Australian Government
Registered Organisations Commission

9 November 2022

Mr Anthony Callinan
Secretary
The Australian Workers' Union - New South Wales Branch

By e-mail: info@awu-nsw.asn.au

Dear Mr Callinan

The Australian Workers' Union - New South Wales Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2022 - FR2022/188

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2022 for the Australian Workers' Union - New South Wales Branch (**the reporting unit**). The financial report was lodged with the Registered Organisations Commission (**ROC**) on 28 October 2022.

The financial report has now been filed.

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

Please note that the financial report for the year ending 30 June 2023 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

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

THE AUSTRALIAN WORKERS UNION

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH

ABN 92 860 257 789

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

Financial Statements 2021–22

Contents

TREVOR JAMES RAMSAY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
PO BOX 220, MAYFIELD NSW 2304
EMAIL: ramsaypartners@tjramsay.com.au

Independent Audit Report to the Members of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the Financial Report of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch (the Reporting Unit) which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) Report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my Opinion, the accompanying Financial Report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

a) the Australian Accounting Standards; and
b) any other requirements imposed by the reporting guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the **RO Act**).

I declare that Management's use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial Statements of the Reporting Unit is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the Reporting Unit in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the **Code**) that are relevant to my audit of the Financial Report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my Opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this Auditor's Report is in the operating report accompanying the Financial Report.

My Opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the Financial Report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The Committee of Management of the Reporting Unit is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the RO Act, and for such internal control as the Committee of Management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes my Opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Report , whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my Opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an Opinion on the effectiveness of the Reporting Unit 's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Reporting Unit 's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the Financial Report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my Opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Reporting Unit to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Report, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Reporting Unit to express an Opinion on the Financial Report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit Audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit Opinion.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

My Opinion on the Financial Report is that no deficiency, failure or shortcoming was identified in respect of Section 252 and Section 257(2) in the conduct of the Audit.

Ramsay

TREVOR JAMES RAMSAY

161 Maitland Road, Mayfield

28 September 2022

Registered Auditor number AA2022/22
as Registered by the Commissioner under the RO Act.

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

Report required under subsection 255(2A)

for the year ended 30 June 2022

The committee of management presents the expenditure report[1] as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Descriptive form

Categories of expenditures	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	**6,146,383**	**6,657,341**
Advertising	**113,813**	**102,510**
Operating costs	**2,266,708**	**2,392,790**
Donations to political parties	**33,878**	**50,143**
Legal costs	**122,033**	**224,064**

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: ANTHONY WILLIAM CALLINAN

NSW BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 28 September 2022

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

Operating report

for the year ended 30 June 2022

The committee of management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

There were no significant changes to the principal activities of the Union during the reporting period.

Significant changes in financial affairs

There were no significant changes to the financial affairs of the Union during the reporting period.

Right of members to resign

AWU Rule 14 – Resigning as a member – provides for the resignation of members in accordance with section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Number of members

At 30 June 2022 the total amount of members was 19,746.

Number of employees

The number of full-time employees as at 30 June 2022 was 41.

The number of part-time employees as at 30 June 2022 was 3.

The number of casual employees as at 30 June 2022 was 1.

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

Boreland, D
Boyd, J (Senior Vice President)
Buhler, J (Senior Vice President)
Burke, S (Vice President)
Callinan, A (Secretary)
Calver, V
Cowdrey, R (Vice President)
Davies, G
Delaney, P (Assistant Secretary)
Fairless, L (Branch President)
Farrow, P (National Vice President)
Faulkner, M
Howitt, W
Kerley, M (Vice President)
Larkins, T
Lawless, E
Leake, G
Mason, C
Matheson, T
McGuiness, W
Morley, I
Stojanoski, S
Thomas, I
Wahrlich, S

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: ANTHONY WILLIAM CALLINAN

NSW BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 28 September 2022

Committee of management statement

for the year ended 30 June 2022

On 28/09/2022 the AWU NSW Branch Executive Committee of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (**GPFR**) for the year ended 30 June 2022:

The AWU NSW Branch Executive Committee declares that in its opinion:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of designated officer: T. Call

