



Fair Work
Commission

30 November 2023

Cassandra Harney
Treasurer
Australian Hotels Association - Northern Territory Branch

Sent via email: admin@ahant.com.au

CC: Munli.chee@meritpartners.com.au

Dear Cassandra Harney

**Australian Hotels Association - Northern Territory Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2023 – FR2023/130**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2023 for the Australian Hotels Association - Northern Territory Branch (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 28 November 2023.

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

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

Please note that next year's financial report may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

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 Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

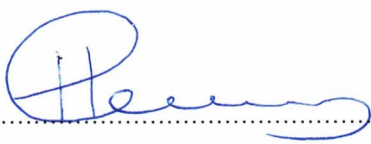
Designated Officer's Certificate

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

Certificate for the year ended 30 June 2023

I, Cassandra Harney, being the Treasurer of the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch certify that:

- the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch for the period ended 30 June 2023 referred to in s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- the full report was available to members of the reporting unit on 31 October 2023; and
- the full report was presented to the Annual General Meeting of members of the reporting unit on 21 November 2023 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer: 

Name of prescribed designated officer... Cassandra Harney

Title of prescribed designated officer.... Treasurer

Dated.....27 November 2023

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch
Financial Statements 2022–23**

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Independent Audit Report to the Members of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch (the reporting unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2023, 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 Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch as at 30 June 2023, 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 unit is appropriate.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the reporting unit in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the **Code**) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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.

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

The committee of management 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the reporting unit to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Merit Partners

Merit Partners



MunLi Chee
Partner

Darwin

30 October 2023

Registration number (as registered by the Commissioner under the RO Act) : AA2021/6

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Expenditure report required under subsection 255(2A)

for the year ended 30 June 2023

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Descriptive form

| Categories of expenditures | 2023 (\$) | 2022(\$) |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees | 511,839 | 582,631 |
| Advertising | - | - |
| Operating costs | 628,081 | 652,474 |
| Donations to political parties | - | - |
| Legal costs | - | - |

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer:

Dated:

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Operating Report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

The Committee of Management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch ("AHA", "the Branch", or "the reporting unit") during the financial year were:

- AHA is an employers' branch representing the rights and interests of licensees particularly in relation to liquor licensing, gaming, small business, tourism, industrial relations and health.
- AHA considers all political developments both Commonwealth and in the Northern Territory affecting the AHA and takes steps to initiate, promote, amend, modify or reject, as the case may be, all or any of such political measure. AHA regularly meets with Members of Parliament and key Government representatives to consult on key issues.
- There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year under review.
- The President and Chief Executive Officer attended several National Executive meetings throughout the year.

Significant Changes in Financial Affairs

The deficit for the year was \$24,143 (2022 deficit of \$145,512).

The results of the reporting unit's activities were consistent with the reporting unit's aims and activities. There were no significant changes in the financial affairs of AHA during the year.

Right of members to resign

Under section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 ("RO Act"), a member may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to the Branch Secretary of the Branch of which he is a member (see rule 32, Australian Hotels Association Rules).

The register of members of the AHA was maintained in accordance with the RO Act.

Trustee of Superannuation Entity

No officer or member of the reporting unit holds a position as a trustee or director of a superannuation entity or exempt public sector superannuation scheme where the criterion for holding such position is that they are an officer or member of an organisation.

Number of members

As at 30 June 2023 to which this report relates, the number of members of the AHA was 194 including 5 Honorary Life members (189 are voting members).

Number of employees

As at 30 June 2023, the total number of employees employed by the reporting entity was 3.

Names and Positions of Committee of Management

The office holders during the financial year or up to date of signing:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Paul Palmer | President |
| Michael Burns | Senior Vice President |
| Frank Dalton | Vice President |
| Penny Phillips | Secretary |
| Cassandra Harney | Treasurer |
| Justin Coleman | Board Member |
| Doug Sallis | Board Member |
| Russell Reid | Board Member |
| Matt Hewer | Board Member |
| Todd Grierson | Board Member |
| Craig Jervis | Board Member |
| Amy Driver | Board Member |
| Ian McCormack | Board Member |
| Jason Hanna | Board Member |
| Paul Flinn | Board Member |
| Tim Carter | Board Member – appointed 24 Feb 2023 |
| Joanna Pace | Board Member – appointed 24 Feb 2023 |
| Gertrude Knight | Board Member – appointed 31 Mar 2023 |
| Yuvraj Pawar | Board Member – appointed 31 Mar 2023 |
| Ray Loechel | Board Member – resigned on 15 August 2022 |
| Todd Hunter | Board Member – end of term 31 March 2023 |
| David Robinson | Board Member – end of term 31 March 2023 |
| Chris Chaffe | Board Member – end of term 31 March 2023 |
| Jeremy Fraser | Board Member – resigned 18 Sept 2023 |

