluation reserve			-
Balance at 30 June 2020	809,221	3,546,887	4,356,108
Balance at 1 July 2020	809,221	3,546,887	4,356,108
Profit for the year	-	77,855	77,855
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	809,221	3,624,742	4,433,963

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from members and other third parties		2,026,195	2,107,945
Payment to suppliers and employees		(1,816,482)	(1,827,241)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(2,272)	(2,750)
Income taxes paid		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	20(b)	207,441	277,954
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		24,917	60,145
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(39,587)	(44,077)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	909
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(14,670)	16,977
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payments		(12,677)	(11,765)
Net cash used in financing activities		(12,677)	(11,765)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		180,094	283,166
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,274,881	2,991,715
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	20(a)	3,454,975	3,274,881

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

1. General information

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch is the Tasmanian branch of the national Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association. The Association's registered office and its principal place of business are as follows:

Registered office
72 York Street
Launceston
TASMANIA 7250

Principal place of business
72 York Street
Launceston
TASMANIA 7250

2. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

2.1 New and revised AASBs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the financial statements

In the current year, the Association has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not had a material impact on the current or prior periods.

2.2 New and revised Australian Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Association has not applied the following new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Standard/Amendment	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2022
AASB 2020-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments	1 January 2022
AASB 2020-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions	1 June 2020

3. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance
The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the Association's constitution, the requirements of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and complies with other requirements of the law. The financial report includes the financial statements of the Association. For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the Association is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the State Council on _5_ April 2022. The financial statements have been re-issued, and supersede the financial statements signed by the State Council on 15 September 2021. There has been no changes to the reported financial results or balances in the re-issued financial statements. At the request of the Registered Organisations Committee, the following note disclosures have been expanded and/or amended in the re-issued financial statements: Note 4 Revenue, Note 5 Profit for the year, Note 10 Property, Plant & Equipment, Note 13 Leases, Note 20 Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows and Note 21 Fair Value Measurement.

Basis of preparation
The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Historical cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the association in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Defined contribution plans
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed when incurred.

(d) Financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial assets
All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets
Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:
• The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Association does not irrevocably designate debt instruments that meet the conditions of amortised cost as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), therefore by default all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Amortised cost and effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Financial assets at FVTPL
Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost (see above) are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

The Association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and contract assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Association always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Association's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Association recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Association measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Write-off policy

The Association writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Association's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Association's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Association in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Association expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Association has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Association measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Association derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Association neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Association recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Association retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Association continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL in certain circumstances, however the Association does not currently designate financial liabilities as FVTPL or hold liabilities for trading and therefore by default all the Association's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

The Association derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Association's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Income Tax

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

(h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs, are assigned to inventory on hand by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

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 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.

(j) Revenue recognition

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

Sale of goods

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) the Association has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;

(b) the Association retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

(c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

(d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and

(e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. Member subscriptions and car park rental income is recognised to the extent that the associated services relating to the fees have been provided.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Goods and services tax
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:
(a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or

(b) for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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 taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(l) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In the application of the Association's accounting policies, which are described above, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The State Council has engaged a third party property valuer, to determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of these assets, the property valuer uses market-observable date to the extent available, to establish an appropriate fair value of the assets.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

(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) Going concern
The Association is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

The Association has not agreed to provide financial supporting to ensure another reporting unit has the ability to continue as a going concern.

(p) Leases
The Association assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Association recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Association recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:
•Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
•Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
•The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
•The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
•Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Leases (cont'd)
The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Association remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:
•The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
•The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
•A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Association did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Association incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under AASB 137. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Association expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Association applies AASB 136 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

As a practical expedient, AASB 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Association has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Association allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

	2021 $	2020 $

4. Revenue

Disagregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

	2021 $	2020 $
Type of customer		
Members	1,776,507	1,783,913
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,776,507	1,783,913

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of SDA'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:

	2021 $	2020 $
Type of customer		
Members	14,976	25,793
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	100,000
Other parties	24,917	82,683
Total income for furthering activities	39,893	208,477

An analysis of the Association's revenue for the year, from continuing operations, is as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
(a) Revenue from member subscriptions	1,776,507	1,783,913
(b) Interest	24,917	60,145
(c) Other revenue		
Movie ticket sales	5,921	17,393
ATO Cash Flow Boost	-	100,000
Car park rent	9,055	8,401
Other	-	22,538
	14,976	148,332
(d) Capitation fees	-	-
(e) Levies	-	-
(f) Grants or donations	-	-
(g) Net gain from sale of assets	-	-
(h) Recovery of wages	-	-

5. Profit for the year

Profit for the year has been arrived at after recognising the following gains and losses:

	2021 $	2020 $
(a) Affiliation fees		
Australian Labour Party - Tasmania	14,688	15,200
(b) Capitation fees		
Unions Tasmania	39,176	36,026
SDAEA National Account	161,835	160,108
SDAEA International Fund	24,275	24,016
	225,286	220,150

5. Profit for the year (cont'd)

(c) Administration fees		
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions		
Commissions paid to employers	6,652	3,722
Compulsory levies	-	-
Delegate meetings and training	14,246	19,079
Fees/allowances - meetings and conferences	-	-
Meeting expenses	123	153
Other administration costs	227,875	205,268
	248,896	228,222
(d) Employee expenses		
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	73,448	72,482
Superannuation	8,128	8,010
Leave and other entitlements	12,113	11,839
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	9,325	20,616
	103,014	112,947
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	481,305	416,544
Superannuation	49,514	43,495
Leave and other entitlements	44,260	47,426
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	51,433	40,953
	626,512	548,418
Total employee expenses	729,526	661,365
(e) Grants or donations		
Grants:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	4,559	3,100
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	-	-
	4,559	3,100
(f) Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of non-current assets	65,758	69,747
Depreciation of right of use assets	13,944	13,944
	79,702	83,691
(g) Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	-	-
	-	-
(h) Loss on sale of assets	-	2,551
(i) Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations	-	-
	-	-

