



Mark Diamond Secretary Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union

Sent via email: rtbu@rtbu.org.au

CC: Skumar@hallchadwick.com.au

Dear Mark Diamond

Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 - FR2022/236

I acknowledge receipt of the amended financial report for the year ended 31 December 2022 for the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 26 September 2023.

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

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please contact me on (03) 8650 0183 or via email at ken.morgan@fwc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

KEN MORGAN

Assistant Director, Financial Analysis Registered Organisations Services Branch

AUSTRALIAN RAIL TRAM AND BUS UNION s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Certificate by Prescribed Designated Officer For the year ended 31 December 2022

I, Mark Diamond, being the National Secretary of the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union National Office certify:

- That the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union National Office for the period ended 31 December 2022 referred to in section 268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- That the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 26 September 2023 and
- That the full report was then confirmed and passed at a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit in accordance with section 266 of the Fair Work Act (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 on 26 September 2023

Signature of Prescribed Designated Officer:

Name of the Prescribed Designated Officer: Mark Diamond Title of the Prescribed Designated Officer: National Secretary

Dated: 26/29/23

AUSTRALIAN RAIL, TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION

NATIONAL OFFICE

ABN 28 921 128 419

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Operating Report

This Operating Report covers:

- The activities of the Australian Rail, Tram & Bus Industry Union, National Office, for the financial year ended 31st December 2022.
- The results of those activities and;
- Any significant changes in the nature of those activities as required under section 254 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.
- Review of principal activities, the results of those activities and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the year

Activities

Making agreements with employers

Implementation of the Decisions of the National Executive and National Council

Implementation of the Union's organising agenda, including direct assistance and strategic advice on particular industry or site organising projects, the training and development of officials and assistance to branches on planning and resourcing campaigns

Industrial support including representation of individual members grievances advice on legal and legislative matters, holding of union elections as provided for in the rules of the union, and responding to the needs of branches and members as provided for within the rules of the union, within the scope of any statutory or legal obligations

The administration of federal awards, the certification of federal industrial agreements, the variations of awards following major test cases, and making application to vary federal awards on behalf of branches

National media and communications to members, branches and the broader community via media release in support of campaigns, web based technology, including the national bulletin Transport for NOW

Coordination of and negotiation of key national industries and assistance to branches on bargaining by request

The National Office has consulted with the ACTU on the development of claims to be pursued in the FWC and union policy in general. Where appropriate, the National Office has assisted branches in the implementation of relevant decision via the variation of the awards

The national Office has been involved in campaigns and negotiations with government, political parties and industry organisations including with financial donations and/or other support around issues of importance for members, eg EBA negotiations, training, skills, shortages, fatigue laws

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

- (7) If a financial member retires from employment permanently or changes employment to a position not covered under these rules by the union, the member shall be entitled to transfer to the status of Health Fund Member.
- Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustees(s) (Include position details) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee where being a member or officer of a registered organisation is a criterion for them holding such position

The member(s) listed below hold the following position(s) as trustees or company directors:

Official	Organisations
Mark Diamond	 TrackSafe Foundations – Director Australian Industry Skills - Committee

6. Number of members

There were 31,841 members of the union as of 31st December 2022.

7. Number of employees

As at 31 December 2022, the National Office employed 8 full time employees and 2 part time employee.

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

The following persons were members of the National Executive, during the year ending 31st December 2022

National Secretary	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Assistant National Secretary	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
National President	01/01/2022 - 21/12/2022
National President	22/12/2022 31/12/2022
National Vice President (Rail)	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
National Vice – President (Road)	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
National Vice – President (Affirmative Action)	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Branch Secretary – New South Wales	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Branch Secretary - Victorian	01/01/2022 23/04/2022
Branch Secretary - Victorian	24/04/2022 - 31/12/2022
Branch Secretary - Tasmanian	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Branch Secretary - Queensland	01/01/2022 31/12/2022
Branch Secretary – South Australia and Northern Territory	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Branch Secretary – Western Australia	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
	Assistant National Secretary National President National President National Vice - President (Rail) National Vice - President (Road) National Vice - President (Affirmative Action) Branch Secretary - New South Wales Branch Secretary - Victorian Branch Secretary - Victorian Branch Secretary - Tasmanian Branch Secretary - Queensland Branch Secretary - Queensland Branch Secretary - South Australia and Northern Territory Branch Secretary - Western

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 225 (2A) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 31 December, 2022.

Categories of expenditures	2022	2021 \$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	675,943	1,158,591
Operating costs	1,478,577	1,151,970
Donations to political parties	67,918	272,500
Legal costs	199,082	283,814

Signature of designated officer: ...

MARK DIAMOND National Secretary

Dated: 26 Septenter 2027

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE ABN 28 921 128 419

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
REVENUE	Note	·	•
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscriptions			•
Capitation fees and other revenue from	2A & 2B	2,432,438	2,504,003
another reporting unit		2,402,400	2,504,005
Levies	2C	•	-
Other sales of goods or services to members		-	-
Revenue from recovery of wages activity			-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		2,432,438	2,504,003
Income for furthering objectives		And the second second second second second second to had been second second	
Grants and/or donations			-
Income recognised from volunteer services		7	
Income recognised from transfers			_
Total Income for furthering objectives			
		Jacobson Britains and Company of the	The state of the s
OTHER INCOME			
Investment Gains/(Losses)	2D	79	264,817
Rent Received	2E	221,424	211,970
Sponsorship Income		-	2,000
Gain on revaluation of investment property Other Income	9 2G	52,815	250,000 178,201
Gain on Asset Disposal	2F	52,015	471
•	****	district the second	Andrews and the second second
TOTAL REVENUE		2,706,677	3,411,463
EXPENSES			
Employee Expenses	3A	675,943	1,158,591
Affiliation Fees	3B	248,341	232,673
Administration Expenses	3C	923,710	725,005
Grants or Donations	3D	86,750	278,450
Depreciation and Amortisation	10 & 11	22,009	19,616
Legal Costs	3E	199,082	283,814
Audit Fees Other Expenses	19 3F	23,095 242,591	22,099 146,627
Investment Losses	2D	254,115	140,021
Loss on revaluation of investment property	9	450,000	
TOTAL EXPENSES		3,125,636	2,866,875
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(418,958)	544,588

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE ABN 28 921 128 419

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

CURRENT ASSETS	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3.015.349	3,035,679
Trade and Other Receivables		308,522	441,617
Financial Assets	5 6 7	2,512,349	2.782.830
Other	7	81,368	144,510
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	•	5,917,588	6,404,636
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets	8	20	20
Investment Property	9	6.800.000	7.250,000
Property, Plant & Equipment	10	929,737	121,130
Intangible Assets	11	595	1,120
TOTĂL NON CURRENT ASSETS		7,730,352	7,372,270
TOTAL ASSETS		13,647,940	13,776,906
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	12	240,101	229,353
Provisions	13	442,097	930,306
Income in Advance	14	ALCOHOLOGICA CONTRACTOR CONTRACTO	12,547
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		682,198	1,172,206
TOTAL LIABILITIES		682,198	1,172,206
NET ASSETS		12,965,742	12,604,701
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Accumulated Surplus		12,965,742	12,604,701
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		12,965,742	12,604,701

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE ABN 28 921 128 419

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Receipts from other reporting units Other Income Payments to other reporting units Payments to Suppliers and Employees Rent Received Interest Received	5	2,632,621 53,734 - (2,920,142) 210,068 4,739	3,218,681 - (2,949,557) 133,555 978
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	16	(18,980)	403,656
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Payment for plant and equipment Net cash used in investing activities		(1,349) (1,349)	(4,597) (4,597)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents h Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		(20,329) 3,035,678 3,015,349	399,059 2,636,620 3,035,678

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(c) Property Plant & Equipment

Property Plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment annually by the Committee of Management to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

(d) Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and leasehold improvements, is depreciated on either a straight line or diminishing balance basis over their useful lives to the Union commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each asset are between 3% and 66% The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Leases

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

The Union as a lessee

The Union applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Union 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 Union 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.

(h) 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. The useful life of the union's intangible assets are:

2022

2021

Website Development

2 to 3 years

2 to 3 years

(i) Employee Entitlements

Provision for employee entitlements in the form of Long Service Leave and Accrued Annual Leave has been made for the estimated accrued entitlement of all employees on the basis of their terms of employment. In the case of Long Service Leave, the accrual has been measured by reference to periods of service and current salary rates as it is considered that this results in an amount not materially different to that achieved by discounting estimated future cash flows.