Name and title of designated officer: ANTHONY (TONY) CALLINAN

Dated: 28 September 2022

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		$	$
Revenue from contracts with customers	3		
Membership subscriptions	3	**9,272,209**	9,188,784
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	-
Other sales of goods or services to members		-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		**9,272,209**	9,188,784
Income for furthering objectives	3		
Grants and/or donations	3C	-	-
Income recognised from volunteer services	3D	-	-
Income recognised from transfers	3E	-	-
Total income for furthering objectives			-
Other Income			
Net gains from sale of assets	3F	**72,380**	354,784
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3G	-	-
Investment income	3H	**9,861**	14,790
Rental income	3I	**830,045**	765,459
Other income	3J	**370,163**	442,001
Share of net profit from associate	6D	-	-
Total other income		**1,282,449**	1,577,034
Total income		**10,554,658**	10,765,818
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	**5,395,247**	5,783,680
Cost of goods sold		-	-
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	**1,017,775**	1,007,191
Affiliation fees	4C	**179,376**	181,457
Administration expenses	4D	**2,266,708**	2,392,790
Grants or donations	4E	**36,033**	51,598
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	**359,588**	380,800
Finance costs	4G	-	837
Legal costs	4H	**122,033**	224,064
Write-down and impairment of assets	4I	-	-
Net losses from sale of assets	4J	-	-
Other expenses	4I	**113,813**	102,510
Audit fees	14	**28,553**	39,026
Share of net loss from associate	6D	-	-
Total expenses		**9,519,126**	10,163,953
Surplus (deficit) for the year		**1,035,532**	601,865

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

Other comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
	$	$
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Gain/(loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	-	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of land & buildings	-	-
Gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,035,532**	601,865

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

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	**10,964,356**	9,866,913
Trade and other receivables	5B	**200,548**	154,851
Contract assets	5B	**-**	-
Inventory		**-**	-
Other current assets	5C	**958,578**	303,726
Total current assets		**12,123,482**	10,325,490
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	**17,210,565**	12,465,117
Investment property	6B	**-**	-
Intangibles	6C	**85,641**	85,641
Investments in associates		**-**	-
Right-of-use assets		**-**	-
Other financial assets	6D	**452,803**	453,318
Other non-current assets	6E	**1,905,669**	1,905,669
Total non-current assets		**19,654,678**	14,909,745
Total assets		**31,778,160**	25,235,235
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	**225,541**	386,380
Other payables	7B	**502,767**	377,705
Employee provisions	8A	**813,484**	847,343
Contract liabilities	5B	**-**	-
Total current liabilities		**1,541,792**	1,611,428
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	**1,807,486**	1,604,718
Contract liabilities	5B	**-**	-
Other payables	9A	**990,000**	-
Other non-current liabilities		**-**	-
Total non-current liabilities		**2,797,486**	1,604,718
Total liabilities		**4,339,278**	3,216,146
Net assets		**27,438,882**	22,019,089

Statement of financial position (continued)

as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
EQUITY			
General funds	10A	**20,701,642**	20,701,642
Reserves	6A	**7,299,692**	2,915,431
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	10A	**(562,452)**	(1,597,984)
Total equity		**27,438,882**	22,019,089

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

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	General funds /reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
		$	$	$
Balance as at 1 July 2020		20,701,642	(2,199,849)	**18,501,793**
Adjusted Balance as at 1 July 2020				
Surplus / (deficit)		2,915,431	601,865	**3,517,296**
Closing balance as at 30 June 2021		**23,617,073**	**(1,597,984)**	**22,019,089**
Surplus / (deficit)		-	1,035,532	**1,035,532**
Revaluation reserve	6A	4,384,261	-	**4,384,261**
Closing balance as at 30 June 2022		**28,001,334**	**(562,452)**	**27,438,882**