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Petty cash - Launceston	100	100
Petty cash - Hobart	100	100
Undeposited Funds	-	195
Cash at bank - trading account	526,994	385,710
CBA Term Deposit	-	-
CBA Online saver	-	-
	527,194	386,105

7. Trade and other receivables

Subscriptions in arrears	146,787	150,770
Sundry debtors and prepayments	39,463	39,615
Car park debtors	420	300
Member and employee loans	63,527	63,449
Accrued interest income	-	14,127
ATO cash flow boost	-	37,500
Receivables from other reporting units	-	-
	250,197	305,761
Less allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Net trade and other receivables	250,197	305,761

The average credit period on sales is 60 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables. Included in the Association's trade receivables are an immaterial amount of debtors greater than 90 days.

The Association has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and amounts receivable are still considered recoverable.

8. Inventories

Movie tickets	11,671	13,704

9. Financial Assets

Term Deposits	2,927,781	2,888,776

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land at fair value $	Buildings at fair value $	Plant and equipment at cost $	Low value pool $	Total $
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 30 June 2019 ^	650,000	237,198	468,690	132,149	1,488,037
Additions	-	-	44,077	-	44,077
Disposals	-		(23,501)	-	(23,501)
Revaluation			-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020 ^	650,000	237,198	489,266	132,149	1,508,613
Additions	-	-	39,587		39,587
Disposals	-				-
Revaluation					-
Balance at 30 June 2021	650,000	237,198	528,853	132,149	1,548,200
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 30 June 2019 ^	-	(12,650)	(256,708)	(131,323)	(400,681)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,781)	(63,656)	(310)	(69,747)
Disposals	-	-	20,041	-	20,041
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020 ^	-	(18,431)	(300,323)	(131,633)	(450,387)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,781)	(59,783)	(194)	(65,758)
Disposals	-				-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	(24,212)	(360,106)	(131,827)	(516,145)
Net book value					
As at 30 June 2020	650,000	218,767	188,943	516	1,058,226
As at 30 June 2021	650,000	212,986	168,747	322	1,032,055

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Class of asset	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2% - 2.5%
Plant and equipment	10% - 67%
Low value pool	19% - 38%

Aggregate depreciation allocated, whether recognised as an expense or capitalised as part of the carrying amount of other assets during the year:

	2021 $	2020 $
Buildings	5,781	5,781
Plant and equipment	59,783	63,656
Low value pool	194	310
	65,758	69,747

^ Refer to note 15

10. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

The revalued land and buildings consist of freehold land and building at fair value for the property at 72 York Street, Launceston, Tasmania 7250. Management determined that these constitute one class of asset under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, 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 the date of revaluation on 14 June 2018, the properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by Opteon, an accredited independent valuer.

	2021 $	2020 $
11. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	14,984	63,093
Accruals	-	-
Other payables	64,634	38,688
Payables to other reporting units	-	-
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	613	635
Legal costs	-	-
	80,231	102,416

The average credit period for purchases of goods and services is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade payables.

12. Provisions

Employee Provisions		
Office Holders		
Annual Leave	11,294	15,562
Long Service Leave	71,400	69,088
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	82,694	84,650
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual Leave	59,579	48,955
Long Service Leave	88,985	58,264
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	148,564	107,219
	231,258	191,869
Current	206,773	172,884
Non Current	24,485	18,985
	231,258	191,869

13. Leases

(a) Right of Use Assets

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Building $
As at 1 July 2019	**76,694**
Additions	-
Depreciation expense	(13,944)
Impairment	-
Disposal	-
Other movement	-
As at 1 July 2020	**62,750**
Additions	-
Depreciation expense	(13,945)
Impairment	-
Disposal	-
Other movement	-
As at 30 June 2021	**48,805**

(b) Lease Liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

	2021 **$**	**2020** **$**
As at 1 July	**64,929**	**76,694**
Additions	-	-
Accretion of interest	2,272	2,750
Payments	(14,950)	(14,515)
As at 30 June	**52,251**	**64,929**
Current	13,642	12,678
Non-current	38,609	52,251

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	(13,945)	(13,945)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(2,272)	(2,750)
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	-	-
Variable lease payments	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**(16,217)**	**(16,695)**

The following provides information on SDA's variable lease payments, including the magnitude in relation to fixed payments:

	Fixed payments **$**	**Variable payments** **$**	**Total** **$**
2021			
Fixed rent	(14,950)	-	**(14,950)**
Variable rent with minimum payment	-	-	-
Variable rent only	-	-	-
	(14,950)	-	**(14,950)**

13. Leases (con't)

	Fixed payments	Variable payments	Total
	$	$	$
2020			
Fixed rent	(14,515)	-	**(14,515)**
Variable rent with minimum payment	-	-	-
Variable rent only	-	-	-
	(14,515)	-	(14,515)

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term:

	Within five years	More than five years	Total
	$	$	$
2021			
Extension options expected not to be exercised	55,584	-	**55,584**
Termination options expected to be exercised	-	-	-
	55,584	-	**55,584**
2020			
Extension options expected not to be exercised	70,884	-	**70,884**
Termination options expected to be exercised	-	-	-
	70,884	-	**70,884**