Contributions are made by the National Council to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(i) Defined Superannuation Schemes

In respect to defined benefit plans, the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected unit cost method. Actuarial calculations are conducted by State Super. The amount recognised in the Statement of Financial Position represents the present value of the defined benefits obligations adjusted for any unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs less the fair value of the plan's assets. The Union has defined benefit obligations for members participating in the State Authorities Superannuation Scheme and the State Authorities Non- Contributory Superannuation Scheme. All Schemes are closed to new members.

(k) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when the Union's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the Union'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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

When the Union 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.

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.

(I) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Union assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Union estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the retevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Income recognised from transfers

Where, as part of an enforceable agreement, the Union receives consideration to acquire or construct a non-financial asset such as property, plant and equipment to an identified specification and for the Union'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 over time. 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 profit or loss 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 Union as a lessor, does 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 revenue in the period in which they are earned.

A disaggregation of the Union 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:

ncome funding sources			
Members		-	-
Other reporting units		-	-
Government		-	-
Other parties		-	~
Total income for furthering activities	**************************************	-	*
,		Mary January Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary M	_
	2022	2021	
	\$	\$	
2A: Capitation Fees			
NSW Branch	903,589	953,197	
QLD Branch	419,042	421,262	
SA & NT Branch	70,305	72,158	
VIC Branch	708,793	725,522	
TAS Branch	20,055	22,983	
WA Branch	132,043	133,985	
	2,253,827	2,329,108	
2B: Affiliation Fees		**************************************	
NSW Branch	80,400	78,599	
QLD Branch	38,427	36,970	
SA & NT Branch	5,204	4,993	
VIC Branch	43,006	43,255	
TAS Branch	2,140	2,241	
WA Branch	9,433	8,837	
	178,611	174,895	
2C: Levies	200.00		
NSW Branch	-	•	
QLD Branch	-	-	
SA & NT Branch	-	-	
VIC Branch	-	-	
TAS Branch	-	-	
WA Branch			
	-	-	
2D: Investment Income		and the second s	
Interest Received	4,559	1,007	
(Losses)/Income & Gains on IFP	(258,674)	263,810	
	(254,115)	264,817	
2E: Rent Received			
Property at Redfern	221,424	211,970	
	221,424	211,970	
2F: Net Gain on Asset Disposal	Abble days a resident to the second to the		
Plant & Equipment	•	471	
Motor Vehicles	-	_	
	And the second s	471	
	Margar Philip (Philip (Philip) (Philip) (Philip (Philip)		
20. Other brooms	2022	2021	
2G: Other Income	\$	\$	
Employer Mutual Limited - RT	·	•	
Health campaign	-	177,141	
Miscellaneous income	52,815	1,060	

Property Expenses		
Building	40= 0==	(00.000
Expenses	197,575	103,600
Rates & Land	_	4,000
Taxes	-	4,000
Rent Paid	83,227	87,921
Office Expenses		
_ General	52,743	121,756
Expenses	·	
Postage	419	19,273
Printing and	60,017	6,339
Stationery Staff Tempine		
Staff Training	34,069	64,852
Subscription and Membership	39,099	45,100
Telephone	19,030	29,130
, otopisoreo "	923,710	725,006
~	920,710	120,000
3D: Grants or Donations		
Grants	_	
Donations	•	•
Total paid that were \$1,000 or		
less	1,850	950
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	84,900	277,500
_	86,750	278,450
3E: Legal Costs		***************************************
Litigation		141,418
Other Legal Matters	199,082	142,396
~	199,082	283,814
3F: Other Expenses	The second secon	***************************************
Campaigns	52,036	58,661
Fringe Benefit Tax	20,675	17,421
Fines	,	
General Expense	114,554	22,454
Insurances – General	36,933	28,222
Interest	2,540	
Motor Vehicle Expenses	17,916	4,152
Penalties - via RO Act or RO	11,010	7, 102
Regulations	~	**
Repairs and Maintenance		**
Badges & Other Items	₩	14,879
Doubtful Debt Expenses	(2,062)	839
Bad debts write off	<u></u>	
	242,591	146,627
	and the second s	And the second s
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at Bank and on Deposit	3,015,349	2 625 670
Ogen at bank and off papusit	Total Control of the	3,035,679
	3,015,349	3,035,679

Total amounts received from branches	(779,78 1)	(1,082,92 0)	(82,422	(503,21 7)	(26,596)	(157,686)	(2,632,62 1)
Closing Balance 31/12/2022	57,967	11,452	6,939	0	0	489,094	565,451

		2022	2021
6	FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT	\$	\$
	Opening Investment with Industry Fund Services	2,782,830	2,535,177
	(Losses)/Income & Gains on IFP (Note 2D)	(258,674)	263,810
	Management Fees	(11,807)	(16,157)
	Investment with Industry Fund Services	2,512,349	2,782,830
7	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
	Prepayments	81,368	144,510
8	FINANCIAL ASSETS - NON-CURRENT		
	Shares Encompass Credit Union	20	20
9	INVESTMENT PROPERTY		
	Redfern Property - at Valuation	6,800,000	7,250,000

The investment property is measured at fair value, being the amount for which the property could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transactions, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition and subject to similar leases.

An independent valuation on the investment property at 83-89 Renwick Street, Redfern, NSW was carried out by Cushman & Wakefield, and a report issued on 13 February 2023. The valuation determined a market value of \$6,800,000. The net revaluation loss on the property of \$450,000 was recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The highest and best use of the investment properties is not considered to be different from its current use

Rental income earned and received from the investment property during the year was \$221,424 (2021: \$211,970).

Direct expenses incurred in relation to the investment property that generated rental income during the year were \$173,767 (2021: \$101,078). During the year and as at the year-end, no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal were present. The Union does not have any contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

The fair value of investment property is determined by the independent valuer using recognised valuation techniques. These techniques comprise both the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method and Income Capitalisation method.

Under the DCF method, a property's fair value is estimated using explicit assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including estimated rental income and an exit or terminal value.

	O I DOCUMBOI ZOLL					
		Land &	Leasehol		Motor	Total
	Balance of Bright and Alfred	buildings	Improvement		Vehicles	101100
	Balance at Beginning of Year		62,41		45,629	121,130
	Additions	780,000		- 1,226	48,864	830,090
	Disposals	-			*	
	Depreciation	-	(3,12	1) (3,036)	(15,327)	(21,484)
	Carrying Amount at End of Year	780,000	59,29	94 11,277	79,166	929,737
	-	The state of the s		nan dan dan mengerakan dalam berapan mendi MPEM (Miss. in sint Pr		to migration of the second
				2022	202	24
				\$	202	
11	INTANGIBLE ASSETS			Ψ	4	,
• •	INTANOIDEL AGGETG					
	Website Development			78,547	7	8,547
	Less: Accumulated Amortisation	1		(77,952)		,426)
				595		1,120
	Balance at Beginning of Year		-	1,120		2,132
	Additions			-,	•	
	Disposals			_		_
	Amortisation			(525)	(1	,012)
	Carrying Amount at End of Year			595		1,120
			-	- Section of the sect	, , , ,	
12	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABL	ES				
	Consideration to Employers for	Payroll Dedu	ctions	-		w
	Payable to the Branches	•				
	NSW Branch			**		-
	TAS Branch			-		-
	QLD Branch			•		-
	WA Branch			•		-
	SA Branch	•		-		-
	VIC Branch			-		-
	Trade Creditors			296	19	9,219
	Legal Costs - Litigation			-		-
	Other Payables and Accruals		27 404.0 Accounts	239,805		0,133
			**************************************	240,101	229	9,353
13	PROVISIONS					
	Officeholders:			40 757		1 77 87 8W
	Provision for Annual Leave			49,757		1,775
	Provision for Long Service Leav	е		18,510		2,864
	Provision for ADO Provision for Retirement Benefit	•		9,602 157,367		2,063 9,734
	Provision for Separations and R			107,307	0/8	7,734
	TOVISION TO COPERATIONS AND TO	oddi iddi ibicc	· -	235,237	740	,436
	Employees Other than Officehol	ders	-		1 7	,,-100
	Provision for Annual Leave			134,702	117	,854
	Provision for Long Service Leave	е		30,640		,099
	Provision for ADO			41,518		917
	Provision for Separations and			,		-
	Redundancies		-			
			-	206,861		,870
			444	442,097	930	306