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer:

Dated:

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Committee of Management Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2023

On 30 / 10 / 2023, the Committee of Management of the Australian Association Northern Territory Branch (the Branch) passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2023:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

- a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act);
- c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
 - i. meetings of the Committee of Management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - ii. the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - iii. the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - iv. where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
 - v. where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or the Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the Commissioner; and
 - vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

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

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer: Cassandra Harney - Treasurer

Dated: 30/10/23

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2023

| | Notes | 2023 \$ | 2022 \$ |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Revenue from contracts with customers | 3 | | |
| Membership subscriptions | | 167,853 | 149,802 |
| Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit | 3A | - | - |
| Levies | 3B | - | - |
| Grant Funding | | 394,853 | 349,326 |
| Corporate Sponsorship | | 257,006 | 298,090 |
| Functions | | - | - |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | | 819,712 | 797,218 |
| Income for furthering objectives | 3 | | |
| Grants and/or donations | 3C | - | - |
| Income recognised from volunteer services | 3D | - | - |
| Total income for furthering objectives | | - | - |
| Other Income | | | |
| Net gains from sale of assets | 3E | - | - |
| Revenue from recovery of wages activity | 3F | - | - |
| Investment income | 3G | 3,109 | 72 |
| Other income | 3H | 292,957 | 292,303 |
| Total other income | | 296,065 | 292,375 |
| Total income | | 1,115,777 | 1,089,593 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Employee expenses | 4A | 511,839 | 582,631 |
| Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit | 4B | - | - |
| Affiliation fees | 4C | 10,525 | 10,040 |
| Administration expenses | 4D | 600,543 | 619,694 |
| Grants or donations | 4E | 229 | 4,651 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 4F | 6,484 | 8,074 |
| Legal costs | 4G | - | - |
| Audit fees | 13 | 10,300 | 10,015 |
| Total expenses | | 1,139,920 | 1,235,105 |
| (Deficit) for the year | | (24,143) | (145,512) |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| (Deficit) for the year | | (24,143) | (145,512) |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive (loss) for the year | | (24,143) | (145,512) |

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2023

| | Notes | 2023 \$ | 2022 \$ |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5A | 302,204 | 489,633 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5B | 56,962 | 179,748 |
| Total current assets | | 359,166 | 669,381 |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 6A | 35,512 | 41,527 |
| Total non-current assets | | 35,512 | 41,527 |
| Total assets | | 394,678 | 710,908 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | 7A | 53,621 | 80,311 |
| Other payables | 7B | 51,957 | 332,272 |
| Employee provisions | 8A | 29,961 | 20,955 |
| Total current liabilities | | 135,539 | 433,538 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Employee provisions | 8A | 14,822 | 8,910 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 14,822 | 8,910 |
| Total liabilities | | 150,361 | 442,448 |
| Net assets | | 244,317 | 268,460 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| General funds | 9A | - | - |
| Reserves | 9B | - | - |
| Retained earnings | | 244,317 | 268,460 |
| Total equity | | 244,317 | 268,460 |

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2023

| | Notes | Retained earnings \$ | Total equity \$ |
|---|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance as at 1 July 2021 | | 413,972 | 413,972 |
| Surplus | | (145,512) | (145,512) |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| Closing balance as at 30 June 2022 | | 268,460 | 268,460 |
| (Deficit) | | (24,143) | (24,143) |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| Closing balance as at 30 June 2023 | | 244,317 | 244,317 |