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

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from customers Donations and Grants		**10,182,862**	9,165,645
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s)	10B	**-**	-
Interest	3H	**9,739**	14,745
Other		**1,200,722**	1,207,852
Cash used			
Employees		**(5,564,156)**	(5,572,134)
Suppliers		**(2,420,586)**	(2,758,390)
Short term lease payments	6E	**-**	-
Lease payments for leases of low-value assets	6E	**-**	-
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities	6E	**-**	-
Interest payments and other finance costs	6E	**-**	(837)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	10B	**(1,656,970)**	(1,604,170)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10A	**1,751,611**	452,711
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment			-
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		**115,602**	1,023,613
Other		**-**	-
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		**(769,771)**	(104,547)
Purchase of land and buildings		**-**	-
Other		**-**	-
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		**(654,168)**	919,066
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		**-**	-
Other		**-**	-
Cash used			
Repayment of borrowings		**-**	(595,279)
Repayment of lease liabilities	6E	**-**	-
Other		**-**	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		**-**	(595,279)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		**1,097,443**	776,498
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**9,866,913**	9,090,415
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	**10,964,356**	9,866,913

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

Index to the notes of the financial statements

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (**AASB**) that apply for the reporting period, and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009 (**RO Act**). For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, The Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch is a not-for-profit entity.

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

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments

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

- AASB 2021-3 *Amendments to AASs – COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021*

[Application of these standards are discussed further below]

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

Impact on adoption of AASB 2021-3 Amendments to AASs – COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

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

The amendment was intended to apply until 30 June 2021, but as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is continuing, on 31 March 2021, the period of application of the practical expedient was extended to 30 June 2022.The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to The Australian Workers' Union (NSW Branch).

Future Australian Accounting Standards

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

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

This Standard amends AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards (continued)

Although the Committee of Management anticipate that the adoption of AASB 2021-1 may impact the Union's financial reports, it is difficult at this stage to determine the impact.

1.5 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

An associate is an entity over which the reporting unit has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the
power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the individual assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint operation.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and its joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5 Non-current Asset Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the share of losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds the interest in that associate, the reporting unit discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales did not acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of the organisation, a determination or revocation by the General

Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act.

1.7 Current versus non-current classification

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

The reporting unit classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.8 Revenue

The reporting unit enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, capitation fees, levies, grants, and donations.

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

- the arrangement is enforceable; and
- the arrangement contains promises (that are also known as performance obligations) to transfer goods or services to the customer (or to other

parties on behalf of the customer) that are sufficiently specific so that it can be determined when the performance obligation has been satisfied.

Membership subscriptions

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

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

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

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

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

Capitation fees

Where the reporting unit's arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the reporting unit recognises the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers if applicable.

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the reporting unit will recognise capitation fees as income upon receipt.

Levies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Volunteer services

The reporting unit receives volunteer services. In those circumstances where the fair value of the volunteer services can be measured reliably, the reporting unit recognises the fair value of volunteer services received as income together with a corresponding expense where the economic benefits of the volunteer services are consumed as the services are acquired. Where the volunteer services contribute to the development of an asset, the fair value is included in the carrying amount of that asset.

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

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

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

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

1.9 Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.10 Leases

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

Australian Workers' Union as a lessee

The reporting unit applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Reporting unit recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

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

	2022	**2021**
Land & buildings	**40 years**	40 years
Plant and equipment	**3 to 15 years**	3 to 15 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the reporting unit at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the reporting unit recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the reporting unit and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the reporting unit exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the reporting unit uses the implicit interest rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Peppercorn or below market leases

The reporting unit has elected to recognise the fair value of the leased property at inception of the lease. The difference between the fair value of the leased asset and the lease liability measured at the present value of the 'peppercorn' lease rental is recognised as income.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The reporting units' short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.11 Borrowing costs

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

1.12 Cash

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

1.13 Financial instruments

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

1.14 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the reporting unit's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the reporting unit initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' (**SPPI**) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The reporting unit's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

The reporting unit measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

The reporting unit's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and loans to related parties.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The reporting unit elected to classify irrevocably its listed and non-listed equity investments under this category.

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

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The reporting unit has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
    a) the reporting unit has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
    b) the reporting unit has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment

Expected credit losses

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

(i) Trade receivables

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

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

Debt instruments other than trade receivables

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, the reporting unit recognises an allowance for ECLs using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the reporting unit expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

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

1.15 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss.