	2021	2020
14. Retained Earnings	**$**	**$**
Balance at beginning of financial year	3,546,887	3,307,937
Net profit attributable to members of the Association	77,855	238,950
Balance at end of financial year	3,624,742	3,546,887
15. Reserves		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	809,221	809,221
Movements	24,917	-
Transfer to retained earnings		
Balance at end of financial year	834,138	809,221

The Association's land and buildings are stated at their estimated fair values with reference to an external valuation

16. Equity

Other specific disclosures - Funds		
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund - if invested in assets	-	-
Other funds required by rules	-	-
	-	-

17. Commitments for expenditure

There are no capital or other expenditure commitments contracted for as at reporting date.

18. Key management personnel remuneration

Details of key management personnel

The members of the State Council and other members of key management personnel of the Association during the year were:

General President:	Isabell Wells	
Branch Vice President:	Ross Charlton	
General Secretary and Treasurer:	Paul Griffin	
State Committee:	Fiona Smith	Retired
	Sharon Butcher	
	Aniela Harris	
	Katrina Barr	
	Leanne Porter	
	Chris Stilgoe	
	Joel Tynan	New Member

The aggregate remuneration made to state councillors and other members of key management personnel of the

	2021	2020
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	25,771	43,109
Post-employment benefits	1,439	0
	27,210	43,109

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

During the year State Councillors and their related entities purchased goods, which were trivial in nature, from the

(b) Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties include:

SDAEA National Office

SDAEA International Fund

(c) Loans to related parties

Loans to related parties include the following:

Matthew and Katrina Barr	15,900	16,420

The above loans relate to financial assistance provided to Matthew and Katrina Barr. The loan have been provided interest free and have an undefined term.

(d) Transactions between Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch and its related

During the financial year, the following material transactions occurred between the association and its other related

(a) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to SDAEA National Office of $161,835 (2020: $160,108)

(b) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to SDAEA International Fund of $24,275 (2020: $24,016)

(c) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual affiliation fees to ALP Tasmania of $14,688 (2020: $15,200)

(d) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to Unions Tasmania $39,176 (2020: $36,026)

19. Remuneration of auditors

	2021	2020
	$	$
Auditor of the Association:		
Audit of the financial report	11,085	10,747
Taxation services	14,720	11,980
	25,805	22,727

The auditor of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

20. Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Petty cash	200	200
Undeposited Funds	0	195
Cash at bank - trading account	526,994	385,710
Term Deposits	2,927,781	2,888,776
CBA Online saver	-	-
	3,454,975	3,274,881

(b) Reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities:

Profit/(loss) from the year	77,855	238,950
Depreciation and amortisation	79,702	83,691
Gain on revaluation	-	-
Interest income received and receivable	(24,917)	(60,145)
Gain on sale of buildings	-	-
Loss on sale of plant and equipment	-	2,551
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Trade and other receivables	55,564	(17,524)
Inventories	2,033	(6,405)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(22,185)	28,837
Provisions	39,389	7,999
Net cash generated by operating activities	207,441	277,954

(c) Cash flow information:

Cash inflows from another reporting unit or controlled entity	-	-
	-	-
Cash outflows to another reporting unit or controlled entity	239,974	235,350
	239,974	235,350

21. Fair value measurement

Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities fair value hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2021

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value		$	$	$
Freehold land	14/06/2018	-	650,000	-
Buildings	14/06/2018	-	212,986	-
Total		-	**862,986**	-

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2020

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value		$	$	$
Freehold land	14/06/2018	-	650,000	-
Buildings	14/06/2018	-	218,767	-
Total		-	**868,767**	-

22. Financial Instruments

(a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

(b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the State Council, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Association's short, medium, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Association manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Association's remaining contractual maturity from its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Association can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows:

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Total
	%	$	$	$	$	$
2021 Amortised cost						
Non-interest bearing	-	80,231	-	-	-	80,231
		80,231	-	-	-	80,231
2020 Amortised cost						
Non-interest bearing	-	102,416	-	-	-	102,416
		102,416	-	-	-	102,416

22. Financial Instruments (cont'd)
(b) Liquidity risk management (cont'd)

The following tables detail the Association's expected maturity from its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the Association anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Total
	%	$	$	$	$	$
2021 Amortised cost						
Non-interest bearing	-	777,391	-	-	-	777,391
Fixed interest rate instruments	0.55%	-	-	2,927,781	-	2,927,781
		777,391	-	2,927,781	-	3,705,172
2020 Amortised cost						
Non-interest bearing	-	691,866	-	-	-	691,866
Fixed interest rate instruments	1.50%	-	-	2,888,776	-	2,888,776
		691,866	-	2,888,776	-	3,580,642

(c) Fair value of financial instruments
The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.

- the fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions.

The State Council considers that the carrying amounts of financials assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximates their fair values.

(d) Credit risk management
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Association. The Association has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

(e) Interest rate sensitivity analysis
The Association holds fixed interest rate investments.
As at 30 June 2021, the Association holds $2,927,781 in a fixed rate term deposit. Interest rate exposure is minimal.

23. Subsequent events
There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Association, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Association in future financial years.

24. Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

(1) A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.

(2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.

(3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

25. Segment information

The Association operates in one geographical location, Tasmania. All operating income is derived from member subscriptions. All costs are related to providing services to its members.