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2023

| | Notes | 2023 \$ | 2022 \$ |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash received | | | |
| Receipts from customers | | 1,097,668 | 949,314 |
| Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s) | 10B | - | - |
| Interest | | 3,109 | 72 |
| Cash used | | | |
| Employees | | (493,080) | (589,736) |
| Suppliers | | (794,657) | (526,852) |
| Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s) | 10B | (10,525) | (10,041) |
| Net cash from (used by) operating activities | 10A | (197,485) | (177,243) |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Cash used | | | |
| Purchase of property plant and equipment | | (469) | (4,066) |
| Net cash from (used by) investing activities | | (469) | (4,066) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash held | | | |
| | | (197,954) | (181,309) |
| Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period | | 489,633 | 670,942 |
| Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period | 5A | 291,679 | 489,633 |

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

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Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

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

1.2 Going concern

The Committee of Management have resolved that the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch is a going concern.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch to continue on a going concern basis.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

1.3 Comparative amounts

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

1.4 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.5 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments

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

Future Australian Accounting Standards

No new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods that are expected to have a future financial impact.

1.6 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

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

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

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

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Investment in associates and joint arrangements (continued)

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

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch did not acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of the organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission under subsections 245(1) or 249(1) of the RO Act.

1.8 Current versus non-current classification

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Current versus non-current classification (continued)

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.9 Revenue

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch 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 Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch has a contract with a customer, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch accounts for an arrangement as a contract with a customer if the following criteria are met:

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

Membership subscriptions

For membership subscription arrangements that meet the criteria to be contracts with customers, revenue is recognised when the promised goods or services transfer to the customer as a member of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required. If there is more than one distinct good or service promised in the membership subscription, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price of each promised good or service. In performing this allocation, standalone selling prices are estimated if there is no observable evidence of the price that Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch charges for that good or service in a standalone sale.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Revenue (continued)

When a performance obligation is satisfied, which is either when the customer obtains control of the good (for example, books or clothing) or as the service transfers to the customer (for example, member services or training course), Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

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

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch at their standalone selling price, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Capitation fees

Where Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers the services.

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch will recognise capitation 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 Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch transfers the services.

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

Income of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch as a Not-for-Profit Entity

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Revenue (continued)

- 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
- Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's recognition of the cash contribution does not give rise to any related liabilities.

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

1.10 Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Employee benefits (continued)

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

1.11 Leases

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch as a lessee

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

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

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Land & buildings | N/A | N/A |
| Plant and equipment | N/A | N/A |

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch 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.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch 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 Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch 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, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch 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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are below \$5,000. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Borrowing costs

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Cash

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

1.14 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.15 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch'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).

Initial recognition and measurement

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's financial assets include trade receivables.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's financial assets are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost because 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.

The classification of financial assets is performed at an instrument level at initial recognition of the financial asset.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.15 Financial assets (continued)

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs. However contract assets and trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as determined in accordance with the revenue policy in Note 1.9.

Subsequent measurement

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.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired. For receivables and contract assets, [reporting unit] directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a receivable or contract asset when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the receivable or contract asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the [reporting unit] currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECLs)

i. Debt instruments other than trade receivables

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises an allowance for ECLs for all contract assets, receivables and any other financial assets measured at amortisation cost. 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.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.15 Financial assets (continued)

ii. Trade receivables and contract assets

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

are classified 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 Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch 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.

1.16 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's financial liabilities are trade and other payables.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

These financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.16 Financial Liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

1.17 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

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

Refund liabilities

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.18 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

1.19 Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Asset recognition threshold

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

Revaluations — land and buildings

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

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

Depreciation

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.19 Land, buildings, plant and equipment (continued)

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

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|------------------------|------|------|
| Leasehold Improvements | 5% | 5% |
| Plant and equipment | 15% | 15% |

Derecognition

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

1.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

In other cases, for the purposes of determining recoverable amount, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.21 Taxation

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* however still has an obligation for Fringe Benefits Tax (**FBT**) and the Goods and Services Tax (**GST**).

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

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

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

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

1.22 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.23 Fair value measurement (continued)

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch in subsequent financial periods.