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

The reporting unit's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

1.16 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the reporting unit transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the reporting unit performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Refund liabilities

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

1.17 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.18 Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of land, buildings, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position. The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Revaluations — land and buildings

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

	2022	2021
Land & buildings	40 years	40 years
Plant and equipment	3 years to 15 years	3 years to 15 years

Derecognition

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

1.19 Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

1.20 Intangibles

Intangible assets with finite lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of the reporting unit's intangible assets are:

	2022	2021
Intangibles	40 years	40 years

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.21 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

1.22 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the non-current asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal.

1.23 Taxation

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

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

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

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

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified within operating cash flows.

1.24 Fair value measurement

The reporting unit measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 15A Financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the reporting unit determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as land and buildings and investment properties. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the reporting unit has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

1.25 Going concern

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

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

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

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 3 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of Australian Workers Union New South Wales 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:

	2022	2021
Type of customer		
Members	**9,272,209**	9,188,784
Other reporting units	**-**	-
Government	**-**	-
Other parties	**-**	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**9,272,209**	9,188,784

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of Australian Workers Union New South Wales 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:

	2022	2021
Income funding sources		
Members	**-**	-
Other reporting units	**-**	-
Government	**-**	-
Other parties	**-**	-
Total income for furthering activities	**-**	-

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

	2022	2021
Capitation fees:		
Subtotal capitation fees	**-**	-
Other revenue from another reporting unit:		
Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit	**-**	-
Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	**-**	-

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 3B: Levies

	-	-
Total levies	-	-

Note 3C: Grants and/or donations

Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
Total grants and donations	-	-

Note 3D: Income recognised from volunteer services

Amounts recognised from volunteer services	-	-
Total income recognised from volunteer services	-	-

Note 3E: Income recognised from transfers to enable the reporting unit to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the reporting unit

Amount recognised from financial asset transfers	-	-
Total income recognised from transfers	-	-

Note 3F: Net gains from sale of assets

Land and buildings	**66,870**	312,300
Plant and equipment	**5,510**	42,484
Intangibles	-	-
Other	-	-
Total net gain from sale of assets	**72,380**	354,784

Note 3G: Revenue from recovery of wages activity

Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-
Interest received on recovered money	-	-
Total revenue from recovery of wages activity	-	-

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 3H: Investment income

	2022	2021
Interest		
Deposits	**9,739**	14,745
Loans	**-**	-
Dividends	**122**	45
Total investment income	**9,861**	14,790

Note 3I: Rental income

	2022	2021
Properties	**830,045**	765,459
Total rental income	**830,045**	765,459

The reporting unit should not have any income recognised as a liability for unsatisfied obligations as the end of the reporting period.

Note 3J: Other income

	2022	2021
Sundry	**91,708**	245,140
Marketing and education	**51,000**	33,900
Commissions received	**227,455**	162,961
Unrealised gain on investments	**-**	-
Total other income	**370,163**	442,001

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses

	2022	2021
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	**823,310**	792,228
Superannuation	**135,968**	116,959
Leave and other entitlements	**60,594**	67,833
Separation and redundancies	**-**	89,312
Other employee expenses	**59,035**	52,044
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	**1,078,906**	1,118,376
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	**3,346,283**	3,646,683
Superannuation	**469,116**	455,410
Leave and other entitlements	**242,376**	312,239
Separation and redundancies	**22,425**	11,408
Other employee expenses	**236,141**	239,564
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	**4,316,340**	4,665,304
Total employee expenses	**5,395,247**	5,783,680

	2022 $	2021 $
Note 4B: Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit		
Capitation fees		
AWU National Office	**1,017,775**	1,007,191
Subtotal capitation fees	**1,017,775**	1,007,191

Note 4C: Affiliation fees

ALP NSW	**80,030**	**84,148**
ALP ACT Branch	**654**	**794**
Sydney May Day Committee	**1,700**	**1,500**
Newcastle Trades Hall Council	**7,459**	**7,408**
Worker's Health Centre	**1,367**	**-**
Unions ACT	**1,376**	**1,408**
Unions NSW	**86,790**	**86,199**
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	**179,376**	**181,457**