29 November 2021

Mr Paul Griffin
General Secretary-Treasurer
Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch

By e-mail: paul@sdatas.asn.au

Dear Mr Griffin

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2021 - FR2021/139

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2021 for the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch (**the reporting unit**). The financial report was lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**ROC**) on 17 November 2021.

The financial report has not been filed. I have examined the report and identified a number of matters, the details of which are set out below, that you are required to address before the report can be filed.

The general purpose financial report (GPFR) and auditor's statement will require amendments. The amended report will need to be approved by the committee of management, provided to members and lodged with the ROC with a new designated officer's certificate.

The matters identified should be read in conjunction with the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act), *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009* (the RO Regs), the 5th edition of the reporting guidelines (RG) made under section 255 of the RO Act and Australian Accounting Standards.

To assist with the preparation of financial reports, organisations should consult the template model financial statements which is available from the ROC website.

1. Non-compliance with previous requests

While we filed last year's financial report, we raised certain issues for the reporting unit to address in the preparation of future financial reports. I note that the same errors have appeared in the current report, namely revenue not disclosed in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 15.

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. The ROC is unable to file this report until the abovementioned errors have been addressed. Failure to address these issues may lead to the Commissioner exercising his powers under section 330 of the RO Act.

2. Rotation of registered auditor

<u>You must rotate your registered auditor</u>

Correspondence was provided to the reporting unit on 24 June 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 Stuart Dare 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 Stuart Dare 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 on the ROC website.

3. General Purpose Financial Report (GPFR)

<u>Assets at fair value</u>

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* paragraph 93 identifies the disclosure requirements for when assets and liabilities are measured at fair value.

Note 10 to the GPFR discloses 'freehold land' and 'buildings' at fair value but the disclosure requirements of AASB 13 have not been addressed.

In addition, where items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts Australian Accounting Standard AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* paragraph 77 requires additional disclosures including the effective date of the revaluation and whether an independent valuer was involved. This information has not been provided.

Please amend the GPFR accordingly.

<u>AASB 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers disclosures</u>

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* paragraph 110 requires an entity to make specific disclosures in regard to contracts with customers.

The GPFR provides revenue disclosures in the 'Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income' and at Note 4 but these disclosures do not address all the requirements of AASB 15.

Please amend the GPFR accordingly.

Right of use assets

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 16 *Leases* paragraph 51 requires an entity to make specific disclosures in regard to leases.

Note 13 to the GPFR provides some but not all the disclosures required by AASB 16.

Please amend the GPFR to include all of the disclosures required by AASB 16.

Cash flow information with other reporting units

Note 20e to the GPFR discloses nil for cash flow information with other reporting units and/or controlled entities for both the 2020 and 2021 financial years. This is not consistent with note 18d which discloses amounts paid to other reporting units and Note 11 which discloses nil payables to other reporting units for the 2020 and 2021 financial years.

Please amend the GPFR accordingly.

Disclosure of employee expenses to office holders and other employees

The reporting guidelines require reporting units to disclose in the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes to the financial statements employee expenses to holders of office (item 14(f)) and employee expenses to other employees (item 14(g)). Item 14(f) and 14(g) of the reporting guidelines also requires these expenses to be separately disclosed as follows:

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

The employee expense note, Note 5d to the GPFR has disclosed wages and salaries, superannuation, leave and other entitlements and other employee expenses, separately for officer holders and employees, but does not separately disclose separation and redundancies provided for officers and employees.

The reporting guidelines require that all employee and office holder expenses be detailed separately (refer to items 14(f) and 14(g)).

Item 21 of the reporting guidelines states that if any of the activities identified within items 10-20 of the reporting guidelines have not occurred in the reporting period, a statement to this effect must be included either in the financial statements, the notes or in the officer’s declaration statement.

Reporting guideline activities – not disclosed

Item 21 of the reporting guidelines states that if any activity described within items 10-20 of the reporting guidelines has not occurred in the reporting period, a statement to this effect must be included the GPFR or in an officer’s declaration statement.

The notes/officer’s declaration statement contained nil activity information for all prescribed reporting guideline categories except the following:

- Item 13(b) – receive capitation fees from another reporting unit or any other revenue from another reporting unit

- Item 13(c) – receive revenue via compulsory levies
- Item 13(d) – receive donations or grants
- Item 13(e) – receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- Item 14(d) – pay compulsory levies
- Item 14(h) – pay to a person fees or allowances to attend conferences or meetings as a representative of the reporting unit
- Item 14(k) – pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or *Fair Work Act 2009*

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

Yours faithfully

K. Morgan

KEN MORGAN
Financial Reporting Specialist
Registered Organisations Commission

SHOP DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION
TASMANIA BRANCH

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

Designated Officer's Certificate or Authorised Officer

Certificate for the year ended 30th June 2021

I Paul Orlando Griffin being the General Secretary of the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees' Association – Tasmania Branch, certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees' Association – Tasmania Branch for the period ended 30 June 2021, referred to in s268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 21 September 2021; and
- that the full report was presented to State Council Committee of the reporting unit on 9 November 2021 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009..

Signature of prescribed designated Officer: ....

Name: of prescribed designated officer: Paul Orlando Griffin

Title of prescribed designated officer: General Secretary

Dated: 17 November 2021

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association
Tasmanian Branch

Annual Financial Report
Year Ended 30 June 2021

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
ABN 74 490 121 060

117 Cimitiere Street
Launceston TAS 7250
PO Box 770
Launceston TAS 7250 Australia

Tel: +61 (0) 3 6337 7000
Fax: +61 (0) 3 6337 7001
www.deloitte.com.au

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmania Branch.

