Fair Work Commission

12 December 2023

Joel Tynan
General Secretary/Treasurer
Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association-Tasmanian Branch

Sent via email: secretary@sdatas.asn.au

CC: andrewgray@newtonhenry.com.au

Dear Joel Tynan

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association-Tasmanian Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2023 – FR2023/93

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2023 for the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association-Tasmanian Branch (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 4 December 2023.

The financial report has now been filed.

The financial report was filed based on a primary review. This involved confirming that the financial reporting timelines required under 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.

You are not required to take any further action in respect of the report lodged. I make the following comments to assist you when you next prepare a financial report. The Commission will confirm these matters have been addressed prior to filing next year's report.

1. General Purpose Financial Report (GPFR)

Difference in figure reporting in LGD statement and GPFR

A loans, grants and donations (LGD) statement was lodged with the Commission under subsection 237(1) of the RO Act on 21 September 2023. A figure for donations that exceeded $1,000 was also disclosed in the GPFR at Note 5(e) ($4,000), however this figure is different to the figure disclosed in the loans, grants and donations statement ($19,742.46).

The reporting unit has subsequently advised that the LGD figure for donations greater than $1,000 is correct.

In future, please ensure that donations greater than $1,000 are disclosed correctly in the financial report.

Materiality

Note 5(c) to the GPFR discloses 'Other administrative costs' of $336,256 which is considered a significant amount to not be further broken down for reporting. In future, it will be beneficial to users of the statements to break this item down into more meaningful amounts.

Materiality is a matter of professional judgment however I would encourage the reporting unit to review this expenditure item, taking into consideration the information needs of the users.

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

K. Morgan

KEN MORGAN
Assistant Director, Financial Analysis
Registered Organisations Services Branch

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
CERTIFICATE BY PRESCRIBED DESIGNATED OFFICER

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

Certificate for the year ended 30 June 2023

I, Joel Xavier Tynan, being the General Secretary of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association Tasmanian Branch certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association Tasmanian Branch for the period ended 30 June 2023 referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to the members of the reporting unit on 8 November 2023; and
- that the full report was presented to a general meeting of the State Council of the reporting unit on 30 November 2023 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisatins) Act 2009.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:

……………………………………………………………………………………..

Name and title of designated officer:
Joel Xavier Tynan — General Secretary

……………………………………………………………………………………..

Dated

30/11/2023
……………………………………………………………………………………..

Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association

Tasmanian Branch

Annual Financial Report

Year Ended 30 June 2023

Newton & Henry
Makes the difference

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmania Branch (the "Association"), which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income , the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, subsection 255(2A) report, Officer's Declaration report, and the Declaration of the State Council.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance an its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Association's Constitution and the requirements imposed by Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act* 2009.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional 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.

Other Information

State Council are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises the information included in the Association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the Other Information and 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.

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Partners
Michael Hine
Nigel Briggs
Jim Dennis
Andrew Gray

If, based on the work we have performed on the Other Information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of State Council for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, State Council are responsible for assessing the Association'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 State Council either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Other

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

Newton & Henry

Newton & Henry

Andrew Gray
Partner
Launceston
8 November 2023
RO Number: AA2022/13

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

I, Joel Xavier Tynan, being the General Secretary of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association Tasmanian Branch declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2023.

a) Acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission

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

Signed By the Officer:……………………………………………………………………………………………

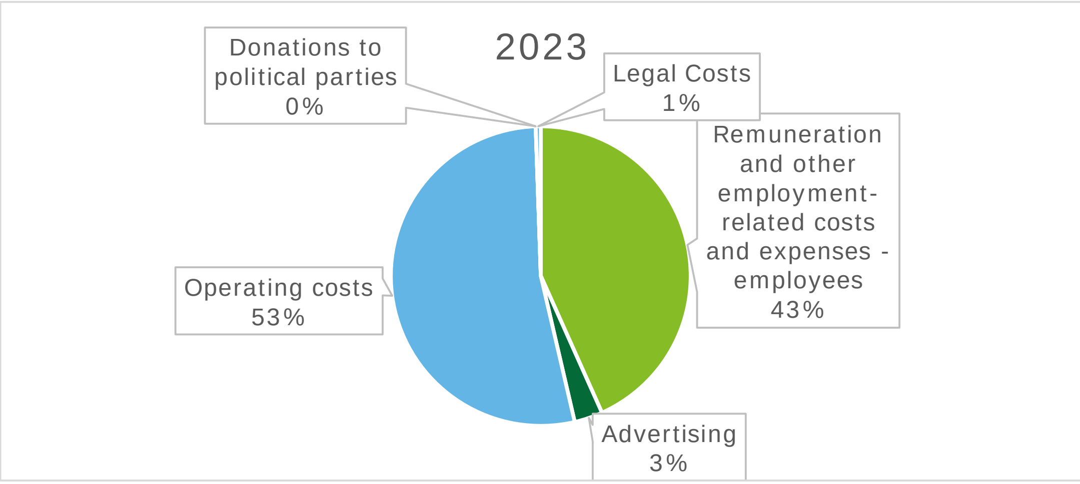
Dated: 8th November 2023

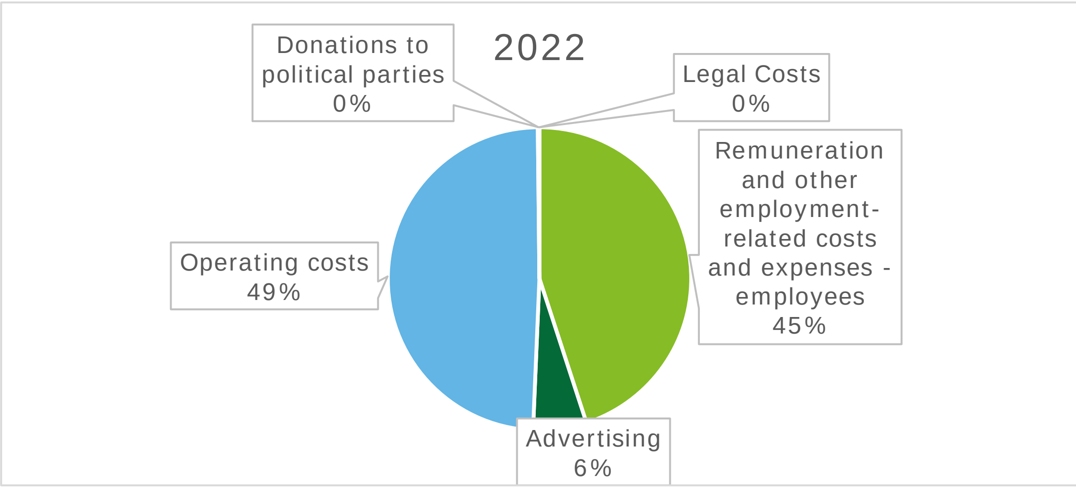
SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
S255(2A) Report

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

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

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
EXPENDITURE AS REQUIRED UNDER s. 255(2A) RO ACT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023





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Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Joel Xavier Tynan - General Secretary

Dated: 8th November 2023

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
OPERATING REPORT

The State Council presents its report on the reporting unit for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

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

The principal activities of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association - Tasmanian Branch (the Association) during the year were to promote the interests of its members through a quarterly journal and other publications outlining implementation of any new enterprise agreements, wage increases and changes to industrial legislation both Federal and State.

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

The surplus from operating activity was $39,735 (2022: surplus of $13,300).

Significant changes in financial affairs

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

Right of members to resign

A member may resign in accordance with Branch Rule 12.

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

None

Number of members

The Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch had 5800 members as at 30 June 2023 (2022: 4945) which included both honorary and life members, with the highest number of members throughout the 2023 financial year reaching 5800.