31 December 2022

contribute up to 4.5 times the employees final average salary at retirement depending on the length of membership and the employees own contributions.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	2022	2021	
	\$	\$	
Fair Value at the Beginning of the Year	2,142,021	1,620,404	
Opening PV adjustment	(116,126)	312,032	
Current Service Cost	1,283	2.595	
Interest Cost	33,364	18,268	
Contributions by Funds Participants	409	815	
Actuarial Gains	(522,762)	382.821	
Benefits Paid	(43,828)	(209, 187)	
Taxes, Premiums & Expenses Paid	(12,685)	14,273	
Present Value at the End of the Year	1,481,676	2,142,021	

17 RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS (Con't)

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Fair Value at the Beginning of the Year	1,462,287	1,245,310
Opening FV adjustment	(51,113)	236,181
Interest Income	23,025	13,895
Actual Return	(52,830)	160,369
Employer Contributions	-	
Contributions by Funds Participant	416	812
Benefits (Paid) Transferred In	(44,575)	(208,507)
Taxes, Premiums & Expenses Paid	(12,901)	14,227
Fair Value at the End of the Year	1,324,309	1,462,287

The percentage of the Funds assets invested in each asset class at 31 December

Australian Equities	19.2	18,5
Overseas Equities	38.0	35.5
Australian Fixed Interest	0.3	1.6
Overseas Fixed Interest	3.9	3.9
Property	2.3	6.3
Cash	13.7	14.2
Other	22.7	19.8

All fund assets are invested at arm's length through independent fund managers.

Description of risks

There are a number of risks to which the fund exposes the Employer. The more significant risks relating to the defined benefits are:

- Investment risk The risk that investment returns will be lower than assumed and the Employer will need to increase contributions to offset this shortfall.
- Longevity risk The risk that pensioners live longer than assumed, increasing future pensions.
- Pension indexation risk The risk that pensions will increase at a rate greater than assumed, increasing future pensions.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
18B: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION Short-Term Employee Benefits	•	•
Salary (including annual leave taken)	339,919	435,963
Annual Leave Accrued	49,757	34,775
ADO Accrued	9,602	22,063
Performance Bonus	•	· -
	399,278	492,801
Post-Employment Benefits	Common and Control Association and Control Association (Control Associat	Market and the second s
Superannuation	34,266	19,797
Retirement Benefit Accrued	157,367	679,734
	191,633	699,531
Other Law Town Banafita		
Other Long-Term Benefits:	40 840	40.004
Long-Service Leave Accrued	18,510	12,864
-	18,510	12,864
Total	609,422	1,205,196
19 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
Remuneration of the auditor for: - auditing or reviewing the financial report	23,095	22,099
- other services	20 005	20.000
	23,095	22,099

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Union's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable and bank borrowings.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

20A: Categories of Financial Instruments

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial Assets	•	*
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Financial assets Carrying amount of financial assets	3,015,349 797,616 <u>2,512,349</u> 6,325,314	3,035,679 932,773 2,782,830 6,751,281
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost Trade and other payables Carrying amount of financial liabilities	240,101 240,101	229,353 229,353

affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that the Committee of Management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

Change		Effect on		
Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the Union is exposed to for 2021	in risk variable %	Equity	Profit or Loss	
Interest Rate risk	+/- 0.5%	29,093	29,093	
		E	Effect on	
Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the Union is exposed to for 2022	Change in risk variable %	Equity	Profit or Loss	
Interest Rate risk	+/- 0.5%	27,638	27,638	

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Union might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

The Union manages this risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturing profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

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

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect the Committee of Management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2021

Financial liabilities due for payment	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1– 2 years \$	2-5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$
Trade & Other Payables (excluding leave provisions)	229,353	-	-	-	•	229,353
Total expected outflows	229,353	**************************************	## ## ## ## ## ## ### ### ### ### ######		***	229,353

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The Union has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 6. There is no collateral held by the Union securing trade and other receivables.

The Union does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the Union. The trade receivables balance at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 do not include any counterparties with external credit ratings.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Committee of Management in accordance with approved Union policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-.

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2021

	0 to 30 days \$	31 to 60 days \$	61 to 90 days \$	90+ days \$	Total \$
Trade and other receivables	25,881	-	10,769	485,740	522,390

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2022

	0 to 30 days \$	31 to 60 days \$	61 to 90 days \$	90+ days \$	Total \$
Trade and other receivables	67,511	-	1,431	496,509	565,451

20D: Fair Value Estimation

The net carrying amounts of all financial assets and financial liabilities approximate net fair values.

The Union measures and recognises investment Property at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

The Union does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

31 December	·, 2021	Level 1 \$	Level 2	Level 3	Total \$
Recurring fair value meas	surements	· -	*	₩	-
Investment property			7,250,000	-	7.250.000
Total non-financial assets	recognised at FV	-	7,250,000	***	7,250,000
31 December	, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value meas Non-financial assets	urements	•	,	-	~
Investment property		_	6,800,000	-	6,800,000
Total non-financial assets	recognised at FV	ger Armaterian and Armaterian Reference (1977) - Transport of the Control of the	6,800,000	_	6,800,000
Description	Fair Value at 31-Dec-2022	Valuatio	n technique		Inputs used
Investment property	6,800,000	observable	pach using rec market data f properties;		Price per square metre

(i) The fair value of the investment property and buildings is determined at least every three years based on valuations by an independent valuer. At the end of each intervening period, the Committee reviews the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data and discounted cash flow methodologies.

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the Union to determine Level 2 fair values.

21 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).

22 REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office and principle place of business of National Office:

Suite 210, Trades Hall 4 - 10 Goulburn Street Sydney NSW 2000

I, Mark Diamond, being the National Secretary of the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Union National Office, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 December, 2022.

The reporting unit did not:

- · receive periodic or membership subscriptions
- receive grants
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- · pay capitation fees to another reporting unit
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay separation and, redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules
 of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- · make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit
- pay any compulsory levies
- pay other employee expenses to employees (other than the holders of office) as set out in the financial report
- · have any payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation or other matters

Signed by the officer

Dated:,



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN RAIL, TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION NATIONAL OFFICE

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union National Office, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 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 our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union National Office as at 31 December 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).

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and 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.

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

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

SYDNEY

Level 40 2 Park Street Sydney NSW 2000 Australia

Ph: (612) 9263 2600 Fx: (612) 9263 2800

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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

Our 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 our 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, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the reporting unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the reporting unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the reporting unit to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the reporting unit to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the reporting unit audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We declare that Mr. Sandeep Kumar is an auditor registered under the RO Act.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Our opinion on the financial report is not modified in respect of the following matters because, in our opinion, it has been appropriately addressed by Reporting Unit and is not considered material in the context of the audit of the financial report as a whole.

Hall Chadwile (NSW)

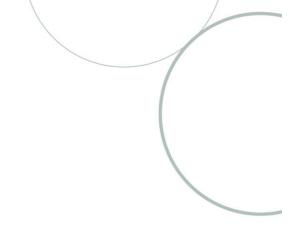
Hall Chadwick (NSW) Level 40, 2 Park Street Sydney NSW 2000

Skeines Sandeep Kumar

Partner

Dated: 26 Septencher 2023. Registration Number: AA 2021/39.





25 July 2023

Mark Diamond Secretary Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union

Sent via email: rtbu@rtbu.org.au

CC: <u>Skumar@hallchadwick.com.au</u>

Dear Mark Diamond

Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 – FR2022/236

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2022 for the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 16 June 2023.

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

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

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

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

1. Operating Report

Significant changes in financial affairs

Section 254(2)(b) of the RO Act requires an operating report to give details of any significant changes in the reporting unit's financial affairs during the year. The reporting unit's operating report states that there were no significant changes in financial affairs. However, the transfer of the \$780,000 property from the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union, New South Wales Branch is a significant change in the financial affairs of the reporting unit and should be disclosed.

Please amend the operating report accordingly.