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmania Branch (the "Association") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, subsection 255(2A) report, officer's declaration report, and the declaration of the State Council.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Association constitution and the requirements imposed by Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

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 Association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

Other Information

State Council are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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 Management State Council for the Financial Report

Management of the Entity is responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Association constitution and the requirements imposed by Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and for such internal control as State Council determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

State Council are responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

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 control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness 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 Association'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

Deloitte.

evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association 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.

We communicate with State Council 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.

Stuart Dare is an approved auditor under section 256 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009. He is a member of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CA ANZ) and holds a current Public Practice Certificate.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

S Dare

S Dare
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Launceston, 17 September 2021
RO number (AA2017/152)

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Paul Orlando Griffin, being the General Secretary of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association Tasmanian Branch declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2021.

a) 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

b) Have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit

c) Make payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed By the Officer:..

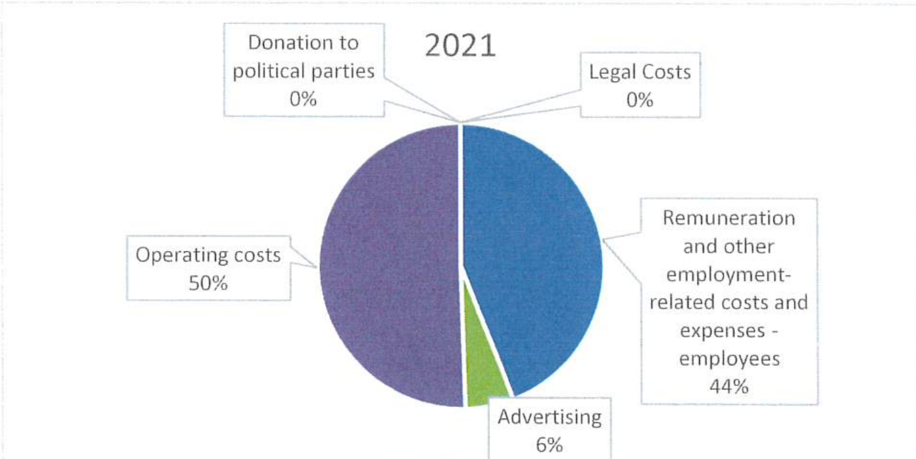
Dated: ....15.09.21...

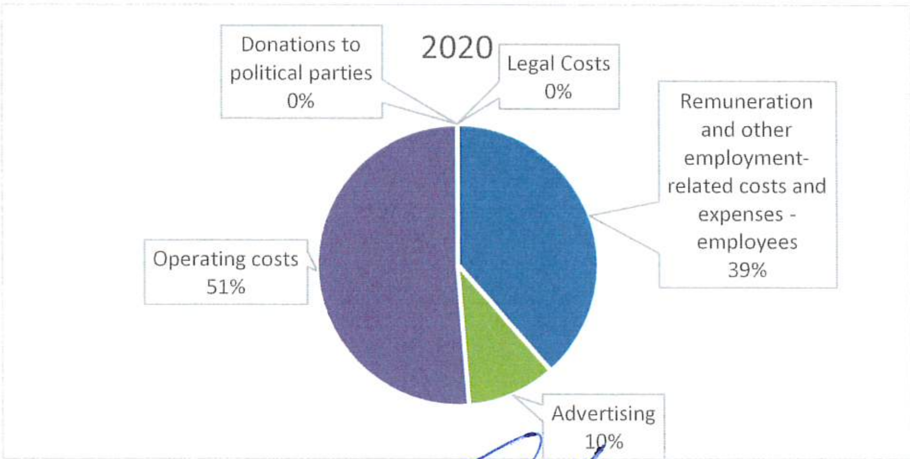
SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
S255(2A) Report

s.255(2A) *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (RO Act)

The state council presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2021.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
EXPENDITURE AS REQUIRED UNDER s. 255(2A) RO ACT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021





Signature of designated officer: ....

Name and title of designated officer: Paul Orlando Griffin - General Secretary

Dated: 15.09.21.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
OPERATING REPORT

The State Council presents its report on the reporting unit for the financial year ended 30 June 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 activities of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association - Tasmanian Branch (the Association) during the year were to promote the interests of its members through a quarterly journal and other publications outlining implementation of any new enterprise agreements, wage increases and changes to industrial legislation both Federal and State.

To set targets of member recruitment in each company where the Association had members, to attain eventual 100% consistent membership with a calendar year goal in excess of 6,000 members.

Significant changes in financial affairs

There were no significant changes in the financial affairs of the Association.

Right of members to resign

A member may resign in accordance with Branch Rule 12.

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

No officer or member of the Union is a trustee (or a director of a union that is a trustee) of a superannuation entity, where a criterion for them being a trustee (or a director) is that they are an officer or member of the union.

Number of members

The Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch had 5130 members as at 30 June 2021 (2020: 4897) which included both honorary and life members, with the highest number of members throughout the 2021 financial year reaching 5137.

Number of employees

The Association employed eleven staff which includes one part-time and two casual staff.

Names of Committee of Management members and period positions held during the financial year
All members held these positions for the entire reporting period unless indicated otherwise.

General President:	Isabell Wells	
Branch Vice President:	Ross Charlton	
General Secretary and Treasurer:	Paul Griffin	
State Committee:	Fiona Smith	Retired
	Sharon Butcher	
	Aniela Harris	
	Katrina Barr	
	Leanne Porter	
	Chris Stilgoe	
	Joel Tynan	New Member

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
OPERATING REPORT

Signature of designated officer:

....