Number of employees

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

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

General President:	Isabell Wells	
Branch Vice President:	Ross Charlton	Resigned 8/9/22
	Aniela Harris	Appointed Vice President 8/9/22
General Secretary and Treasurer:	Paul Griffin	Retired 29/7/22
	Joel Tynan	Appointed 1/8/22
State Committee:	Sharon Butcher	Resigned 28/9/22
	Aniela Harris	Appointed Vice President 8/9/222
	Katrina Barr	
	Leanne Porter	
	Chris Stilgoe	
	Joel Tynan	Appointed General Secretary 1/8/22

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
OPERATING REPORT

Shandell Mowat	Appointed 28/9/22
Eileen Stevenson	Appointed 8/9/22
Paul Burrows	Appointed 2/8/22

Signature of designated officer:

……………………………………………………………………………..

Name and title of designated officer:

Joel Tynan — General Secretary

Dated 8th November 2023

……………………………………………………………………………..

For the year ended 30 June 2023

On the 28 September 2023 the State Council of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2023:

The State Council declares that in its opinion:

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

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

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

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

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

(i) meetings of the State Council were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
(ii) the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been managed in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
(iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and

(iv) where the organisation consists of two or more reporting units, the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the organisation; and
(v) where information has been sought in any request by a member of the reporting unit or Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the RO Act has been provided to the member or Commissioner; and
(vi) where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

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

Signature of designated officer:

……………………………………………………………………………..

Name and title of designated officer:
Joel Xavier Tynan — General Secretary

Dated 8th November 2023

……………………………………………………………………………..

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Continuing Operations			
Revenue			
Membership dues	4(a)	1,879,263	1,824,695
Interest	4(b)	56,938	14,935
Other revenue	4(c)	18,158	16,805
Gain on sale of assets	4(g)	57,241	
		2,011,600	1,856,436
Expenditure			
Direct member benefits expenses		161,795	157,383
Affiliation fees	5(a)	14,832	15,388
Capitation fees	5(b)	228,087	226,532
Marketing expenses		212,695	200,324
Occupancy expenses		34,659	26,408
Administration expenses	5(c)	357,833	276,907
Employee benefits expenses	5(d)	827,247	792,705
Grants or donations	5(e)	8,534	17,169
Motor vehicle expenses		49,435	63,769
Depreciation & Amortisation	5(f)	61,275	66,552
Legal costs	5(g)	10,322	-
Finance cost	5(h)	5,151	-
		1,971,865	1,843,136
Surplus/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		39,735	13,300
Other comprehensive income			
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings	10	12,500	392,795
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income,		12,500	392,795
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		52,235	406,095

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	6	324,579	346,275
Trade and other receivables	7	294,849	343,016
Inventories	8	6,167	9,835
Financial Assets	9	3,296,805	3,234,024
Total current assets		3,922,401	3,933,149
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,436,770	1,380,754
Right of use asset	13(a)	73,447	34,861
Total non-current assets		1,510,217	1,415,615
Total assets		5,432,618	5,348,764
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	107,771	136,595
Lease liabilities	13(b)	18,178	14,658
Provisions	12	149,039	214,389
Other current borrowings	14a	9,550	-
Total current liabilities		284,538	365,643
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	6,938	17,345
Lease liabilities	13(b)	55,403	23,951
Other non-current borrowings	14b	91,676	-
Total non-current liabilities		154,017	41,296
Total liabilities		438,555	406,939
Net assets		4,994,062	4,941,826
Equity			
Retained earnings	15	3,779,545	3,739,810
Reserves	16	1,214,516	1,202,016
Total equity		4,994,062	4,941,826

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

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	Reserves $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021		809,221	3,624,743	4,433,963
Prior Period Adjustment	15	-	101,767	101,767
Profit for the year		-	13,300	13,300
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Realisation of amount previously realised as asset revaluation reserve		392,795	-	392,795
Balance at 30 June 2022		1,202,016	3,739,810	4,941,826
Balance at 1 July 2022		1,202,016	3,739,810	4,941,826
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	39,735	39,735
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Gain in changes in fair values on land and buildings		12,500	-	12,500
Balance at 30 June 2023		1,214,516	3,779,545	4,994,062