2. General Purpose Financial Report (GPFR)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

The total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023 is incorrect. The figure for 2022 is disclosed as \$780,00 instead of \$361,041. The 2021 comparative year is disclosed as nil instead of \$544,588.

Please amend accordingly.

Property Asset

Note 10 to the GPFR discloses an addition to leasehold improvements of \$780,000. This amount relates to the property located at 33 Gordon Avenue, Hamilton, New South Wales transferred from the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union, New South Wales Branch and is not considered a leasehold improvement. It is likely that the property should be disclosed as a separate property asset under 'Land and Buildings'.

Please amend accordingly.

Accounting judgments and estimates

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* paragraph 122 requires that the notes to the financial statements include a discussion on the significant accounting judgments and estimates applied.

No such discussion has been included in the Notes.

Please amend accordingly.

<u>Difference in figure reporting in LGD statement and financial report</u>

A loans, grants and donations statement for the reporting unit was lodged with the Fair Work Commission under subsection 237(1) of the RO Act on 20 March 2023. A figure for donations that exceeded \$1,000 was also disclosed in the financial report (\$83,018), however this figure for donations is different to the total of the figures disclosed in the loans, grants and donations statement (84,900).

Please explain the difference. If items reported in the loans, grants and donations statement are incorrect or incomplete please lodge an amended statement. If the grants or donations disclosure in the GPFR is incorrect, please amend accordingly.

Reporting guideline activities – not disclosed

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

The notes contained nil activity information for all prescribed reporting guideline categories except the following:

- Item 14(d) pay compulsory levies
- Item 14(g)(v) pay other employee expenses to employees (other than holders of office)
- Item 16(b)(ii) have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters

Nil disclosures disclosed more than once

The **officer's declaration statement (ODS)** provides reporting units with an option to disclose nil activities not reported elsewhere within the financial report.

Reporting guideline 21 states that if any activity described within items 10-20 of the reporting guidelines has not occurred in the reporting period, a statement to this effect must be included in the financial statements, the notes **or** in an ODS. Nil activities should be disclosed only **once**.

I note that the reporting unit's ODS includes items for which there was already a disclosure in the body of the notes.

Please amend accordingly.

Report formatting errors

The following errors were identified during a review of the financial report:

- Pages 4-6 are headed "Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022" instead of "Operating Report".
- Page 7 heading refers to "...subsequent 255 (2A)..." instead of "...subsection 255 (2A)...".

Please amend accordingly.

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please contact me on (03) 8650 0183 or via email at ken.morgan@fwc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

KEN MORGAN

Assistant Director, Financial Analysis Registered Organisations Services Branch

AUSTRALIAN RAIL TRAM AND BUS UNION s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Certificate by Prescribed Designated Officer For the year ended 31 December 2022

I, Mark Diamond, being the National Secretary of the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union National Office certify:

- That the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union National Office for the period ended 31 December 2022 referred to in section 268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- That the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 9 May 2023 and
- That the full report was then confirmed and passed at a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit in accordance with section 266 of the Fair Work Act (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 on 13 June 2023

Signature of Prescribed Designated Officer:

Name of the Prescribed Designated Officer: Mark Diamond Title of the Prescribed Designated Officer: National Secretary

Dated:

6 23

AUSTRALIAN RAIL, TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION

NATIONAL OFFICE

ABN 28 921 128 419

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE ABN 28 921 128 419

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AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Operating Report

This Operating Report covers:

- The activities of the Australian Rail, Tram & Bus Industry Union, National Office, for the financial year ended 31st December 2022,
- The results of those activities and;
- Any significant changes in the nature of those activities as required under section 254 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.
- 1. Review of principal activities, the results of those activities and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the year

Activities

Making agreements with employers

Implementation of the Decisions of the National Executive and National Council

Implementation of the Union's organising agenda, including direct assistance and strategic advice on particular industry or site organising projects, the training and development of officials and assistance to branches on planning and resourcing campaigns

Industrial support including representation of individual members grievances advice on legal and legislative matters, holding of union elections as provided for in the rules of the union, and responding to the needs of branches and members as provided for within the rules of the union, within the scope of any statutory or legal obligations

The administration of federal awards, the certification of federal industrial agreements, the variations of awards following major test cases, and making application to vary federal awards on behalf of branches

National media and communications to members, branches and the broader community via media release in support of campaigns, web based technology, including the national bulletin Transport for NOW

Coordination of and negotiation of key national industries and assistance to branches on bargaining by request

The National Office has consulted with the ACTU on the development of claims to be pursued in the FWC and union policy in general. Where appropriate, the National Office has assisted branches in the implementation of relevant decision via the variation of the awards

The national Office has been involved in campaigns and negotiations with government, political parties and industry organisations including with financial donations and/or other support around issues of importance for members, eg EBA negotiations, training, skills, shortages, fatigue laws

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE ABN 28 921 128 419

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Significant Changes in Activities

NA

3. Significant Changes in Financial Affairs

- None are significant.
- However, it is noteworthy that the de-amalgamation application by the Victorian Locomotive division and other legal challenges they have filed have been extremely costly.

4. Right of Members to Resign

All Members of the Union have the right to resign from the Union in accordance with Rule 14 of the Union Rules (and Section 174 of Fair Work (RO) Act 2009); namely by providing notice addressed and delivered to the Secretary of the relevant Branch, including via Email.

14 - RESIGNATION FROM MEMBERSHIP

- (1) A member may resign from membership of the Union by written notice addressed and delivered to the Secretary of his/her Branch.
- (2) A notice of resignation from membership of the Union takes effect:
 - (a) where the member ceases to be eligible to become a member of the Union:
 - (i) on the day on which the notice is received by the Union;
 or
 - (ii) on the day specified in the notice, which is a day not earlier than the day when the member ceases to be eligible to become a member; whichever is later; or
 - (b) in any other case:
 - (i) at the end of two weeks, or
 - (ii) on the day specified in the notice; whichever is later.
- (3) Any subscriptions, fees, fines and levies owing but not paid by a former member of the Union in relation to a period before the member's resignation took effect, may be sued for and recovered in the name of the Union in a court of competent jurisdiction, as a debt due to the Union.
- (4) A notice delivered to the Branch Secretary shall be deemed to have been received by the Union when it was delivered.
- (5) A notice of resignation that has been received by the Union is not invalid because it was not addressed and delivered in accordance to the Brach Secretary.
- (6) A resignation from membership of the Union is valid even if it is not effected in accordance with this Rule, if the member is informed in writing by or on behalf of the Union that the resignation has been accepted.

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE ABN 28 921 128 419

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

- (7) If a financial member retires from employment permanently or changes employment to a position not covered under these rules by the union, the member shall be entitled to transfer to the status of Health Fund Member.
- Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustees(s) (include position details) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee where being a member or officer of a registered organisation is a criterion for them holding such position

The member(s) listed below hold the following position(s) as trustees or company directors:

Official	Organisations
Mark Diamond	 TrackSafe Foundations – Director Australian Industry Skills - Committee
•	

6. Number of members

There were 31,841 members of the union as of 31st December 2022.

7. Number of employees

As at 31 December 2022 the National Office employed 8 full time employees and 2 part time employees.