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| | |
|------|------|
| 2023 | 2022 |
| \$ | \$ |

Note 3 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's revenue by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of revenue by type of customer:

Type of customer

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Members | 167,853 | 149,802 |
| Other reporting units | - | - |
| Government | 394,853 | 349,326 |
| Other parties | 257,006 | 298,090 |
| Total revenue from contracts with customers | 819,712 | 797,218 |

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's income by type of arrangement is provided on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The table below also sets out a disaggregation of income by funding source:

Income funding sources

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Members | - | - |
| Other reporting units | - | - |
| Government | - | - |
| Other parties | - | - |
| Total income for furthering activities | - | - |

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

Capitation fees:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Capitation fees | - | - |
| Subtotal capitation fees | - | - |

Other revenue from another reporting unit:

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| AHA National Office | - | - |
| Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit | - | - |
| Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit | - | - |

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| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 3B: Levies | | |
| Levies | - | - |
| Total levies | - | - |
| Note 3C: Grants and/or donations | | |
| Grants | - | - |
| Donations | - | - |
| Total grants and donations | - | - |
| Note 3D: Income recognised from volunteer services | | |
| Amounts recognised from volunteer services | - | - |
| Total income recognised from volunteer services | - | - |
| Note 3E: Net gains from sale of assets | | |
| Land and buildings | - | - |
| Plant and equipment | - | - |
| Intangibles | - | - |
| Other | - | - |
| Total net gain from sale of assets | - | - |
| Note 3F: Revenue from recovery of wages activity | | |
| Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages | - | - |
| Interest received on recovered money | - | - |
| Total revenue from recovery of wages activity | - | - |
| Note 3G: Investment income | | |
| Interest | | |
| Deposits | 3,109 | 72 |
| Total investment income | 3,109 | 72 |
| Note 3H: Other income | | |
| Other Income | 292,957 | 292,303 |
| Total other income | 292,957 | 292,303 |

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| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|------|------|
| | \$ | \$ |

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses

Holders of office:

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Wages and salaries | - | - |
| Superannuation | - | - |
| Leave and other entitlements | - | - |
| Separation and redundancies | - | - |
| Other employee expenses | - | - |
| Subtotal employee expenses holders of office | - | - |

Employees other than office holders:

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Wages and salaries | 446,015 | 518,025 |
| Superannuation | 46,832 | 52,369 |
| Leave and other entitlements | 14,917 | 8,950 |
| Separation and redundancies | - | - |
| Other employee expenses | 4,075 | 3,287 |
| Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders | 511,839 | 582,631 |
| Total employee expenses | 511,839 | 582,631 |

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

Capitation fees

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Capitation fees | - | - |
| Subtotal capitation fees | - | - |

Other expense to another reporting unit

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Other expenses | - | - |
| Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit | - | - |
| Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit | - | - |

Note 4C: Affiliation fees

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------|
| AHA National Office | 10,525 | 10,040 |
| Total affiliation fees/subscriptions | 10,525 | 10,040 |

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| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 4D: Administration expenses | | |
| Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions | - | - |
| Compulsory levies | - | - |
| Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences | - | - |
| Conference and meeting expenses | 313,140 | 278,609 |
| Contractors/consultants | 16,348 | 18,731 |
| Property expenses | 3,710 | 4,500 |
| Office expenses | 16,001 | 12,406 |
| Information communications technology | 10,345 | 7,687 |
| Other | 142,619 | 256,883 |
| Subtotal administration expense | 502,163 | 578,816 |
| Operating lease rentals: | | |
| Short term, low value and variable lease payments | 98,380 | 40,878 |
| Total administration expenses | 600,543 | 619,694 |
| Note 4E: Grants or donations | | |
| Grants: | | |
| Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less | - | - |
| Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000 | - | - |
| Donations: | | |
| Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less | 229 | 1,095 |
| Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000 | - | 3,556 |
| Total grants or donations | 229 | 4,651 |
| Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation | | |
| Depreciation | | |
| Leasehold Improvements | 3,890 | 4,890 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,594 | 3,184 |
| Total depreciation | 6,484 | 8,074 |
| Amortisation | | |
| Intangibles | - | - |
| Total amortisation | - | - |
| Total depreciation and amortisation | 6,484 | 8,074 |
| Note 4G: Legal costs | | |
| Litigation | - | - |
| Other legal costs | - | - |
| Total legal costs | - | - |