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

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
TASMANIAN BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from members and other third parties		2,137,997	2,195,842
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entities	21 (c)	2,149	-
Payment to suppliers and employees		(1,974,451)	(1,819,622)
Payments to other reporting units/controlled entities	21 (c)	(226,461)	(241,920)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(5,151)	(1,756)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	21(b)	(65,917)	132,544
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		56,938	14,935
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(149,970)	(8,511)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		114,636	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		21,604	6,424
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings - external		102,942	-
Repayments of borrowings		(1,715)	-
Repayment of Lease liability		(15,830)	(13,643)
Net cash received from financing activities		85,397	(13,643)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		41,085	125,325
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,580,300	3,454,975
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	21(a)	3,621,384	3,580,300

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

1. General information

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

Registered office
72 York Street
Launceston
TASMANIA 7250

Principal place of business
72 York Street
Launceston
TASMANIA 7250

The principal activities of the Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association - Tasmanian Branch (the Association) during the year were to promote the interests of its members through a quarterly journal and other publications outlining implementation of any new enterprise agreements, wage increases and changes to industrial legislation both Federal and State.

2. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

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

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

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

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Association has not applied the following new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective, any changes arising from these are not expected to have a material impact on the Association:

Standard/Amendment	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2023

3. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the State Council on 28 September 2023.

Basis of preparation

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

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

(a) Borrowing costs

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

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(c) Employee benefits

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

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

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

(d) Financial instruments

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Write-off policy

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

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

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

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

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

De-recognition of financial assets

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Property, plant and equipment
Purchases of land, buildings, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position. The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is
Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of assets do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values as at the reporting date.

(j) Revenue recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sale of goods
For sale of movie tickets to members, revenue is recognised when control of the movie ticket has transferred, being the point the member purchases the tickets.

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Goods and services tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(m) Capitation fees and levies

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

(n) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

(o) Going concern

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

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

(p) Leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2023 $	2022 $

4. Revenue

Disagregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Type of customer		
Members	1,879,263	1,824,695
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,879,263	1,824,695

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Type of customer		
Members	18,158	16,769
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Interest	56,938	14,971
Total income for furthering activities	75,096	31,740

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

	2023 $	2022 $
(a) Revenue from member subscriptions	1,879,263	1,824,695
(b) Interest	56,938	14,935
(c) Other revenue		
Movie ticket sales	3,849	7,114
Car park rent	14,310	9,655
Other	-	36
	18,158	16,805
(d) Capitation fees	-	-
(e) Levies	-	-
(f) Grants or donations	-	-
(g) Net gain from sale of assets	57,241	-

5. Profit for the year

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

	2023 $	2022 $
(a) Affiliation fees		
Australian Labour Party - Tasmania	14,832	15,388
	14,832	15,388
(b) Capitation fees		
ACTU	100	-
Unions Tasmania	40,796	41,502
SDAEA National Account	162,493	160,896
SDAEA International Fund	24,698	24,134
	228,087	226,532

	2023	2022
	$	$
5. Profit for the year (cont'd)		
(c) Administration fees		
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions		
Commissions paid to employers	11,727	13,491
Compulsory levies		-
Delegate meetings and training	9,178	87
Fees/allowances - meetings and conferences		-
Meeting expenses	671	429
Other administration costs	336,256	262,899
	357,833	276,907
(d) Employee expenses		
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	97,072	75,059
Superannuation	11,643	8,906
Leave and other entitlements	90,256	14,005
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	16,385	5,779
	215,357	103,749
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	519,631	498,541
Superannuation	52,463	54,174
Leave and other entitlements	31,600	56,775
Separation and redundancies		21,872
Other employee expenses	8,197	57,595
	611,891	688,956
Total employee expenses	827,247	792,705
(e) Grants or donations		
Grants:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were $1,000 or less	4,534	5,578
Total paid that exceeded $1,000	4,000	11,591
	8,534	17,169
(f) Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of non-current assets	49,058	52,607
Depreciation of right of use assets	12,217	13,945
	61,275	66,552
(g) Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal matters	10,322	-
	10,322	-
(h) Finance costs	5,151	-
(i) Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or RO Regulations	-	-
	-	-