Note 4D: Administration expenses

Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses	**61,841**	**51,614**
Contractors/consultants	**376,082**	**376,526**
Property expenses	**539,046**	**562,537**
Office expenses	**333,412**	**293,146**
Information communications technology	**183,725**	**192,918**
Motor Vehicle including parking and tolls	**323,760**	**359,260**
Other	**448,842**	**556,789**
Subtotal administration expense	**2,266,708**	**2,392,790**
Operating lease rentals:		
Short term, low value and variable lease payments	-	-
Total administration expenses	2,266,708	2,392,790

	2022 $	2021 $
Note 4E: Grants or donations		
Grants:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total expensed that were $1,000 or less	**4,477**	4,598
Total expensed that exceeded $1,000	**31,556**	47,000
Total grants or donations	**36,033**	51,598

Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation

	2022 $	2021 $
Depreciation		
Land & buildings	**128,041**	111,963
Property, plant and equipment	**231,547**	268,837
Total depreciation	**359,588**	380,800
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
Total amortisation	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	**359,588**	380,800

Note 4G: Finance costs

	2022 $	2021 $
Overdrafts/loans	-	837
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Total finance costs	-	837

Note 4H: Legal costs

	2022 $	2021 $
Litigation	**89,572**	146,912
Other legal costs	**32,461**	77,152
Total legal costs	**122,033**	224,064

Note 4I: Other expenses

	2022 $	2021 $
Advertising	**113,813**	95,510
Chifley Claims Expense	-	7,000
Total other expenses	**113,813**	102,510

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
Cash at bank	**8,066,812**	6,977,384
Cash on hand	**2,250**	2,250
Short term deposits	**2,895,294**	2,887,279
Other	**-**	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**10,964,356**	9,866,913

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
Other receivables:		
GST receivable	**164,647**	94,744
Other	**35,901**	60,107
Total other receivables	**200,548**	154,851
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**200,548**	154,851

Note 5C: Other current assets

	2022	2021
Prepayments	**283,524**	303,726
Fixed Assets – WIP	**675,054**	-
Total other current assets	**958,578**	303,726

Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment

2022

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	PPE under operating lease as lessor	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Property, Plant and Equipment:					
carrying amount	-	18,015,648	2,656,058	-	20,671,706
accumulated depreciation	-	(1,394,895)	(2,066,246)	-	(3,461,141)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**-**	**16,620,753**	**589,812**	**-**	**17,210,565**

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

Net book value 1 July 2021	-	**11,780,672**	**684,445**	-	**12,465,117**
Additions:					
By purchase	-	590,058	163,375	-	753,433
Revaluations	-	4,384,261	-	-	4,384,261
Impairments	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation expense	-	(128,041)	(231,547)	-	(359,588)
Other movement	-	-	-	-	
Disposals:	-	(6,197)	(26,461)	-	(32,658)
Other	-	-	-	-	
Net book value 30 June 2022	**-**	**16,620,753**	**589,812**	-	**17,210,565**
Net book value as of 30 June 2022 represented by:					
Gross book value	-	18,015,648	2,656,058	-	20,671,706
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,394,895)	(2,066,246)	-	(3,461,141)
Net book value 30 June 2022	**-**	**16,620,753**	**589,812**	-	**17,210,565**

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

2021

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	PPE under operating lease as lessor	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Property, Plant and Equipment:					
carrying amount	-	13,047,705	2,707,835	-	15,755,540
accumulated depreciation	-	(1,267,033)	(2,023,390)	-	(3,290,423)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**-**	**11,780,672**	**684,445**	**-**	**12,465,117**

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

Net book value 1 July 2020	-	**8,625,428**	**752,397**	-	**9,377,825**
Additions:					
By purchase	-	351,774	256,199	-	607,973
Revaluations	-	2,915,433	-	-	2,915,433
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(111,963)	(268,837)	-	(380,800)
Other movement	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals:	-	-	(55,314)		(55,314)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2021	**-**	**11,780,672**	**684,445**	**-**	**12,465,117**
Net book value as of 30 June 2021 represented by:					
Gross book value	-	13,047,705	2,707,835	-	15,755,540
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,267,033)	(2,023,390)	-	(3,290,423)
Net book value 30 June 2021	**-**	**11,780,672**	**684,445**	**-**	**12,465,117**

The revalued land and buildings consist of 161 Maitland Road, MAYFIELD, 61 Good Street, GRANVILLE,16-20 Good Street, GRANVILLE and 2 Napier Close, DEAKIN. 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 30 June 2022, the properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by Civium, Commercial Collective and Romeo Property Valuers, who are accredited independent valuers.