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| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 2023 | 2022 |
| \$ | \$ |

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents

| | | |
|--|----------------|---------|
| Cash at bank | 301,904 | 489,517 |
| Cash on hand | 300 | 116 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 302,204 | 489,633 |

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

Receivables from other reporting unit(s)

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| AHA National Office | - | - |
|---------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Total receivables from other reporting unit(s) | - | - |
|---|----------|----------|

Less allowance for expected credit losses

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| AHA National Office | - | - |
|---------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Total allowance for expected credit losses | - | - |
|---|----------|----------|

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Receivable from other reporting unit(s) (net) | - | - |
|--|----------|----------|

Other receivables:

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|---|
| GST receivable | 12,832 | - |
|----------------|---------------|---|

| | | |
|-------|---------------|---------|
| Other | 44,130 | 179,748 |
|-------|---------------|---------|

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Total other receivables | 56,962 | 179,748 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------|

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------|
| Total trade and other receivables (net) | 56,962 | 179,748 |
|--|---------------|---------|

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

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| At 1 July | 3447 | 8,310 |
| Allowance for expected credit losses | - | - |
| Write-off / Reversal of provision | - | (4,863) |
| At 30 June | 3,447 | 3,447 |

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| | |
|------|------|
| 2023 | 2022 |
| \$ | \$ |

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables (continued)

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Receivables | 44,130 | 179,748 |
| Receivables – current | 44,130 | 179,748 |
| Receivables – non-current | - | - |
| Contract assets | - | - |
| Contract assets – current | - | - |
| Contract assets – non-current | - | - |
| Other contract liabilities | 24,291 | 289,416 |
| Contract liabilities – current | 24,291 | 289,416 |
| Contract liabilities – non-current | - | - |

The significant changes between opening and closing balances of contract liabilities primarily relates to the completion of the performance obligations held at the year ended 30 June 2022.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was \$289,416.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (e.g. changes in transaction price) was nil.

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 30 June 2023 is \$24,291. Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch expects that 100% of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations is expected to be recognised as revenue within one year. These performance obligations primarily relate to member subscription contracts and grants provided by government organisations.

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Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment

2023

| | Leasehold Improvements | Plant and Equipment | Total |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Property, Plant and Equipment: | | | |
| carrying amount | 48,986 | 62,858 | 111,844 |
| accumulated depreciation | (19,418) | (56,913) | (76,331) |
| Total Property, Plant and Equipment | 29,568 | 5,945 | 35,512 |

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

| | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Net book value 1 July 2022 | 33,457 | 8,070 | 41,527 |
| Additions: | | | |
| By purchase | - | 469 | 469 |
| Depreciation expense | (3,889) | (2,595) | (6,484) |
| Net book value 30 June 2023 | 29,568 | 5,945 | 35,512 |
| Net book value as of 30 June 2023 represented by: | | | |
| Gross book value | 48,986 | 62,858 | 111,844 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | (19,418) | (56,913) | (76,331) |
| Net book value 30 June 2023 | 29,568 | 5,945 | 35,512 |

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

2022

| | Leasehold Improvements \$ | Plant and Equipment \$ | Total \$ |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Property, Plant and Equipment: | | | |
| carrying amount | 48,986 | 62,388 | 111,374 |
| accumulated depreciation | (15,529) | (54,318) | (69,847) |
| Total Property, Plant and Equipment | 33,457 | 8,070 | 41,527 |

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

| | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Net book value 1 July 2021 | 26,927 | 18,608 | 45,535 |
| Additions: | | | |
| By purchase | - | 4,066 | 4,066 |
| Depreciation expense | (4,890) | (3,184) | (8,074) |
| Other movement: | | | |
| Transfer | 11,420 | (11,420) | - |
| Net book value 30 June 2022 | 33,457 | 8,070 | 41,527 |
| Net book value as of 30 June 2022 represented by: | | | |
| Gross book value | 48,986 | 62,388 | 111,374 |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | (15,529) | (54,318) | (69,847) |
| Net book value 30 June 2022 | 33,457 | 8,070 | 41,527 |

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| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|------|------|
| | \$ | \$ |