	2023 $	2022 $
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Petty cash - Launceston	100	100
Petty cash - Hobart	100	100
Undeposited Funds	235	287
Cash at bank - trading account	324,144	345,788
CBA Term Deposit	-	-
	324,579	346,275
7. Trade and other receivables		
Subscriptions in arrears	141,773	148,678
Sundry debtors and sundry prepayments	12,440	36,887
Prepayments of affiliation fees	94,677	94,677
Car park debtors	1,500	420
Member and employee loans	41,858	53,662
Accrued interest income	2,601	8,692
ATO cash flow boost	-	-
Receivables from other reporting units	-	-
	294,849	343,016
Less allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Net trade and other receivables	294,849	343,016

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

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

	2023 $	2022 $
8. Inventories		
Movie tickets	6,166	9,835
9. Financial Assets		
Term Deposits	3,296,805	3,234,024

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land at fair value $	Buildings at fair value $	Plant and equipment at cost $	Low value pool $	Total $
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 30 June 2021	650,000	237,198	528,853	132,149	1,548,200
Additions	-	-	8,511		8,511
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	100,000	262,802	-	-	362,802
Balance at 30 June 2022	750,000	500,000	537,364	132,149	1,919,513
Additions			149,969		149,969
Disposals			(192,143)		(192,143)
Revaluation					-
Balance at 30 June 2023	750,000	500,000	495,190	132,149	1,877,339
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	(24,212)	(360,106)	(131,827)	(516,145)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,781)	(46,705)	(121)	(52,607)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	29,993	-	-	29,993
Balance at 30 June 2022	-	-	(406,811)	(131,948)	(538,759)
Depreciation expense	-	(12,500)	(36,483)	(75)	(49,058)
Disposals	-	-	134,748	-	134,748
Revaluation	-	12,500	-	-	12,500
Balance at 30 June 2023	-	-	(308,546)	(132,023)	(440,569)
Net book value					
As at 30 June 2022	750,000	500,000	130,553	201	1,380,754
As at 30 June 2023	750,000	500,000	186,644	126	1,436,770

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

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

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Buildings	12,500	5,781
Plant and equipment	36,483	46,705
Low value pool	75	121
	49,058	52,607

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

The revalued land and buildings consist of freehold land and building at fair value for the property at 72 York Street, Launceston, Tasmania 7250. Management determined that these constitute one class of asset under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that assessment performed by the real estate agent are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for the difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. As at the date of revaluation on 24 August 2023, the properties' fair values are based on market assessment performed by Humphreys Real Estate, a registered commercial real estate agent.

	2023 $	2022 $
11. Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	36,156	62,089
Accruals	582	-
Other payables	71,033	73,832
Payables to other reporting units	-	-
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	673
Legal costs	-	-
	107,771	136,595

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

12. Provisions

	2023	2022
Employee Provisions		
Office Holders		
Annual Leave	3,781	5,802
Long Service Leave	42,244	74,045
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	46,025	79,847
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual Leave	51,607	57,619
Long Service Leave	58,346	94,269
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
	109,953	151,888
	155,978	231,735
Current	149,039	214,389
Non Current	6,938	17,345
	155,978	231,735

13. Leases

(a) Right of Use Assets

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

	Building $
As at 1 July 2021	**48,805**
Additions	-
Depreciation expense	(13,945)
Impairment	-
Disposal	-
Other movement	-
As at 30 June 2022	**34,860**
Additions	81,988
Depreciation expense	(8,540)
Impairment	-
Disposal	-
Other movement	(34,861)
As at 30 June 2023	**73,447**

Useful life is 4 years

(b) Lease Liabilities

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

	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
As at 1 July	**38,609**	**52,251**
Addition of new lease	81,988	-
Accretion of interest	3,666	1,757
Derecognition of existing lease	(31,469)	-
Payments	(19,213)	(15,399)
As at 30 June	**73,581**	**38,609**
Current	18,178	14,658
Non-current	55,403	23,951