Name and title of designated officer:
Paul Orlando Griffin — General Secretary

Dated

15.09.21.
....

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
DECLARATION BY STATE COUNCIL

For the year ended 30 June 2021

On the 15 September 2021 the State Council of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2021:

The State Council declares that in its opinion:

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

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

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

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

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

(i) meetings of the State Council 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 Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and

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

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the State Council.

Signature of designated officer:

....

Name and title of designated officer:
Paul Orlando Griffin — General Secretary

Dated

15.09.21.
....

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Continuing Operations			
Revenue			
Membership dues	4(a)	1,776,507	1,783,913
Interest	4(b)	24,917	60,145
Other revenue	4(c)	14,976	148,332
		1,816,400	1,992,390
Expenditure			
Direct member benefits expenses		163,892	194,310
Affiliation fees	5(a)	14,688	15,200
Capitation fees	5(b)	225,286	220,150
Marketing expenses		190,520	265,459
Occupancy expenses		28,998	33,822
Administration expenses	5(c)	248,896	228,222
Employee benefits expenses	5(d)	729,526	661,365
Grants or donations	5(e)	4,559	3,100
Motor vehicle expenses		52,478	45,570
Depreciation	5(f)	79,702	83,691
Loss on sale of asset	5(h)	-	2,551
		1,738,545	1,753,440
Surplus for the year		77,855	238,950
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings		-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income,		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		77,855	238,950

The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		$	$
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	6	527,194	386,105
Trade and other receivables	7	250,197	305,761
Inventories	8	11,671	13,704
Financial Assets	9	2,927,781	2,888,776
Total current assets		3,716,843	3,594,346
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,032,055	1,058,226
Right of use asset	13(a)	48,805	62,750
Total non-current assets		1,080,860	1,120,976
Total assets		4,797,703	4,715,322
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	80,231	102,416
Lease liabilities	13(b)	13,642	12,678
Provisions	12	206,773	172,884
Total current liabilities		300,646	287,978
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	24,485	18,985
Lease liabilities	13(b)	38,609	52,251
Total non-current liabilities		63,094	71,237
Total liabilities		363,740	359,214
Net assets		4,433,963	4,356,108
Equity			
Retained earnings	14	3,624,742	3,546,887
Reserves	15	809,221	809,221
Total equity		4,433,963	4,356,108

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Reserves $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2019	809,221	3,307,937	4,117,158
Profit for the year	-	238,950	238,950
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Realisation of amount previously realised as asset revaluation reserve			-
Balance at 30 June 2020	809,221	3,546,887	4,356,108
Balance at 1 July 2020	809,221	3,546,887	4,356,108
Profit for the year	-	77,855	77,855
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	809,221	3,624,742	4,433,963

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from members and other third parties		2,026,195	2,107,945
Payment to suppliers and employees		(1,816,482)	(1,827,241)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(2,272)	(2,750)
Income taxes paid		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	20(b)	207,441	277,954
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		24,917	60,145
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(39,587)	(44,077)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	909
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(14,670)	16,977
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payments		(12,677)	(11,765)
Net cash used in financing activities		(12,677)	(11,765)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		180,094	283,166
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,274,881	2,991,715
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	20(a)	3,454,975	3,274,881

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

1. General information

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch is the Tasmanian branch of the national Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association. The Association's registered office and its principal place of business are as follows:

Registered office
72 York Street
Launceston
TASMANIA 7250

Principal place of business
72 York Street
Launceston
TASMANIA 7250

2. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

2.1 New and revised AASBs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the financial statements

In the current year, the Association has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations has not had a material impact on the current or prior periods.

2.2 New and revised Australian Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Association has not applied the following new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Standard/Amendment	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2022
AASB 2020-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments	1 January 2022
AASB 2020-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions	1 June 2020

3. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance
The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the Association's constitution, the requirements of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and complies with other requirements of the law. The financial report includes the financial statements of the Association. For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the Association is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the State Council on 15 September 2021.

Basis of preparation
The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Historical cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.
Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the association in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Defined contribution plans
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed when incurred.

(d) Financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial assets
All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets
Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:
• The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Association does not irrevocably designate debt instruments that meet the conditions of amortised cost as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), therefore by default all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Amortised cost and effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Financial assets at FVTPL
Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost (see above) are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

The Association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and contract assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Association always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Association's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Association recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Association measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Write-off policy

The Association writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Association's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Association's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Association in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Association expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Association has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Association measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Association derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Association neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Association recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Association retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Association continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL in certain circumstances, however the Association does not currently designate financial liabilities as FVTPL or hold liabilities for trading and therefore by default all the Association's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

The Association derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Association's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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

(h) Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs, are assigned to inventory on hand by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to

(i) Property, plant and equipment
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 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.

(j) Revenue recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.
Sale of goods
Revenue from subscriptions is accounted for on an accrual basis and is recorded as revenue in the year to which it relates.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:
(a) the Association has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
(b) the Association retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
(c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
(d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
(e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services
Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. Member subscriptions and car park rental income is recognised to the extent that the associated services relating to the fees have been provided.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Revenue recognition (cont'd)

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

(k) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

(a) where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or

(b) for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

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 taxation authority is classified as

(l) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Association's accounting policies, which are described above, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The State Council has engaged a third party property valuer, to determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of these assets, the property valuer uses market-observable date to the extent available, to establish an appropriate fair value of the assets.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(m) Capitation fees and levies

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

(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

(o) Going concern

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

The Association has not agreed to provide financial supporting to ensure another reporting unit has the ability to continue as a going concern.