Note 7 Current Liabilities

Note 7A: Trade payables

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Trade creditors and accruals | 53,621 | 80,311 |
| Subtotal trade creditors | 53,621 | 80,311 |
| Payables to other reporting unit(s) | | |
| AHA National Office | - | - |
| Subtotal payables to other reporting unit(s) | - | - |
| Total trade payables | 53,621 | 80,311 |

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other payables

| | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Wages and salaries | - | - |
| Superannuation | 12,778 | 12,509 |
| Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions | - | - |
| Legal costs | | |
| Litigation | - | - |
| Other legal costs | - | - |
| GST payable | - | 15,946 |
| Unearned revenue | 24,290 | 289,416 |
| Other | 14,889 | 14,401 |
| Total other payables | 51,957 | 332,272 |
| Total other payables are expected to be settled in: | | |
| No more than 12 months | 51,957 | 332,272 |
| More than 12 months | - | - |
| Total other payables | 51,957 | 332,272 |

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| | |
|------|------|
| 2023 | 2022 |
| \$ | \$ |

Note 8 Provisions

Note 8A: Employee provisions

Office holders:

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

Subtotal employee provisions—office holders

| | |
|---|---|
| - | - |
|---|---|

Employees other than office holders:

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Annual leave | 29,961 | 20,955 |
| Long service leave | 14,822 | 8,910 |
| Separations and redundancies | - | - |
| Other | - | - |

Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 44,783 | 29,865 |
|--------|--------|

Total employee provisions

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 44,783 | 29,865 |
|--------|--------|

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Current | 29,961 | 20,955 |
| Non-current | 14,822 | 8,910 |
| Total employee provisions | 44,783 | 29,865 |

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| 2023 | 2022 |
|------|------|
| \$ | \$ |

Note 9 Equity

Note 9A: General funds

General fund

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Balance as at start of year | - | - |
| Transferred to general fund | - | - |
| Transferred out of general fund | - | - |
| Balance as at end of year | - | - |
| Total general funds | - | - |

Note 9B: Other funds

Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund

Other fund

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

Other fund(s) required by rules

Other fund

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Balance as at start of year | - | - |
| Transferred to reserve | - | - |
| Transferred out of reserve | - | - |
| Balance as at end of year | - | - |

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| | |
|------|------|
| 2023 | 2022 |
| \$ | \$ |

Note 10 Cash Flow

Note 10A: Cash flow reconciliation

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

Cash and cash equivalents as per:

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Cash flow statement | 302,204 | 489,633 |
| Balance sheet | 302,204 | 489,633 |
| Difference | - | - |

The difference is represented by rounding errors from within the financial statements.

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

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| (Deficit)/Surplus for the year | (29,120) | (145,512) |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|

Adjustments for non-cash items

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Depreciation/amortisation | 6,484 | 8,074 |
| Net write-down of non-financial assets | - | - |
| Fair value movements in investment property | - | - |
| Gain on disposal of assets | - | - |

Changes in assets/liabilities

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| (Increase)/decrease in net receivables | 135,618 | (140,207) |
| (Increase)/decrease in prepayments | - | - |
| Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables | (37,249) | (116,479) |
| Increase/(decrease) in other payables | (277,610) | 223,987 |
| Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions | 14,917 | (7,106) |
| Increase/(decrease) in other provisions | - | - |
| Net cash from (used by) operating activities | (186,960) | (177,243) |

Note 10B: Cash flow information

Cash inflows

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| AHA National Office | - | - |
| Total cash inflows | - | - |

Cash outflows

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| AHA National Office | 10,525 | 10,041 |
| Total cash outflows | 10,525 | 10,041 |

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| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|------|------|
| | \$ | \$ |

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 11A: Commitments and contingencies

At 30 June 2023 the entity has no contingent assets or liabilities (2022: \$nil).