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	(12,217)	(13,945)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(3,666)	(1,757)
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	-	-
Variable lease payments	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**(15,883)**	**(15,702)**

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

	Fixed payments **$**	**Variable payments** **$**	**Total** **$**
2023			
Fixed rent	(19,498)	-	**(19,498)**
Variable rent with minimum payment	**-**	-	**-**
Variable rent only	**-**	-	**-**
	(19,498)	-	**(19,498)**

13. Leases (con't)

	Fixed payments	Variable payments	Total
	$	$	$
2022			
Fixed rent	(15,399)	-	**(15,399)**
Variable rent with minimum payment	-	-	-
Variable rent only	-	-	-
	(15,399)	-	**(15,399)**

The lease was re-negotiated in the 2023 financial year. The lease term is a for a period of 2 years, with the oprion for a further 2. It is anticpated the 2 year extention will be excercised

14. Other Borrowings

Set out below are the current and non-current balances of other liabilities not disclosed above

	2023	2022
(a) Other Current Borrowings	$	$
Mazda Business Vehicle Loan (AP-1056633)	3,814	-
Mazda Business Vehicle Loan (AP-1064749)	2,166	-
Mazda Business Vehicle Loan (AP-1116624)	3,570	-
	9,550	-
(b) Other Non-Current Borrowings		
Mazda Business Vehicle Loan (AP-1056633)	28,309	-
Mazda Business Vehicle Loan (AP-1064749)	29,517	-
Mazda Business Vehicle Loan (AP-1116624)	33,851	-
	91,676	-

The motor vehicle loans are payable over 3-5 years, the interest rates are between 7.84% and 8.10%. Security is held over the respective vehicle.

	2023	2022
15. Retained Earnings	$	$
Balance at beginning of financial year	3,739,810	3,624,743
Prior Period Adjustment *	-	101,767
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Net profit attributable to members of the Association	39,735	13,300
Balance at end of financial year	3,779,545	3,739,810

*** Prior period adjustment**

During the year ended 30 June 2023, it was identified that there was an inconsistency in the treatment of capitation fees paid by the Association to SDA National. To address this inconsistency, the Association has recorded six months of capitation fees as a prepayment at 30 June 2023. In addition, the Association has:
- made a corresponding adjustment in the comparative period; and
- made an adjustment to opening retained earnings at 1 July 2021 for the prepayment and associated GST at that date.

The results of these adjustments is that the profit and loss impact of the adjustment is reflected in opening retained profits at the earliest period presented in these financials (1 July 2021) and an appropriate prepayment recognised in both the current year (2023) and comparative (2022) disclosures.

16. Reserves	**2023**	**2022**
Asset revaluation reserve	**$**	**$**
Balance at beginning of financial year	1,202,016	809,221
Revaluation increase of land and buildings	12,500	392,795
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	1,214,516	1,202,016

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

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

17. Equity	**2023**	**2022**
Other specific disclosures - Funds	**$**	**$**
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund - if invested in assets	-	-
Other funds required by rules	-	-
	-	-

18. Commitments for expenditure

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

19. Key management personnel remuneration

Details of key management personnel

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

General President:	Isabell Wells	
Branch Vice President:	Ross Charlton	Resigned 8/9/22
	Aniela Harris	Appointed Vice President 8/9/22
General Secretary and Treasurer:	Paul Griffin	Retired 29/7/22
	Joel Tynan	Appointed 1/8/22
State Committee:	Sharon Butcher	Resigned 28/9/22
	Aniela Harris	Appointed Vice President 8/9/22
	Katrina Barr	
	Leanne Porter	
	Chris Stilgoe	

Joel Tynan	Appointed to General Secretary 1/8/22
Shandell Mowat	Appointed 28/9/22
Eileen Stevenson	Appointed 8/9/22
Paul Burrows	Appointed 2/8/22

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Short-term employee benefits	164,530	89,347
Post-employment benefits	11,954	8,906
	176,484	98,253

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

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

(b) Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties include:
SDAEA National Office
SDAEA International Fund

(c) Loans to other parties

Loans to related parties include the following:

Matthew and Katrina Barr	14,860	15,380
Laura Zakelj	2,936	3,440

The above loans relate to financial assistance provided to Matthew and Katrina Barr and Laura Zakelj. The loan to Matthew and Katrina Barr has been provided interest free and has an undefined term. The loan to Laura Zakelj will incur interest at 1.5% and has an undefined term.