Significant unobservable valuation input	**Range**
16-20 Good Street, GRANVILLE NSW	\$11,144 – \$11,940
61 Good Street, GRANVILLE NSW	\$2,230 – \$2,676
161 Maitland Road, MAYFIELD NSW	\$3,463 – \$3,884
2 Napier Close, DEAKIN ACT	\$3,509 – \$3,802

A significant increase (decrease) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.

Note 6B: Investment property

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Opening balance as at 1 July	-	695,000
Additions	-	-
Net gain from fair value adjustment	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	-	-

	2022 $	2021 $

Note 6C: Intangibles

Computer software at cost:		
Internally developed	**-**	-
Purchased	**85,641**	85,641
accumulated amortisation	**-**	-
Total intangibles	**85,641**	85,641

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of intangibles

As at 1 July 2021		
Gross book value	**85,641**	85,641
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**-**	-
Net book value 1 July 2021	**85,641**	85,641
Additions:		
By purchase	**-**	-
Impairments	**-**	-
Amortisation	**-**	-
Other movements	**-**	-
Disposals		
Net book value 30 June 2022	**85,641**	85,641
Net book value as of 30 June 2022 represented by:		
Gross book value	**85,641**	85,641
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**-**	-
Net book value 30 June 2022	**85,641**	85,641

	2022 $	2021 $

Note 6D: Other financial assets

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Other - shares	**452,803**	453,710
Total other financial assets	**452,803**	453,710

Note 6E: Other non-current assets

Other – Loan to AWU National Office	**1,905,669**	1,905,669
Total other non-current assets	**1,905,669**	1,905,669

Note 7 Current Liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Note 7A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accruals	**202,907**	372,793
Subtotal trade creditors	**202,907**	372,793
Payables to other reporting unit(s)*		
AWU National Office	**22,634**	13,587
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit(s)	**22,634**	13,587
Total trade payables	**225,541**	386,380

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Bank loan	-	-
GST payable	**267,683**	255,521
Other	**125,084**	122,184
Rent prepayment by national office	**110,000**	-
Total other payables	**502,767**	377,705
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	**502,767**	377,705
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	**502,767**	377,705

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee provisions

Office holders:		
Annual leave	**212,689**	148,243
Long service leave	**857,425**	703,244
Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	**1,070,114**	851,487
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	**600,795**	699,099
Long service leave	**950,061**	901,475
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	**1,550,856**	1,600,574
Total employee provisions	**2,620,970**	2,452,061
Current	**813,484**	847,343
Non-current	**1,807,486**	1,604,718
Total employee provisions	**2,620,970**	2,452,061

Note 9 Non-Current Liabilities

Note 9A: Other payables

Advanced rent from National Office	**990,000**	-
Total other payables and prepayments	**990,000**	-

Note 10 Equity

Note 10A: General funds

Balance as at start of year	**20,701,642**	20,701,642
Transferred to general fund	**-**	-
Transferred out of general fund	**-**	-
Balance as at end of year	**20,701,642**	20,701,642
Total general funds	**20,701,642**	20,701,642

Note 10B: Other funds

Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund

	2022 $	2021 $
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to fund, account or controlled entity	-	-
Transferred out of fund, account or controlled entity	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund	-	-

Other fund(s) required by rules

	2022 $	2021 $
Balance as at start of year	**(1,597,984)**	(2,199,849)
Transferred to reserve	**1,035,532**	601,865
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
Balance as at end of year	**(562,452)**	(1,597,984)

Note 11 Cash Flow

Note 11A: Cash flow reconciliation

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

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	**10,964,356**	9,866,913
Balance sheet	**10,964,356**	9,866,913
Difference	-	-