Note 12 Related Party Disclosures

Note 12A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

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

Revenue received from AHANT Inc includes:

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Administration fee | - | - |
|--------------------|---|---|

Expenses paid include:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| AHANT | | |
| - Rent | 67,200 | 33,600 |
| - Other | - | 30,000 |
| Queensland Hotels Association | | |
| - Consulting | 8,634 | 12,810 |

Amounts owed by AHANT Inc include:

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--------|
| Trade receivables | - | 49,500 |
|-------------------|---|--------|

Amounts owed to AHANT Inc include:

| | | |
|----------------|---|--------|
| Trade payables | - | 54,850 |
|----------------|---|--------|

Loans from/to AHANT Inc include:

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| Nil | - | - |
|-----|---|---|

Assets transferred from/to AHANT Inc include:

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| Nil | - | - |
|-----|---|---|

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided

or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 30 June 2023, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2022: \$nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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| 2023 | 2022 |
|------|------|
| \$ | \$ |

Note 12B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period

Short-term employee benefits

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Salary (including annual leave taken) | 345,538 | 315,769 |
| Annual leave accrued | 19,040 | 12,816 |
| Performance bonus | - | 20,000 |
| Total short-term employee benefits | 364,578 | 348,585 |

Post-employment benefits:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Superannuation | 36,281 | 33,577 |
| Total post-employment benefits | 36,281 | 33,577 |

Other long-term benefits:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Long-service leave | 8,062 | 3,995 |
| Total other long-term benefits | 8,062 | 3,995 |

Termination benefits

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | - |
| Total | 408,921 | 386,157 |

Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Financial statement audit services | 10,300 | 10,015 |
| Total remuneration of auditors | 10,300 | 10,015 |

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| | |
|------|------|
| 2023 | 2022 |
| \$ | \$ |

Note 14 Financial Instruments

Exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk arise in the normal course of activities through its financial instruments for Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch:

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's categories of financial instruments are as follows:

Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial assets

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Fair value through profit or loss: | - | - |
| Total | - | - |
| At amortised cost: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 302,204 | 489,633 |
| Trade and other receivables | 56,962 | 179,748 |
| Total | 359,166 | 669,381 |
| Fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Total | - | - |
| Carrying amount of financial assets | 359,166 | 669,381 |

Financial liabilities

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------|
| Fair value through profit or loss: | - | - |
| Total | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities: | | |
| Trade payables and accruals | 53,621 | 80,311 |
| Other payables | 27,667 | 26,910 |
| Total | 81,288 | 107,221 |
| Carrying amount of financial liabilities | 81,288 | 107,221 |

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| Note 14B: Net income and expense from financial assets | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Held for trading: | | |
| Change in fair value | - | - |
| Interest revenue | - | - |
| Dividend revenue | - | - |
| Exchange gains/(loss) | - | - |
| Total held for trading | - | - |
| Interest revenue | - | - |
| Dividend revenue | - | - |
| Exchange gains/(loss) | - | - |
| Total designated as fair value through profit or loss | - | - |
| Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | - | - |
| Sub-total net income/(expense) from financial assets | - | - |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | |
| Interest revenue | - | - |
| Exchange gains/(loss) | - | - |
| Impairment | - | - |
| Gain/(loss) on disposal | - | - |
| Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Net income/(expense) from financial assets | - | - |

Note 14C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| At amortised cost | | |
| Interest expense | - | - |
| Exchange gains/(loss) | - | - |
| Gain/loss on disposal | - | - |
| Net gain/(loss) financial liabilities - at amortised cost | - | - |
| Fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Held for trading: | | |
| Change in fair value | - | - |
| Interest expense | - | - |
| Exchange gains/(loss) | - | - |
| Total held for trading | - | - |
| Designated as fair value through profit or loss: | | |
| Change in fair value | - | - |
| Interest expense | - | - |
| Total designated as fair value through profit or loss | - | - |
| Net gain/(loss) at fair value through profit or loss | - | - |
| Net gain/(loss) from financial liabilities | - | - |

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2023
\$

2022
\$

Note 14D: Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch manages its credit risk by undertaking transactions with a large number of counterparties and by performing adequate due diligence on major new customers to ensure only credit-worthy organisations are its counterparties. Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's exposure to credit risk is limited.