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

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

(a) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to SDAEA National Office of $162,493 (2022: $160,896)

(b) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to SDAEA International Fund of $24,698 (2022: $24,134)

(c) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual affiliation fees to ALP Tasmania of $14,832 (2022: $15,388)

(d) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid annual capitation fees to Unions Tasmania $40,796 (2022: $41,502)

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

(a) Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch paid a consulting fee to former secretary Paul Griffin. Paul was a consultant from August 2022 to Janurary 2023. The fees paid to Paul were $3,626.64

20. Remuneration of auditors

	2023 $	2022 $
Auditor of the Association:		
Audit of the financial report	11,600	13,550
	11,600	13,550

The auditor of Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association, Tasmanian Branch was Newton & Henry in 2022. Newton & Henry are also appointed auditors for year ended 30 June 2023.

21. Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

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

Petty cash	200	200
Undeposited Funds	235	287
Cash at bank - trading account	324,144	345,788
Term Deposits	3,296,805	3,234,024
	3,621,384	3,580,300

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

Profit/(loss) from the year	52,235	406,095
Depreciation and amortisation	61,275	66,552
Gain on revaluation	(12,500)	(392,795)
Interest income received and receivable	(56,938)	(14,935)
Gain on sale of buildings	-	-
Gain on sale of plant and equipment	(57,241)	-
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Trade and other receivables	42,076	10,551
Accrued Interest Income	6,091	(8,692)
Inventories	3,669	1,836
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(28,826)	63,453
Provisions	(75,759)	477
Net cash generated by operating activities	(65,917)	132,545

(c) Cash flow information:

Cash inflows from another reporting unit or controlled entity	2,149	-
	2,149	-
Cash outflows to another reporting unit or controlled entity	226,461	241,920
	226,461	241,920

22. Fair value measurement

Non-financial assets and liabilities fair value hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2023

Assets measured at fair value	Date of valuation	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Freehold land	24/08/2023	-	750,000	-
Buildings	24/08/2023	-	500,000	-
Total		**-**	**1,250,000**	**-**

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2022

Assets measured at fair value	Date of valuation	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Freehold land	11/08/2022	-	750,000	-
Buildings	11/08/2022	-	500,000	-
Total		**-**	**1,250,000**	**-**

23. Financial Instruments

(a) Significant accounting policies

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

(b) Liquidity risk management

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

Liquidity and interest risk tables

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

	Less than 1 month $	1-3 months $	3 months to 1 year $	1 – 5 years $	Total $
2023 Amortised cost					
Payables	107,771				107,771
Borrowings	1,183	3,549	4,818	91,676	101,226
	108,954	3,549	4,818	91,676	208,997
2022 Amortised cost					
Payables	136,595	-	-	-	136,595
	136,595	-	-	-	136,595

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

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

	Less than 1 month $	1-3 months $	3 months to 1 year $	1 – 5 years $	Total $
2023 Amortised cost					
Non-interest bearing	619,428	-	-	-	619,428
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	-	3,296,805	-	3,296,805
	619,428	-	3,296,805	-	3,916,232
2022 Amortised cost					
Non-interest bearing	594,614	-	-	-	594,614
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	-	3,234,024	-	3,234,024
	594,614	-	3,234,024	-	3,828,638

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Interest rate sensitivity analysis
The Association holds fixed interest rate investments.
As at 30 June 2023, the Association holds $3,296,805 (2022: $3,234,024) in a fixed rate term deposit. Interest rate exposure is minimal.

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

25. 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).

26. Segment information

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