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

The following persons were members of the National Executive, during the year ending 31st December 2022

Mark Diamond	National Secretary	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Shayne Kummerfeld	Assistant National	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
	Secretary	
Luba Grigorovitch	National President	01/01/2022 21/12/2022
Victor Moore	National President	22/12/2022 - 31/12/2022
James Style	National Vice – President (Rail)	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
William Lekkas	National Vice – President (Road)	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Leanne Holmes	National Vice – President (Affirmative Action)	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Alex Claassens	Branch Secretary – New South Wales	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Luba Grigorovitch	Branch Secretary - Victorian	01/01/2022 - 23/04/2022
Vikrant Sharma	Branch Secretary - Victorian	24/04/2022 - 31/12/2022
Ric Bean	Branch Secretary – Tasmanian	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Peter Allen	Branch Secretary - Queensland	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

Darren Phillips	Branch Secretary – South Australia and Northern Territory	01/01/2022 31/12/2022
Craig McKinley	Branch Secretary – Western Australia	01/01/2022 — 31/12/2022
Josh Dekuyer	Branch Secretary – Western Australia PTA	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Darren Galea	Assistant National Secretary Rail Operations	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Greg Tatnell	Assistant National Secretary Fleet Manufacture, Overhaul, Maintenance and Service	01/01/2022 31/12/2022
Trent Howard	Assistant National Secretary Infrastructure	01/01/2022 — 31/12/2022
Phil Altieri	Assistant National Secretary Tram and Bus	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Victor Moore	Assistant National Secretary Administrative, Supervisory, Technical and Professional	01/01/2022 17/10/22
Noel Morris	Assistant National Secretary Administrative, Supervisory, Technical and Professional	18/10/22 - 31/12/2022
Keith McMahon	Assistant National Secretary Locomotive	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Tom Brown	Qld Branch Delegate	01/01/2022 - 17/10/2022
Noel Morris	Qld Branch Delegate	01/01/2022 - 17/10/2022
Carla Jones	Qld Branch Delegate	18/10/22 - 31/12/2022
Craig Turner	NSW Branch Delegate	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
Farren Campbell	NSW Branch Delegate	01/01/2022 31/12/2022
John Anderson	VIC Branch Delegate	01/01/2021 - 22/12/2022
Cathy Birch	VIC Branch Delegate	23/12/2022 - 31/12/2022
Dave Esqueria	VIC Branch Delegate	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
David Babineau	NSW Branch Delegate	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022
	11.	

Signature	٥f	designated	officer
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Name and title of designated officer:

Mark Diamond National Secretary

Dated: 9 5 2023

AUSTRALIAN RAIL,TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSEQUENT 225 (2A) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 31 December, 2022.

Categories of expenditures	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses - employees	675,943	1,158,591
Operating costs	1,478,577	1,151,970
Donations to political parties	67,918	272,500
Legal costs	199,082	283,814

Signature of designated officer:

MARK DIAMOND National Secretary

Dated: 9 5 , 2023

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

On May 2023, the Committee of Management of the Australian Rail Tram & Bus Industry Union National Office passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) of the reporting unit for the financial year ended 31 December 2022:

The Committee of Management declared 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 National Office 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 the National Office; and
- (ii) the financial affairs of the National Office have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of the National Office; and
- (iii) the financial records of the National Office have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
- (iv) the financial records of the National Office have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner to each of the other branches of the organisation; and
 - (v) no further information has been sought in any request of a member of the National Office or Commissioner of the ROC under section 272 of the RO Act; and
 - (vi) no order for inspection of financial records have been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act.

Signed by Mark Diamond in accordance with such resolution as is passed by the committee of management.

MARK DIAMOND National Secretary

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
REVENUE	Note	•	*
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscriptions		•	-
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	2A & 2B	2,432,438	2,504,003
Levies	2C	-	-
Other sales of goods or services to members		-	**
Revenue from recovery of wages activity			-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		2,432,438	2,504,003
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donations		-	-
Income recognised from volunteer services		•	_
Income recognised from transfers		•	•
Total income for furthering objectives			-
		MCMART BERNELON	
OTHER INCOME			
Investment Gains	2D	-	264,817
Rent Received	2E	221,424	211,970
Sponsorship Income Gain on revaluation of investment property	9		2,000 250,000
Other Income	2Ğ	52,815	178,201
Gain on Asset Disposal	2F	-	471
TOTAL REVENUE		2,706,677	3,411,463
IOINE REVENUE		2,700,071	U,T11,700
EXPENSES			
Employee Expenses	3A	675,943	1,158,591
Affiliation Fees	3B	248,341	232,673
Administration Expenses	3C	923,710	725,005
Grants or Donations Depreciation and Amortisation	3D 10 & 11	84,868 22,009	278,450 19,616
Legal Costs	3E	199,082	283,814
Audit Fees	19	23,095	22,099
Other Expenses	3F	244,473	146,627
Investment Losses	2D	254,115	,
Loss on revaluation of investment property	9	450,000	-
TOTAL EXPENSES		3,125,636	2,866,875
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(418,958)	544,588

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Other comprehensive income

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Fair value of property	780,000	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	780,000	_
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CURRENT ASSETS	11010	Ψ	Ψ
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,015,349	3,035,679
Trade and Other Receivables	5	308,522	441,617
Financial Assets	6 7	2,512,349	2,782,830
Other	7	81,368	144,510
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5,917,588	6,404,636
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets	8	20	20
Investment Property	9	6,800,000	7,250,000
Plant & Equipment	10	929,737	121,130
Intangible Assets	11	595	1,120
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		7,730,352	7,372,270
TOTAL ASSETS		13,647,940	13,776,906
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	12	240,101	229,353
Provisions	13	442,097	930,306
Income in Advance	14	ALSO AREA AND COME COMMENT AND COME OF COMMENT AND COME OF COMMENT AND COME OF	12,547
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		682,198	1,172,206
TOTAL LIABILITIES		682,198	1,172,206
NET ASSETS		12,965,742	12,604,701
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Accumulated Surplus		12,965,742	12,604,701
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		12,965,742	12,604,701

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Retained Surplus \$	Reserves \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2021	12,060,112	-	12,060,112
Profit for the Year	544,588		544,588
Balance at 31 December 2021	12,604,700	White day a country of the state of the stat	12,604,700
Fair value of property	•	780,000	780,000
(Loss) Profit for the Year	(418,958)	***************************************	(418,958)
Balance at 31 December 2022	12,185,742	780,000	12,965,742

NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Note A - Compulsory Levy

Other than capitation fees and ACTU Levies, National Office receive no other compulsory levy.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Receipts from other reporting units Other Income Payments to other reporting units	5	2,632,621 53,734	3,218,681
Payments to Suppliers and Employees Rent Received Interest Received		(2,920,142) 210,068 4,739	(2,949,557) 133,555 978
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	16	(18,980)	403,656
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Payment for plant and equipment Net cash used in investing activities		(1,349) (1,349)	(4,597) (4,597)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents he Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		(20,329) 3,035,678 3,015,349	399,059 2,636,620 3,035,678

AUSTRALIAN RAIL, TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE OFFICE OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union, National Office 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 debt and equity financial assets (including derivative financial instruments) that have been measured at fair value either through other comprehensive income or profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment properties, 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.

The following specific accounting policies, which are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated, have been adopted in the preparation of this report:

Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

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

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Union measures its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Union would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and wiling market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(c) Property Plant & Equipment

Property Plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment annually by the Committee of Management to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

(d) Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and leasehold improvements, is depreciated on either a straight line or diminishing balance basis over their useful lives to the Union commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each asset are between 3% and 66% The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Leases

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

The Union as a lessee

The Union applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Union 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 Union 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Union 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 Union 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 Union and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Union 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 Union uses the incremental borrowing 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.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

(f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Union assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Union estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(g) 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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.

(h) 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. The useful life of the union's intangible assets are:

2022

2021

Website Development

2 to 3 years

2 to 3 years

(i) Employee Entitlements

Provision for employee entitlements in the form of Long Service Leave and Accrued Annual Leave has been made for the estimated accrued entitlement of all employees on the basis of their terms of employment. In the case of Long Service Leave, the accrual has been measured by reference to periods of service and current salary rates as it is considered that this results in an amount not materially different to that achieved by discounting estimated future cash flows.

Contributions are made by the National Council to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(j) Defined Superannuation Schemes

In respect to defined benefit plans, the cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected unit cost method. Actuarial calculations are conducted by State Super. The amount recognised in the Statement of Financial Position represents the present value of the defined benefits obligations adjusted for any recognised actuarial gains and losses and recognised past service costs less the fair value of the plan's assets. The Union has defined benefit obligations for members participating in the State Authorities Superannuation Scheme and the State Authorities Non- Contributory Superannuation Scheme, All Schemes are closed to new members.

(k) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when the Union's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the Union'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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 Union's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component the Union 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 Union'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 Union commits to purchase or self 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 Union 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

· The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

- The Union 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 'passthrough' arrangement; and either:
- a. The Union has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b. The Union has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Union 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 Union 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 (ECLs)

i. Debt instruments other than trade receivables

The Union recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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 effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages.:

- For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL).
- For those credit exposures for which 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 exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Union considers a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that *the Union* 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.

ii. Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Union applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Union does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Union 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.

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 Union'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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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.

(I) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Union assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to beout of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Union estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite fives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(m) Revenue

The Union 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 Union has a contract with a customer, the Union recognised revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. The Union 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

Capitation fees

Where the Union arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the Union recognised the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers the contracted services.