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

Financial assets

Trade and other receivables

44,130 179,748

Total

44,130 179,748

Financial liabilities

- -

Total

- -

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

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on financial assets using a provision matrix:

| 30 June 2023 | Trade and other receivables | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|---------|
| | Days past due | | | | | |
| | Current | <30 days | 30-60 days | 61-90 days | >91 days | Total |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Expected credit loss rate | -% | -% | -% | -% | -% | |
| Estimate total gross carrying amount at default | - | 2,311 | 7,415 | 100 | 37,751 | 47,577 |
| Expected credit loss | - | - | - | - | 3,447 | 3,447 |
| 30 June 2022 | Trade and other receivables | | | | | |
| | Days past due | | | | | |
| | Current | <30 days | 30-60 days | 61-90 days | >91 days | Total |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Expected credit loss rate | -% | -% | -% | -% | 75.5% | |
| Estimate total gross carrying amount at default | - | 120,427 | 1,950 | 40,300 | 20,518 | 183,195 |
| Expected credit loss | - | - | - | - | 3,447 | 3,447 |

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 30 June 2023 and 2022 is the carrying amounts as illustrated above.

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Note 14E: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch has sufficient assets, especially cash, to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. If longer term liquidity needs are required, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch will secure adequate committed credit facilities.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's exposure to liquidity risk is minimal at the reporting dates.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2023

| | On Demand | < 1 year \$ | 1– 2 years \$ | 2– 5 years \$ | >5 years \$ | Total \$ |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Trade payables | - | 53,621 | - | - | - | 53,621 |
| Other payables | - | 27,667 | - | - | - | 27,667 |
| Total | - | 81,288 | - | - | - | 81,288 |

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2022

| | On Demand | < 1 year \$ | 1– 2 years \$ | 2– 5 years \$ | >5 years \$ | Total \$ |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Trade payables | - | 80,311 | - | - | - | 80,311 |
| Other payables | - | 26,910 | - | - | - | 26,910 |
| Total | - | 107,221 | - | - | - | 107,221 |

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Note 14F: Market risk

Market risk is the risk the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It comprises interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk. At the reporting date, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch does not have exposure to price and currency risks.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed with the use of a mix of fixed and floating rates for cash and cash equivalents. Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's exposure to interest rate risk is in the table below.

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2023

| Risk variable | Change in risk variable % | Effect on | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | Profit or loss \$ | Equity \$ |
| Interest rate risk | - [+ 0.5%] | 1,511 | 1,511 |
| Interest rate risk | - [- 0.5%] | (1,511) | (1,511) |

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

| Risk variable | Change in risk variable % | Effect on | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | Profit or loss \$ | Equity \$ |
| Interest rate risk | - [+ 0.5%] | 2,448 | 2,448 |
| Interest rate risk | - [- 0.5%] | (2,448) | (2,448) |

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Note 15 Fair value measurement

Note 15A: Financial assets and liabilities

Management of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's financial assets and liabilities:

| | Carrying amount 2023 \$ | Fair value 2023 \$ | Carrying amount 2022 \$ | Fair value 2022 \$ |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 302,204 | 302,204 | 489,633 | 489,633 |
| Trade and other receivables | 44,130 | 44,130 | 179,748 | 179,748 |
| Total | 346,334 | 346,334 | 669,381 | 669,381 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Trade payables and accruals | 53,621 | 53,621 | 80,311 | 80,311 |
| Other payables | 27,667 | 27,667 | 26,910 | 26,910 |
| Total | 81,288 | 81,288 | 107,221 | 107,221 |

Note 15B: Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities fair value hierarchy

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

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2023

| | Level 1 \$ | Level 2 \$ | Level 3 \$ |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Assets measured at fair value | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 302,204 | - | - |
| Trade and other receivables | 44,130 | - | - |
| Total | 346,334 | - | - |
| Liabilities measured at fair value | | | |
| Trade payables and accruals | 53,621 | - | - |
| Other payables | 27,667 | - | - |
| Total | 81,288 | - | - |

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Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2022

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Assets measured at fair value | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 489,633 | - | - |
| Trade and other receivables | 179,748 | - | - |
| Total | 669,381 | - | - |
| Liabilities measured at fair value | | | |
| Trade payables and accruals | 80,311 | - | - |
| Other payables | 26,910 | - | - |
| Total | 107,221 | - | - |

Note 16 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).

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Officer declaration statement

I, Cassandra Harney, being the designated officer of the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ended 30 June 2023.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch did not:

- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the *Fair Work Act 2009*
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit
- incur expenses due to holding a meeting as required under the rules of the organisation

Signed by the officer: 

Dated: 30/10/23