(p) Leases

The Association assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Association recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Association recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Leases (cont'd)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Association uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

•Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;

•Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

•The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

•The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

•Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Association remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

•The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

•The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

•A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Association did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Association incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under AASB 137. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Association expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Association applies AASB 136 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

As a practical expedient, AASB 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Association has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Association allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

	2021	2020
	$	$
4. Revenue		
An analysis of the Association's revenue for the year, from continuing operations, is as follows:		
(a) Revenue from member subscriptions	1,776,507	1,783,913
(b) Interest	24,917	60,145
(c) Other revenue		
Movie ticket sales	5,921	17,393
ATO Cash Flow Boost	-	100,000
Car park rent	9,055	8,401
Other	-	22,538
	14,976	148,332
5. Profit for the year		
Profit for the year has been arrived at after recognising the following gains and losses:		
(a) Affiliation fees		
Australian Labour Party - Tasmania	14,688	15,200
(b) Capitation fees		
Unions Tasmania	39,176	36,026
SDAEA National Account	161,835	160,108
SDAEA International Fund	24,275	24,016
	225,286	220,150
(c) Administration fees		
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions		
Commissions paid to employers	6,652	3,722
Delegate meetings and training	14,246	19,079
Meeting expenses	123	153
Other administration costs	227,875	205,268
	248,896	228,222
(d) Employee expenses		
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	73,448	72,482
Superannuation	8,128	8,010
Leave and other entitlements	12,113	11,839
Other employee expenses	9,325	20,616
	103,014	112,947
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	481,305	416,544
Superannuation	49,514	43,495
Leave and other entitlements	44,260	47,426
Other employee expenses	51,433	40,953
	626,512	548,418
Total employee expenses	729,526	661,365

	2021 $	2020 $
5. Profit for the year (cont'd)		
(e) Grants or donations		
Grants:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	4,559	3,100
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	-	-
	4,559	3,100
(f) Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of non-current assets	65,758	69,747
Depreciation of right of use assets	13,944	13,944
	79,702	83,691
(g) Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	-	-
	-	-
(h) Loss on sale of assets	-	2,551
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Petty cash - Launceston	100	100
Petty cash - Hobart	100	100
Undeposited Funds	-	195
Cash at bank - trading account	526,994	385,710
CBA Term Deposit	-	-
CBA Online saver	-	-
	527,194	386,105
7. Trade and other receivables		
Subscriptions in arrears	146,787	150,770
Sundry debtors and prepayments	39,463	39,615
Car park debtors	420	300
Member and employee loans	63,527	63,449
Accrued interest income	-	14,127
ATO cash flow boost	-	37,500
Receivables from other reporting units	-	-
	250,197	305,761
Less allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Net trade and other receivables	250,197	305,761

The average credit period on sales is 60 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables. Included in the Association's trade receivables are an immaterial amount of debtors greater than 90 days.

The Association has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and amounts receivable are still considered recoverable.

	2021 $	2020 $
8. Inventories		
Movie tickets	11,671	13,704
9. Financial Assets		
Term Deposits	2,927,781	2,888,776

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land at fair value $	Buildings at fair value $	Plant and equipment at cost $	Low value pool $	Total $
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 30 June 2019 ^	650,000	237,198	468,690	132,149	1,488,037
Additions	-	-	44,077	-	44,077
Disposals	-		(23,501)	-	(23,501)
Revaluation			-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020 ^	650,000	237,198	489,266	132,149	1,508,613
Additions	-	-	39,587		39,587
Disposals	-				-
Revaluation					-
Balance at 30 June 2021	650,000	237,198	528,853	132,149	1,548,200
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 30 June 2019 ^	-	(12,650)	(256,708)	(131,323)	(400,681)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,781)	(63,656)	(310)	(69,747)
Disposals	-	-	20,041	-	20,041
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020 ^	-	(18,431)	(300,323)	(131,633)	(450,387)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,781)	(59,783)	(194)	(65,758)
Disposals	-				-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	(24,212)	(360,106)	(131,827)	(516,145)
Net book value					
As at 30 June 2020	650,000	218,767	188,943	516	1,058,226
As at 30 June 2021	650,000	212,986	168,747	322	1,032,055

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Class of asset	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2% - 2.5%
Plant and equipment	10% - 67%
Low value pool	19% - 38%

Aggregate depreciation allocated, whether recognised as an expense or capitalised as part of the carrying amount of other assets during the year:

	2021 $	2020 $
Buildings	5,781	5,781
Plant and equipment	59,783	63,656
Low value pool	194	310
	65,758	69,747

^ Refer to note 15

	2021 $	2020 $
11. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	14,984	63,093
Accruals	-	-
Other payables	64,634	38,688
Payables to other reporting units	-	-
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	613	635
Legal costs	-	-
	80,231	102,416

The average credit period for purchases of goods and services is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade payables.