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

Affiliation fees

Where the Union arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the Union recognised the affiliation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers the contracted services.

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

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 Union transfers the contracted services.

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

Income of the Union as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Consideration is received by the Union to enable the entity to further its objectives. The Union recognised each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when the Union 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 Union recognition of the cash contribution does not give to any related liabilities.

Income recognised from transfers

Where, as part of an enforceable agreement, the Union receives consideration to acquire or construct a non-financial asset such as property, plant and equipment to an identified specification and for the Union'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 over time. 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 recognised upon disposal (which is at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 profit or loss 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 Union as a lessor, does 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 revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(n) Gains - Sale of Assets

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

(o) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows within receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(p) Comparatives

When required by Accounting Standards and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(q) Adoption of new accounting standards

The Union has not adopted any new accounting standards in the financial year.

2 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the Union 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	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Other reporting units	2,432,438	2,504,003
Government	-	-
Other parties	-	
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2,432,438	2,504,003

Disaggregation of Income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of the Union 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:

come funding sources		
Members		-
Other reporting units		-
Government		
Other parties	And the state of t	<u> </u>
Total income for furthering activities		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
2A: Capitation Fees		
NSW Branch	903,589	953,19
QLD Branch	419,042	421,26
SA & NT Branch	70,305	72,18
VIC Branch	708,793	725,52
TAS Branch	20,055	22,98
WA Branch	132,043	133,98
	2,253,827	2,329,10
2B: Affiliation Fees		
NSW Branch	80,400	78,59
QLD Branch	38,427	36,97
SA & NT Branch	5,204	4,99
VIC Branch	43,006	43,25
TAS Branch	2,140	2,24
WA Branch	9,433	8,83
	178,611	174,89
2C: Levies		
NSW Branch		
QLD Branch	-	
SA & NT Branch	-	
VIC Branch	•	
TAS Branch	-	
WA Branch		
CPs lessanders and because		
2D: Investment Income	4 550	* 00
Interest Received	4,559	1,00
(Losses)/Income & Gains on IFP	<u>(258,674)</u> (254,115)	263,81
	(204,110)	264,81
2E: Rent Received	004 404	044.03
Property at Redfern	221,424	211,

2F: Net Gain on Asset Disposal Plant & Equipment Motor Vehicles 2G: Other Income Employer Mutual Limited – RT Health campaign Miscellaneous income	52,815 52,815	211,970 471
3. EXPENSES		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
3A: Employee Expenses		
Holders of Office:	200 040	405.000
Wages and Salaries Superannuation	339,919 34,266	435,963 19,797
Leave and Other Entitlements	8,167	(224,453)
Retirement Benefit Expenses	(522,367)	304,640
Payroll Tax Expenses	-	-
	(140,015)	535,947
Employees Other than Officeholders:		
Wages and Salaries	707,689	500,995
Superannuation	72,696	47,126
Leave and Other Entitlements	35,573	74,523
	815,958	622,643
	675,943	1,158,591
3B: Affiliation Fees	470.044	47E 407
ACTU International Transport Workers Federation	178,611	175,197 52,115
Rail Industry Safety Standards Board	54,978 3,967	3,673
The Mckell Institute	u,007	-
International Conference for Labour Solidarity	8,993	-
Tracksafe	***	8
Union Aid Abroad	1,791	1,688
	248,341	232,673
3C: Administration Expenses		
Fee/Allowances - Meeting and Conferences		
Attendance	3,427	280
Council Executive Expenses and Lost	-,,	8,250
time	-	UIZUU

Conference and Meeting Expenses		
Accommodations	1,553	5,743
Airfares & Travelling Expenses	237,189	57,842
Conference and Meetings	64,833	41,976
National Executive	-	-
Accountancy	71,992	69,267
Bank Charges & Fees	11,768	15,629
Consultants	46,770	44,050
Property Expenses		
Building Expenses	197,575	103,600
Rates & Land Taxes	-	4,000
Rent Paid	83,227	87,921
Office Expenses		
General Expenses	52,743	121,756
Postage	419	19,273
Printing and Stationery	60,017	6,339
Staff Training	34,069	64,852
Subscription and Membership	39,099	45,100
Telephone	19,030	29,130
, s. s. p. 1	923,710	725,005
	And the second s	
3D: Grants or Donations		
Grants	-	#
Donations		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	1,850	950
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	83,018	277,500
	84,868 _	278,450
3E: Legal Costs		
Litigation	-	141,418
Other Legal Matters	199,082	142,396
	199,082	283,814
ACC Other Communication		7.2
3F: Other Expenses	E2 026	58,661
Campaigns Fringe Benefit Tax	52,036 20,675	17,421
Fines	20,073	17, 4 2.1
General Expense	116,436	22,454
Insurances – General	36,933	28,222
Interest	2,540	20,222
Motor Vehicle Expenses	17,916	4,152
Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations	17,510	7,302
Repairs and Maintenance	•	_
Badges & Other Items	- -	14,879
Doubtful Debt Expenses	(2,062)	39
Bad debts write off	(~,·····)	-
	244,473	146,627

Ä	CASH	AND	CASH	EQUIVA	LENTS

4			
	Cash at Bank and on Deposit	3,015,349	3,035,679
		3,015,349	3,035,679
5	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Receivables from the Branches	565,451	522,390
	Total receivables from the Branches	565,451	522,390
	Less allowance for expected credit losses	(489,094)	(491,156)
	Total allowance for expected credit losses	(489,094)	(491,156)
	Receivable from the Branches	76,357	31,234
	Other receivables:		
	Other	232,165	410,384
	Total other receivables	232,165	410,384
	Total trade and other receivables (net)	308,522	441,617
	The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses follows:	of trade and other re	eceivables is as
	At 1 January	491,156	490,317
	Provision for expected credit losses	(2,062)	839
	At 31 December	489,094	491,156

	VIC	NSW	SA/NT	QLD	TAS	WA	TOTAL
Opening Balance - Receivables	1 0,76 9	11,983	6,300	0	2,181	491,156	522,390
Amounts Charged to Branches							
Capitation Fees Affiliation Fees	779,672 47,307	993,948 88,440	77,335 5,725	460,947 42,270	22,060 2,364	145,247 10,377	2,479,209 196,473
ACTU Levies	-	-	-	-	-	w	₩
Other Reimbursements	-		-	34		444	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Total amounts charged to branches	826,979	1,082,388	83,060	503,217	24,415	155,624	2,675,682
Amount Received from Branches							
Capitation Fees	(732,475)	(994,479)	(76,697)	(460,947)	(24,241)	(147,310)	(2,436,149)
Affiliation Fees	(47,307)	(88,440)	(5,725)	(42,270)	(2,354)	(10,377)	(196,473)
ACTU Levies		-	"	-	Ave:	-	-
Total amounts received from branches	(779,781)	(1,082,920)	(82,422)	(503,217)	(26,596)	(157,686)	(2,632,621)
Closing Balance 31/12/2022	57,967	11,452	6,939	0	0	489,094	565,451

		2022	2021
		\$	\$
6	FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT		
	Opening Investment with Industry Fund Services	2,782,830	2,535,177
-	(Losses)/Income & Gains on IFP (Note 2D)	(258,674)	263,810
	Management Fees	(11,807)	(16,157)
	Investment with Industry Fund Services	2,512,349	2,782,830
7	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
	Prepayments	81,368	144,510
8	FINANCIAL ASSETS - NON-CURRENT		
	Shares Encompass Credit Union	20	20_
9	INVESTMENT PROPERTY		
	Redfern Property – at Valuation	6,800,000	7,250,000

The investment property is measured at fair value, being the amount for which the property could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transactions, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition and subject to similar leases.

An independent valuation on the investment property at 83-89 Renwick Street, Redfern, NSW was carried out by Cushman & Wakefield, and a report issued on 13 February 2023. The valuation determined a market value of \$6,800,000. The net revaluation loss on the property of \$450,000 was recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The highest and best use of the investment properties is not considered to be different from its current use.

Rental income earned and received from the investment property during the year was \$221,424 (2021: \$211,970).