	2022 $	2021 $
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Profit/(deficit) for the year	**1,035,532**	618,893
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	**359,588**	380,800
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	**(72,380)**	(248,477)
Movement in investments	**514**	392
Cash flow boost	-	50,000
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	**(45,697)**	(52,908)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	**(654,852)**	(83,129)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	**(160,839)**	166,431
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	**1,120,835**	(567,575)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	**168,909**	188,284
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**1,751,611**	452,711

Note 11B: Cash flow information

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash inflows	-	-
Total cash inflows	-	-
Cash outflows	-	-
AWU National Office	**1,656,970**	**1,604,170**
Total cash outflows	**1,656,970**	**1,604,170**

Note 12 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 12A: Commitments and contingencies

The AWU NSW Branch has contractual commitments in relation to leases of rental space. The leases typically run for a period of one to three years. Lease payments are fixed and are generally non-cancellable.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022 $	2021 $
Operating lease commitments-as lessor		
Within one year	**822,049**	827,158
After one year but not more than five years	**2,785,825**	2,248,268
More than five years	**1,995,079**	100,290
	5,602,953	3,175,716

Note 13 Related Party Disclosures

Note 13A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

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

Expenses paid to related parties includes the following:		
AWU National Office	**1,656,970**	1,760,356
Amounts owed by related parties include the following:		
AWU National Office	**1,905,669**	1,905,669
Amounts owed to related parties include the following:		
AWU National Office	**22,634**	13,587

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 30 June 2022, the reporting unit has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2021: $0). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The loan provided to AWU National Office receives a rate of interest of 0% and has no defined repayment date.

	2022	2021
	$	$
Note 13B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period		
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	**346,976**	290,830
Annual leave accrued	**58,222**	20,657
Total short-term employee benefits	**405,198**	311,487
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	**53,594**	41,749
Total post-employment benefits	**53,594**	41,749
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	**267,613**	96,504
Total other long-term benefits	**267,613**	96,504
Termination benefits	-	282,141
Total	-	282,141

Note 14 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	**28,553**	39,026
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	**28,553**	39,026

	2022	2021
	$	$

Note 15 Financial Instruments

The risk control of the financial instruments relates to the retail term deposits, bank accounts, receivables and payables.

Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial assets

	2022	2021
Fair value through profit or loss:		
Bank and term deposits	**10,964,356**	9,866,913
Unlisted shares	**450,000**	450,000
Total	**11,414,356**	10,320,231
At amortised cost:		
		-
Total		-
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Listed shares	**2,803**	3,318
Total	**2,803**	3,318
Carrying amount of financial assets	**11,417,159**	10,320,231

Financial liabilities

	2022	2021
Fair value through profit or loss:		
Bank loan	**-**	-
Trade creditors and other payables	**(1,718,308)**	(764,085)
Total	**(1,718,308)**	(764,085)
Other financial liabilities:		
		-
Total		-
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	**(1,718,308)**	(764,085)

	2022	2021
Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets	**$**	$

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Held to maturity:		
Change in fair value	**-**	-
Interest revenue	**9,739**	14,745
Dividend revenue	**122**	45
Exchange gains/(loss)	**-**	-
Total held for trading	**9,861**	14,790
Net income/(expense) from financial assets	**9,861**	14,790

Note 15C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

At amortised cost		
Interest expense	**-**	837
Net gain/(loss) from financial liabilities	**-**	837

Note 15D: Credit risk

The level of risk associated with the financial assets and financial liabilities is low as they are mainly held in bank accounts held in financial institutions which are highly regulated.

The following table illustrates the entity's gross exposure to credit risk, excluding any collateral or credit enhancements.

Financial assets		
Bank accounts and bank term deposits	**10,964,356**	9,886,913
Shares in other companies	**452,803**	453,318
Total	**11,417,159**	10,340,231
Financial liabilities		
Bank loans	**-**	-
Trade creditors and other payables	**225,541**	386,380
Total	**225,541**	386,380

In relation to the entity's gross credit risk the following collateral is held: Nil

Note 15E: Liquidity risk

Reasonable liquidity risk management involves the maintenance of sufficient cash reserves. AWU NSW manages the liquidity risk by continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flow. Any surplus funds are generally only deposited in savings accounts offering interest rates.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2022

	On Demand	< 1 year $	1– 2 years $	2– 5 years $	>5 years $	Total $
Trade payables	-	225,541	-	-	-	**225,541**
Other payables	1,100,000	1,492,767	-	-	-	**2,592,767**
Total	**1,100,000**	**1,718,308**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,818,308**

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2021

	On Demand	< 1 year $	1– 2 years $	2– 5 years $	>5 years $	Total $
Trade payables	-	386,380	-	-	-	**386,380**
Other payables	-	377,705	-	-	-	**377,705**
Total	**-**	**764,085**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**764,085**

Note 15F: Market risk

Market risks generally include interest rate risk, price risk, and currency risk. The market risk which the reporting unit is exposed to is low due to the nature of the reporting unit's income and the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

The reporting unit's main interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents which is at expressed at variable rates and currency in the Australian retail banking framework.

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2022

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on Profit or loss $	Effect on Equity $
Interest rate risk	-	**[+ 0%]**	-	-

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

	Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on Profit or loss $	Effect on Equity $
Interest rate risk	-	[+ 10%]	-	-

The impact is expected to be minimal.

Note 15H: Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 July 2021	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New Leases	Other	30 June 2022
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1 July 2020	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New Leases	Other	30 June 2021
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	595,279	(595,279)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Payable			-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	595,279	(595,279)	-	-	-	-	-	-

The 'Other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts to current due to the passage of time, the accrual of special dividends that were not yet paid at the year-end, and the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings. the reporting unit classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

Note 16 Fair value measurement

The reporting unit measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities on a recurring basis:

- Available for sale financial assets;
- Investment properties;
- Land and Buildings

The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3 - inputs for asset or liability values that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note 16A: Financial assets and liabilities

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

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

- Fair values of the reporting unit's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own performance risk as at 30 June 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Fair value of equity securities are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the reporting unit based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 30 June 2022 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

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

	Carrying amount 2022 $	**Fair value 2022 $**	Carrying amount 2021 $	Fair value 2021 $
Financial assets				
Bank accounts and bank term deposits	**10,964,356**	**10,964,356**	9,866,913	9,866,913
Trade and other receivables	**200,548**	**200,548**	154,851	154,851
Shares in other companies	**452,803**	**452,803**	453,318	453,318
Total	**11,617,707**	**11,617,707**	10,475,082	10,475,082
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	**(225,541)**	**(225,541)**	(386,380)	(386,380)
Other payables	**(1,492,767)**	**(1,492,767)**	(377,705)	(377,705)
Total	**(1,718,308)**	**(1,718,308)**	(764,085)	(764,085)

Note 16B: Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities fair value hierarchy

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

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2022

	Date of valuation	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets measured at fair value		**$**	**$**	**$**
Land and Buildings	**30 June 2022**	-	-	16,620,753
Total		**-**	**-**	**16,620,753**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**

There were no transfers between classes during the year ended 30 June 2022.

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2021

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value		**$**	**$**	**$**
Land and Buildings Investment Property	**30 June 2021**	-	-	11,780,672
Total		**-**	**-**	**11,780,672**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**

There were no transfers between classes during the year ended 30 June 2021.

Note 17 Administration of financial affairs by a third party

The Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch did not receive any service of this nature.

Note 18 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

1) A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.
2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.
3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

Officer declaration statement

I, Anthony William Callinan being the State Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2022.

The reporting unit did not:

- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer: T. Call

Dated: 26 October 2022

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch
s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Certificate By Prescribed Designated Officer
Certificate for the period 30 June 2022

I Anthony (Tony) William Callinan being the AWU NSW Branch Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch certify:
that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Worker's Union NSW for the period ended referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and

- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on **28 September 2022**; and

- that the full report was presented to a Committee of Management In accordance with Section 266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 on **25 October 2022**

Signature of Prescribed Designated Officer: T. Callinan

Name of Prescribed Designated Officer: Anthony (Tony) Callinan

Title of Prescribed Designated Officer: NSW Branch Secretary

Date: 26 October 2022