12. Provisions

	2021	2020
Employee Provisions		
Office Holders		
Annual Leave	11,294	15,562
Long Service Leave	71,400	69,088
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	82,694	84,650
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual Leave	59,579	48,955
Long Service Leave	88,985	58,264
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	148,564	107,219
	231,258	191,869
Current	206,773	172,884
Non Current	24,485	18,985
	231,258	191,869

13. (a) Right of Use Assets

	2021	2020
Building		
At cost:	76,694	76,694
Accumulated Depreciation	(27,889)	(13,944)
Net book value	48,805	62,750

13. (b) Lease Liabilities

	2021	2020
Current lease liability	13,642	12,678
Non-current lease liability	38,609	52,251
Total	52,251	64,929

	2021	2020
14. Retained Earnings	**$**	**$**
Balance at beginning of financial year	3,546,887	3,307,937
Net profit attributable to members of the Association	77,855	238,950
Balance at end of financial year	3,624,742	3,546,887
15. Reserves		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at beginning of financial year	809,221	809,221
Movements	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings		
Balance at end of financial year	809,221	809,221

The Association's land and buildings are stated at their estimated fair values with reference to an external valuation performed periodically. The fair value estimates include significant management judgement around overall market conditions, adjusted if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset at the statement of financial position date.

The fair value of the freehold land was determined based on the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties. The fair value of the buildings was determined using the cost approach that reflects the cost to a market participant to construct assets of comparable utility and age. Significant inputs include management's assessment of discount / premium on the observable market rates, for which a change in determined rate could cause a material adjustment to the fair value of the land and buildings. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

16. Equity

Other specific disclosures - Funds		
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund - if invested in assets	-	-
Other funds required by rules	-	-
	-	-

17. Commitments for expenditure

There are no capital or other expenditure commitments contracted for as at reporting date.

18. Key management personnel remuneration

Details of key management personnel

The members of the State Council and other members of key management personnel of the Association during the year were:

General President:	Isabell Wells	
Branch Vice President:	Ross Charlton	
General Secretary and Treasurer:	Paul Griffin	
State Committee:	Fiona Smith	Retired
	Sharon Butcher	
	Aniela Harris	
	Katrina Barr	
	Leanne Porter	
	Chris Stilgoe	
	Joel Tynan	New Member

18. Key management personnel remuneration (cont'd)

The aggregate remuneration made to state councillors and other members of key management personnel of the Association is set out below:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	85,561	84,321
Post-employment benefits	8,128	8,010
	93,689	92,331

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

During the year State Councillors and their related entities purchased goods, which were trivial in nature, from the association on the same terms and conditions available to other members.

(b) Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties include:
SDAEA National Office
SDAEA International Fund

(c) Loans to related parties

Loans to related parties include the following:

Matthew and Katrina Barr	15,900	16,420

The above loans relate to financial assistance provided to Matthew and Katrina Barr. The loan have been provided interest free and have an undefined term.

(d) Transactions between Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch and its related parties

During the financial year, the following material transactions occurred between the association and its other related parties:

(a) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to SDAEA National Office of $161,835 (2020: $160,108)

(b) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to SDAEA International Fund of $24,275 (2020: $24,016)

(c) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual affiliation fees to ALP Tasmania of $14,688 (2020: $15,200)

(d) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to Unions Tasmania $39,176 (2020: $36,026)

19. Remuneration of auditors

	2021	2020
	$	$
Auditor of the Association:		
Audit of the financial report	11,085	10,747
Taxation services	14,720	11,980
	25,805	22,727

The auditor of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

20. Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Petty cash	200	200
Undeposited Funds	0	195
Cash at bank - trading account	526,994	385,710
Term Deposits	2,927,781	2,888,776
CBA Online saver	-	-
	3,454,975	3,274,881

(b) Reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash flows from operating activities:

Profit/(loss) from the year	77,855	238,950
Depreciation and amortisation	79,702	83,691
Gain on revaluation	-	-
Interest income received and receivable	(24,917)	(60,145)
Gain on sale of buildings	-	-
Loss on sale of plant and equipment	-	2,551
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Trade and other receivables	55,564	(17,524)
Inventories	2,033	(6,405)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(22,185)	28,837
Provisions	39,389	7,999
Net cash generated by operating activities	207,441	277,954

(c) Cash flow information:

Cash inflows from another reporting unit or controlled entity	-	-
	-	-
Cash outflows to another reporting unit or controlled entity	-	-
	-	-

21. Financial Instruments

(a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

(b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the State Council, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Association's short, medium, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Association manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Association's remaining contractual maturity from its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Association can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows:

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Total
	%	$	$	$	$	$
2021 Amortised cost						
Non-interest bearing	-	80,231	-	-	-	80,231
		80,231	-	-	-	80,231
2020 Amortised cost						
Non-interest bearing	-	102,416	-	-	-	102,416
		102,416	-	-	-	102,416

The following tables detail the Association's expected maturity from its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the Association anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Total
	%	$	$	$	$	$
2021 Amortised cost						
Non-interest bearing	-	777,391	-	-	-	777,391
Fixed interest rate instruments	0.55%	-	-	2,927,781	-	2,927,781
		777,391	-	2,927,781	-	3,705,172
2020 Amortised cost						
Non-interest bearing	-	691,866	-	-	-	691,866
Fixed interest rate instruments	1.50%	-	-	2,888,776	-	2,888,776
		691,866	-	2,888,776	-	3,580,642

21. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(c) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.
- the fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions.

The State Council considers that the carrying amounts of financials assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximates their fair values.

(d) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Association. The Association has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

(e) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Association holds fixed interest rate investments.

As at 30 June 2021, the Association holds $2,927,781 in a fixed rate term deposit. Interest rate exposure is minimal.

22. Subsequent events

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

23. Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

(1) A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.

(2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.

(3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

24. Segment information

The Association operates in one geographical location, Tasmania. All operating income is derived from member subscriptions. All costs are related to providing services to its members.