Direct expenses incurred in relation to the investment property that generated rental income during the year were \$173,767 (2021: \$101,078). During the year and as at the year-end, no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal were present. The Union does not have any contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The fair value of investment property is determined by the independent valuer using recognised valuation techniques. These techniques comprise both the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method and Income Capitalisation method.

Under the DCF method, a property's fair value is estimated using explicit assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including estimated rental income and an exit or terminal value.

This involves the projection of a series of cash flows and to this an appropriate, market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream. Under the income capitalisation method, a property's fair value is estimated based on the normalised net operating income generated by the property, which is divided by the capitalisation rate (the investor's rate of return).

The fair value of investment property is included within Level 2 - refer Note 20D.

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and Equipment Less: Accumulated Depreciation	Leasehold Improvements 879,388 (40,094) 839,294	Plant & Equipment 204,019 (192,742)	Motor Vehicles 123,425 (44,259) 79,166	Total 1,206,832 (277,095) 929,737
MOVEMENTS IN CARRYING AMOUNTS OF EQUIPMENT	PROPERTY, PLA	ANT AND		
31 December 2021				
	Leasehold Improvements	Plant & Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
Balance at Beginning of Year	65,700	9,225	58,876	133,800
Additions	-	6,852	-	6,852
Disposals	-	(919)		(919)
Depreciation	(3,285)	(2,072)	(13,247)	(18,604)
Carrying Amount at End of Year	62,415	13,086	45,629	121,130
31 December 2022				
	Leasehold	Plant &	Motor	Total
	Improvements	Equipment	Vehicles	
Balance at Beginning of Year	62,415	13,086	45,629	121,130
Additions	780,000	1,226	48,864	830,090
Disposals		• 4 ===================================	.0,001	-
Depreciation	(3,121)	(3,036)	(15,327)	(21,484)
Carrying Amount at End of Year	839,294	11,277	79,166	929,737

		2022 \$!	2021 \$	
11	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Ψ		Ψ	
	Website Development		,547	78,547	
	Less: Accumulated Amortisation	(//,	952 <u>)</u> 595	(77,426) 1,120	,
	Balance at Beginning of Year	1	,120	2,132	ekts
	Additions Disposals	•			
	Amortisation		525)	(1,012)	*
	Carrying Amount at End of Year	- Company	<u>595</u>	1,120	••
12	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES Consideration to Employers for Payroll Deductions				
	Payable to the Branches NSW Branch		_	,	
	TAS Branch		-	-	•
	QLD Branch		-	-	•
	WA Branch SA Branch		-	•	•
	VIC Branch		-		•
	Trade Creditors		296	19,219	ı
	Legal Costs - Litigation	n/	- 39,805	210,133	•
	Other Payables and Accruals		10,101	229,353	MARK:
13	PROVISIONS				
	Officeholders:	40	757	04 775	
	Provision for Annual Leave Provision for Long Service Leave		757 510	34,775 12,864	
	Provision for ADO	9,	602	22,063	
	Provision for Retirement Benefits Provision for Separations and Redundancies	157,	367	679,734	
	1 10 total to topal and to and total total	235,	237	749,436	·
	Employees Other than Officeholders:	404	700	447 654	
	Provision for Annual Leave Provision for Long Service Leave	134, 30	702 640	117,854 19,099	
	Provision for ADO		518	43,917	
	Provision for Separations and		-	-	
	Redundancies	.206,		180,870	
		442,		930,306	
	Movement during the Year:				
		Annual	Long		Retirement
		Leave	Service Leave	ADO	Benefits
	Benefits Balance at the Beginning of the Year	152,629	31,964	65,980	679,734
	Increase/(Decrease) in Provision Balance at the End of Year	31,831 184,459	17, <u>187</u> 49,151	(14,859) 51,120	(522,367) 157,367
	Dalatice at the Elia of 1 gal	104,408	77,101	U1,12U	107,307

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14	INCOME IN ADVANCE	2022 \$	2021 \$
	Income in Advance Rent		12,547
15	EQUITY		
	Compulsory Levy/voluntary contribution fund- if invested in assets Other fund(s) required by rules	-	- -
16	CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
	Reconciliation of cash flow from operations		
	Surplus/(Deficit)	(418,958)	544,588
	Adjustments for non-cash items:		
	Depreciation	22,009	19,616
	Losses /(Gains) on Financial Assets	270,481	(247,653)
	Loss on revaluation of investment property	450,000	(250,000)
	Changes in assets and liabilities:		
	Decrease/(Increase) in receivables	196,237	112,639
	Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	(48,740)	(1,335)
	(Decrease)/Increase in payables	10,748	66,774
	(Decrease)/Increase in Income in Advance	(12,547)	12,547
	(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(488,209)	146,481
	Net cash flows from operations	(18,980)	403,657

17 RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS

Other than for one employee, employees of the National Council are entitled to benefits from a superannuation plan on retirement, disability or death. For these employees, the National Council participated in a defined contribution plan. The benefits provided under this plan are based on accumulated contributions and earnings for each employee. The National Council's liability is limited to paying the contributions to the plan.

For one employee, the National Council participated in an employer sponsored defined benefits plan during the year. The benefit provided by the plan is based on the length of service of the member at retirement. Employees contribute various percentages of their gross income and the union may contribute up to 4.5 times the employees final average salary at retirement depending on the length of membership and the employees own contributions.

Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation -

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Fair Value at the Beginning of the Year	2,142,021	1,620,404
Opening PV adjustment	(116,126)	312,032

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Current Service Cost	1,283	2,595
Interest Cost	33,364	18,268
Contributions by Funds Participants	409	815
Actuarial Gains	(522,762)	382,821
Benefits Paid	(43,828)	(209,187)
Taxes, Premiums & Expenses Paid	(12,685)	14,273
Present Value at the End of the Year	1,481,676	2,142,021
17 RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS (Con't)		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Fair Value at the Beginning of the Year	1,462,287	1,245,310
Opening FV adjustment	(51,113)	236,181
Interest Income	23,025	13,895
Actual Return	(52,830)	160,369
Employer Contributions	` -	
Contributions by Funds Participant	416	812
Benefits (Paid) Transferred In	(44,575)	(208,507)
Taxes, Premiums & Expenses Paid	(12,901)	14,227
Fair Value at the End of the Year	1,324,309	1,462,287
The percentage of the Funds assets invested in each asset cla	ass at 31 December	
Australian Equities	19.2	18.5

Overseas Equities 38.0 35.5 Australian Fixed Interest 0.3 1.6 Overseas Fixed Interest 3.9 3.9 Property 2.3 6.3 Cash 13.7 14.2 22.7 19.8 Other

All fund assets are invested at arm's length through independent fund managers.

Description of risks

There are a number of risks to which the fund exposes the Employer. The more significant risks relating to the defined benefits are:

- Investment risk The risk that investment returns will be lower than assumed and the Employer will need to increase contributions to offset this shortfall.
- Longevity risk The risk that pensioners live longer than assumed, increasing future pensions.
- Pension indexation risk The risk that pensions will increase at a rate greater than assumed, increasing future pensions.
- Salary growth risk The risk that wages or salaries (on which future benefit amounts for active members will be based) will rise more rapidly than assumed, increasing defined benefit amounts and thereby requiring additional employer contributions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

- Legislative risk - The risk is that legislative changes could be made which increase the cost of providing the defined benefits.

The defined benefit fund assets are invested with independent fund managers and have a diversified asset mix. The fund has no significant concentration of investment risk or liquidity risk.

Significant Actuarial Assumptions at the Reporting Date

As at	31-Dec-2022
Discount rate	4.09% pa
Salary increase rate (excluding promotional increases)	3.19% for 22/23, 3.68% for 23/24, 2.87% for 24/25, 2.74% for 25/26, 3.20% pa thereafter
Rate of CPI increase	7,00% for 22/23; 3.50% for 23/24; 2.75% for 24/25; 2.50% pa thereafter

18 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

18A: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Revenue Received from Capitation Fees Affiliation Fees	VIC 665,886 43,006	NSW 904,072 80,400	SA/NT 69,725 5,204	QLD 419,042 38,427	TAS 22,038 2,140	WA 133,918 9,433
ACTU Levies	-	-	₩	-	-	***
Amount owed by	708,892 57,967 57,967	984,472 11,452 11,452	74,929 6,939 6,939	457,470 -	24,178	143,351 489,094 489,094
Assets transferred from (*)	***	780,000		_	200	*
	**	780,000	1-	.	**	**************************************

(*) Property at 33 Gordon Avenue, currently being transferred into the name of the federal union (Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union), in order to correctly identify the owner on the Certificate of Title.

	2022	2021
18B: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION	\$	\$
Short-Term Employee Benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	339,919	435,963
Annual Leave Accrued	49,757	34,775
ADO Accrued	9,602	22,063
Performance Bonus	· ••	· -
	399,278	492,801
Post-Employment Benefits	(tarritori) managa aga aga (tarritori) managa aga aga aga aga aga aga aga aga ag	**************************************
Superannuation	34,266	19,797
Retirement Benefit Accrued	157,367	679,734
	191,633	699,531
Other Long-Term Benefits:		
Long-Service Leave Accrued	18,510	12,864

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Total	18,510 609,422	12,864 1,205,196
AUDITORS' REMUNERATION Remuneration of the auditor for: - auditing or reviewing the financial report - other services	23,095	22,099 22,099

20 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Union's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable and bank borrowings.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

20A: Categories of Financial Instruments

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial Assets	•	•
Cash and cash equivalents	3,015,349	3,035,679
Trade and other receivables	797,616	932,773
Financial assets	2,512,349	2,782,830
Carrying amount of financial assets	6,325,314	6,751,281
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	240,101	229,353
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	240,101	229,353

20B: Financial risk management policies

The Committee of Management's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Union in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Committee on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

20C: Specific financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the Union is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets recognised at reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets Cash & Financial Assets

Interest Received	4,559	1,007
Income & Gains on IFP	(258,674)	263,810
Net gain from cash and receivables	(254,115)	264,817

The Union has the following classes of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk:

The Union's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective average interest rate for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

31 December 2021			4	
	Fixed Interest Rate	Floating Interest Rate	Non Interest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	65,928	2,969,751	н	3,035,679
Financial Assets	-	2,782,830		2,782,830
Trade and Other Receivables		-	441,617	441,617
	65,928	5,752,580	441,617	6,260,125
Weighted Average Interest Rate 0.6%				

31 December 2022				
	Fixed	Floating		
	Interest	Interest	Non Interest	Total
	Rate	Rate		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and Cash Equivalents		3,015,349		3,015,349
Financial Assets	_	2,512,349	-	2,512,349
Trade and Other Receivables		· · · · -	308,522	308,522
	P4	5,527,698	308,522	5,836,220
Weighted Average Interest Pate 2.6%	***************************************			**************************************

Weighted Average Interest Rate 2.6%

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Union's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at balance date would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that the Committee of Management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Change	E	Effect on	
Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the Union is exposed to for 2021	in risk variable %	Equity	Profit or Loss	
Interest Rate risk	+/- 0.5%	29,093	29,093	
		Effect on		
Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the Union is exposed to for 2022	Change In risk	Equity	Profit or Loss	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

variable %

Interest Rate risk +/- 0.5%

27,638

27,638

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Union might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

The Union manages this risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturing profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

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

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect the Committee of Management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2021

Financial liabilities due for payment	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1–2 years \$	2 5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total
Trade & Other Payables (excluding leave provisions)	229,353	-	-	~	**	229,353
Total expected outflows	229,353	9	=	-	**	229,353
Contractual maturities for financial i	iabilities 2022 On Demand	< 1 year \$	1– 2 years \$	2– 5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$
Trade & Other Payables (excluding leave provisions)	240,101	-	-	-	-	240,101
Total expected outflows	240,101	in			30	240,101

Contractual maturities for financial assets 2021

	On Demand	< 1 year	1 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 year s	Total
Financial assets - cash flows realisable		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,969,751	65,928	-	**	-	3,035,679

Trade and other receivables	932,773	-	-	-	-	932,773
Financial assets	2,782,830	-	-		-	2,782,830
	······	***************************************	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Manufacture and the second of	A	
Total expected inflows	6,685,353	65,928		**		6,751,281

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Contractual maturities for financial assets 2022						
	On Demand	< 1 year	1 2 years	2- 5 years	>5 years	Total
Financial assets - cash flow	s realisable	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	3,015,349	**	-	**	-	3,015,349
Trade and other receivables	797,616	NA.	•		_	797,616
Financial assets	2,512,349	-	**	**	-	2,512,349
Total expected inflows	6,325,314	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			_	6,325,314

(c) Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Union.

Credit risk is managed and reviewed regularly by the Committee of Management. Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the Committee of Management has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The Union has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 6. There is no collateral held by the Union securing trade and other receivables.

The Union does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the Union. The trade receivables balance at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 do not include any counterparties with external credit ratings.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Committee of Management in accordance with approved Union policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2021

	0 to 30 days \$	31 to 60 days \$	61 to 90 days \$	90+ days \$	Total
Trade and other receivables	25,881	_	10,769	485,740	522,390

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2022

	0 to 30 days \$	31 to 60 days \$	61 to 90 days \$	90+ days \$	Total \$
Trade and other receivables	67,511	-	1,431	496,509	565,451

20D: Fair Value Estimation

The net carrying amounts of all financial assets and financial liabilities approximate net fair values.

The Union measures and recognises Investment Property at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

The Union does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

(a) Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation Techniques

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Union selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Union are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- -Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- -Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- -Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Union gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Union's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

31 December, 2021		Level 1	Level 2 \$	Level 3	Total \$
Recurring fair value measurements Non-financial assets				·	
Investment property		-	7,250,000	_	7,250,000
Total non-financial assets recognised at FV		-	7,250,000	-	7,250,000
31 December, 2022		Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Recurring fair value meas	surements				
Investment property		-	6,800,000		6,800,000
Total non-financial assets	recognised at FV	_	6,800,000	_	6,800,000
Description	Fair Value at 31-Dec-2022	Valuation technique		Inputs used	
Investment property	6,800,000	Market approach using recent observable market data for metre		Price per square metre	

(i) The fair value of the investment property and buildings is determined at least every three years based on valuations by an independent valuer. At the end of each intervening period, the Committee reviews the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data and discounted cash flow methodologies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the Union to determine Level 2 fair values.

21 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).

22 REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office and principle place of business of National Office:

Suite 210, Trades Hall 4 - 10 Goulburn Street Sydney NSW 2000

23 RECOVERY WAGES

The Union has not derived any revenue during the year as a result of any recovery of wages activity it may have undertaken on behalf of members.

24 GOING CONCERN

The Union's ability to continue as a going concern is not reliant on any other reporting units.

25 FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The Union has not agreed to provide any financial support to any reporting units nor did it require any financial support.

26 ASSETS & LIABILITIES ACQUIRED

The Union has not acquired any asset or liability as a result of an amalgamation, a restructure of branches, determination or revocation of the Fair Work Commission.

27 OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS - AS LESSOR

The Investment property is leased to a third party on a 'month to month' basis. Accordingly there are no future minimum rentals receivable at balance date.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN RAIL, TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION NATIONAL OFFICE

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union National Office, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 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 our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Industry Union National Office as at 31 December 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).

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and 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.

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

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

SYDNEY

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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

Our 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 our 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, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether
 due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks,
 and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our
 opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is
 higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery,
 intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the reporting unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee of Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the reporting unit's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the reporting unit to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the reporting unit to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the reporting unit audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We declare that Mr. Sandeep Kumar is an auditor registered under the RO Act.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Our opinion on the financial report is not modified in respect of the following matters because, in our opinion, it has been appropriately addressed by Reporting Unit and is not considered material in the context of the audit of the financial report as a whole.

Hall Chadwiel (NSW). Hall Chadwick (NSW) Level 40, 2 Park Street

Sydney NSW 2000

Sleemes Sandeep Kumar

Partner

Dated: 9/5/2023 Registration Number: AA 2021/39

AUSTRALIAN RAIL, TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Mark Diamond, being the National Secretary of the Australian Rail, Tram and Bus Union National Office, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 December, 2022.

The reporting unit did not:

- agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive periodic or membership subscriptions
- receive grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- incur fees as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- pay capitation fees to another reporting unit
- pay a grant that was \$1,000 or less
- pay a grant that exceeded \$1,000
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a payable to an employer for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules
 of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer:

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AUSTRALIAN RAIL, TRAM AND BUS INDUSTRY UNION - NATIONAL OFFICE OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT