

19 March 2024

Tim Oosterbaan Secretary Independent Education Union (South Australia) Branch

Sent via email: enquiries@ieusa.org.au

CC: <u>snoble@independentaudit.com.au</u>

Dear Tim Oosterbaan

Independent Education Union (South Australia) Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2023 – FR2023/236

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2023 for the Independent Education Union (South Australia) Branch (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 12 March 2024.

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 call 1300 341 665 or email <a href="mailto:regorgs@fwc.gov.au">regorgs@fwc.gov.au</a>.

Yours sincerely

**Fair Work Commission** 

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

#### **CONTENTS**

Certificate By Prescribed Designated Officer	3
Independent Audit Report	4
Report Required Under Subsection 255(2A)	7
Operating Report	8
Executive Committee Statement	10
Statement of Comprehensive Income	11
Statement of Financial Position	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Statement of Cash Flows	14
Index to the notes of the financial statements	15
Notes of the Financial Statements	16
Officer Declaration Statement	48

s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

## Certificate by Prescribed Designated Officer

Certificate for the year ended 31 December 2023

- I, Tim Oosterbaan, being the Secretary of the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch certify:
  - that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch for the period ended referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
  - that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 7 March 2024;
     and
  - that the full report was presented to a meeting of the committee of management of the reporting unit on 6 March 2024 in accordance with s.266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:
Name of prescribed designated officer: TIM OOSTERBAAV
Title of prescribed designated officer: BRANCH SECRETARY
Dated: 12 · 3 · 2024



Independent Audit Report to the Members of Independent Education Union (SA) Branch

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#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial report of Independent Education Union (SA) Branch (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Executive Committee Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Independent Education Union (SA) Branch as at 31 December 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).

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

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

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

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

The Executive Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.



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

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

#### Responsibilities of Executive Committee for the Financial Report

The Executive Committee of the Reporting Unit is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the RO Act, and for such internal control as the Executive Committee 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 Executive Committee 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 Executive Committee either intend to liquidate the Reporting Unit or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due
  to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain
  audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk
  of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting
  from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions,
  misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Reporting Unit's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Executive Committee.



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

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

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

Australian Independent Audit Services

Stephen Noble

Director

Adelaide 6 March 2024

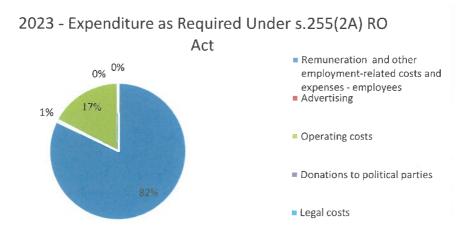
Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2018/4



# Report Required Under Subsection 255(2A)

for the year ended 31 December 2023

The Executive Committee presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 31 December 2023.



2022 - Expenditure as Required Under s.255(2A) RO



Signature of designated officer:	-//		
Name and title of designated officer:	Tim	OOSTERBAA	$\sim$
Dated:	· 2024	BRANCH	SECRETARY

## Operating Report

for the year ended 31 December 2023

The Executive Committee presents its operating report on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 31 December 2023.

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

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch represents the industrial and professional interests of its members in the non-government education sector.

#### Significant changes in financial affairs

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the period.

#### Right of members to resign

A member of an organisation may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to a person designated for the purpose in the rules of the organisation or a branch of the organisation.

Officers or members who are superannuation fund trustee(s) or director of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee where being a member or officer of a registered organisation is a criterion for them holding such position

Patrick Anderson (Member) - Director of NGS Super Pty Limited trustee for NGS Super (from 14 April 2022).

#### **Number of members**

Total members of Independent Education Union (SA) Branch as at 31 December 2023: 3,620 (31 December 2022: 3,649).

#### **Number of employees**

Total employees of Independent Education Union (SA) Branch as at 31 December 2023: 12 (31 December 2022: 13).

# Names of Executive Committee members and period positions held during the financial year

The name of each member of the committee during the year:

Tim Oosterbaan (Secretary)

Anthony Haskell (Vice President)

Wendy Evans (Deputy Secretary) (retired 21st February 2024)

Meredith Farmer (Deputy Secretary) (term commenced 21st February 2024)

Britta Jureckson (President)

Jenny Johnson (Vice President)

Michael Francis (Treasurer)

Noel Karcher

Sue Bailey John Coop Ally Cunningham Sheryl Hoffmann Kathleen Johnson Emily Button

Members of the Executive Committee held positions for the entire reporting period unless otherwise stated.

\* There have been no changes to members of the Executive Committee listed as at the date of the report except as otherwise stated.

Signature of designated officer:	12		
Name and title of designated officer:	Tim	DOSTERBAAN	BRANCH
Dated: 6.3.2024			SECRE (AUT

### **Executive Committee Statement**

for the year ended 31 December 2023

On 6 March 2024 the Executive Committee of the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general-purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 31 December 2023:

The Executive Committee declares that in its opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- (b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act);
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
  - (i) meetings of the Executive Committee 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.

Signature of designated officer:	
Name and title of designated officer: TIM OOSTERBAA	/
Dated: 6-3-2024 BRANGE	SELRETAPY

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee.

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers	3		
Membership subscriptions*		2,060,859	2,096,719
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting	3A	_	_
unit*			
Levies*	3B	-	-
Revenue from recovery of wages activity*	3G	-	<u> </u>
Total revenue from contracts with customers		2,060,859	2,096,719
Income for furthering objectives	3		
Grants and/or donations*	3C	-	-
Income recognised from volunteer services*	3D	_	
Total income for furthering objectives		-	-
Other Income			
Board fees NGS Super		_	-
Net gains from sale of assets	3F	_	14,196
Investment income	3H	33,914	11,950
Other income	31	39,892	29,794
Other income - Gain on transfer of net assets	12A		-
Total other income		73,806	55,940
Total income	_	2,134,665	2,152,659
Expenses			
Employee expenses*	4A	1,671,897	1,690,620
Capitation fees and other expense relating to reporting unit*	4B	70,943	61,613
Affiliation fees*	4C	43,223	32,903
Administration expenses	4D	226,765	218,923
Grants or donations*	4E	-	250
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	28,027	8,857
Finance costs	4G	18,725	19,636
Legal costs*	4H	3,133	(88)
Audit fees	13	19,393	18,512
Other expenses	41	-	-
Total expenses		2,082,106	2,051,225
Surplus (deficit) for the year	_	52,559	101,434
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of land & buildings	6A	210,000	40,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	· ·	262,559	141,434
	_	202,000	171,404

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

# Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2023

		2023	202
	Notes	\$	
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	1,282,057	1,473,17
Trade and other receivables*	5B	18,720	9,15
Other current assets	5C	7,719	9,42
Total current assets	-	1,308,496	1,491,75
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	1,133,466	898,69
Intangibles	6B	42,858	42,85
Right-of-use assets	6C		1,93
Total non-current assets	-	1,176,324	943,48
Total assets	-	2,484,820	2,435,23
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables*	7A	98,563	89,48
Other payables*	7B	53,593	89,35
Employee provisions	8A	259,548	446,46
Lease liabilities	6C	2,436	2,43
Total current liabilities	-	414,140	627,73
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	-	
Lease liabilities	6B	165	2,34
Total non-current liabilities	-	165	2,34
Total liabilities	-	414,305	630,08
Net assets	-	2,070,515	1,805,15
EQUITY			
General funds	9A	-	
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		2,070,515	1,805,15
Fotal equity	-	2,070,515	1,805,15

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2023

		Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January 2022		1,663,717	1,663,717
Surplus / (deficit)	_	101,434	101,434
Other comprehensive income		40,000	40,000
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022		1,805,151	1,805,151
Balance as at 1 January 2023		1,805,151	1,805,151
Surplus / (deficit)		52,559	52,559
Other comprehensive income		210,000	210,000
Retained earnings adjustment		2,805	2,805
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023		2,070,515	2,070,515

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

# Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	\$	\$
Cash received			
Receipts from members		2,091,183	2,119,825
Interest		33,914	11,950
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s)*	11B	-	-
Cash used			
Employees and suppliers		(2,261,286)	(2,055,273)
Lease payments for leases of low-value assets	6C	(1,632)	(1,632)
Interest payments and other finance costs	6C	(252)	(502)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)*	11B	-	
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10A _	(138,073)	74,368
INVESTING ACTIVITIES Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment  Cash used		-	15,000
Purchase of plant and equipment	6A	(50,864)	(44,920)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	_	(50,864)	(29,920)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used  Repayment of lease liabilities	6C	(2,184)	(1,934)
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	00	(2,184)	(1,934)
Cash transferred from Independent Education Union (SA)	_	(=, )	(1,004)
Inc. for nil consideration	12A	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	_	(191,121)	42,514
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	. –	1,473,178	1,430,663
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	1,282,057	1,473,178

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

# Index to the notes of the financial statements

Note 1	Summary of significant accounting policies
Note 2	Events after the reporting period
Note 3	Revenue and income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Current assets
Note 6	Non-current assets
Note 7	Current liabilities
Note 8	Provisions
Note 9	Other Funds
Note 10	Cash flow
Note 11	Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments
Note 12	Related party disclosures
Note 13	Remuneration of auditors
Note 14	Financial instruments
Note 15	Fair value measurements
Note 16	Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

#### Notes of the Financial Statements

#### Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost, 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 Reporting Unit is not reliant on any agreed financial support to continue on a going concern basis, nor has the Reporting Unit 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

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

#### 1.5 New Australian Accounting Standards

#### Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard requirements

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. No new standards or amendments have been adopted for the first time this financial year.

#### **Future Australian Accounting Standards**

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

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

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

Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The Reporting Unit does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have an impact on its financial statements.

#### 1.6 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

The Reporting Unit has no significant influence over any associate that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The Reporting Unit has no joint ventures with any parties.

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

The Reporting Unit 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

Independent Education Union (SA) 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.

Independent Education Union (SA) Branch classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

#### 1.9 Revenue

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

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

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

#### Membership subscriptions

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

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

#### **Capitation fees**

Where the Reporting Unit's arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer, the Reporting Unit recognises the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers the Reporting Unit to specify the goods or services that will transfer as part of its sufficiently specific promise to the branch/other reporting unit.

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

#### Levies

Levies paid by a member (or other party) in an arrangement that meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer is recognised as revenue when or as the Reporting Unit transfers the Reporting Unit to specify the goods or services that will transfer as part of its sufficiently specific promise to the branch/other reporting unit.

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

#### Income of the Reporting Unit as a Not-for-Profit Entity

During the year the Reporting Unit did not receive any consideration to further its objectives by way of donations and voluntary contributions from members or government grants.

#### Volunteer services

During the year, the Reporting Unit did not receive any volunteer services.

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

During the year, the Reporting Unit received no consideration to acquire or construct a non-financial asset.

#### Gains from sale of assets

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

#### Interest income

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

#### 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 the reporting unit in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

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

#### 1.11 Leases

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

#### Reporting unit as a lessee

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

#### Right-of-use assets

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

	2023	2022	
Photocopier	3 years	3 years	

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

#### Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Reporting Unit uses the interest rate implicit in the lease or incremental borrowing rate if the implicit lease rate is not readily determinable, Reporting Unit to use as applicable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Reporting Unit's short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets

recognition exemption to leases of telephone equipment that are below \$7,000. 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 and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 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 the Independent Education Union (SA) 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 the Reporting Unit's right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the Reporting Unit's future performance or some other condition. A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

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

#### Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

#### Subsequent measurement

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

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

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and loans to related parties.

#### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- b) the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

#### Offsetting

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

#### **Impairment**

#### (i) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch recognises an allowance for expected credit losses using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

#### ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

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

#### (ii) Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses (ECLs) which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Therefore, the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Independent Education Union (SA) 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.

#### 1.16 Financial Liabilities

#### Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Independent Education Union (SA) Branch's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

#### Subsequent measurement

#### Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

#### Derecognition

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

#### 1.17 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 the Reporting Unit transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Reporting Unit performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

#### Refund liabilities

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

#### 1.18 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.

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

	2023	2022
Plant and equipment	1 to 7 years	1 to 7 years

#### Derecognition

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

#### 1.20 Investment property

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

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

#### 1.21 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

#### 1.22 Non-current assets held for sale

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

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

#### 1.23 Taxation

Independent Education Union (SA) Branch 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).

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

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; 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 Australian Taxation Office is classified within operating cash flows.

#### 1.24 Fair value measurement

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, 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 14A.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Independent Education Union (SA) 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.

The Independent Education Union (SA) 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, the Independent Education Union (SA) 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, the Independent Education Union (SA) 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.

#### 1.25 Going concern

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch has not agreed to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they can continue on a going concern basis.

#### Note 2 Events after the reporting period

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

#### Note 3 Revenue and income

2023	2022
\$	\$

#### Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of the Reporting Unit'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	2,060,859	2,096,719
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2,060,859	2,096,719

#### Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of the Reporting Unit'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 by funding source:	ow also sets out a disag	gregation c
Income funding sources		
Members	_	_
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	_
Other parties	73,806	55,940
Total income for furthering activities	73,806	55,940
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 3A: Capitation fees and other revenue from anoth reporting unit*	er	
Capitation fees:		
	-	-
Subtotal capitation fees	-	-
Other revenue from another reporting unit:		
	-	-
Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
Note 3B: Levies*		
	-	_
Total levies	-	-
Note 3C: Grants and/or donations* Grants	-	_
Donations	_	-
Total grants and donations	-	-

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 3D: Income recognised from volunteer services*  Amounts recognised from volunteer services	_	_
Total income recognised from volunteer services		-
J		
Note 3E: Income recognised from transfers to enable the construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be control		•
Amount recognised from financial asset transfers	-	-
Total income recognised from transfers	-	-
Note 3F: Net gains from sale of assets		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	14,196
Intangibles	-	-
Other	-	44.406
Total net gain from sale of assets		14,196
Note 3G: Revenue from recovery of wages activity*		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-
Interest received on recovered money		
Total revenue from recovery of wages activity	-	-
Note 3H: Investment income		
Interest Deposits	33,914	11,950
Loans	-	
Debt instruments at fair value through other		
comprehensive income	-	•
Dividends	-	-
Total investment income	33,914	11,950
Note 3I: Other income		
IEU (SA) Inc. support	_	_
PAYG Refund from ATO	-	-
TRB Sitting Fees	7,041	8,517
Parental Leave Reimbursements	14,624	-
Sundry Income	18,227	21,277
Total Other income	39,892	29,794

#### Note 4 Expenses

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Employee expenses		
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	180,795	192,174
Superannuation	29,159	30,166
Leave and other entitlements	20,757	(8,933)
Separation and redundancies	-	_
Other employee expenses	4,413	4,070
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	235,124	217,477
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	1,339,315	1,157,765
Superannuation	178,690	173,968
Leave and other entitlements	(207,669)	36,818
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	126,437	104,591
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	1,436,773	1,473,142
Total employee expenses	1,671,897	1,690,620
Note 4B: Capitation fees and other expense to another re	eporting unit *	
Independent Education Union Australia	70,943	61,613
Subtotal capitation fees	70,943	61,613
Other expense to another reporting unit		
Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	-	-
Total capitation fees and other expense to another	70,943	61,613
reporting unit		
Note 4C: Affiliation fees*		
Australian Council of Trade Unions	23,205	21,034
Other	20,018	11,869
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	43,223	32,903
Note 4D: Administration expenses		
Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of	-	_
membership subscriptions*		
Compulsory levies*	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences*	- 04.040	-
Conference and meeting expenses*	24,018	20,921
Contractors/consultants	2,050	1,134
Property expenses Office expenses	22,534	21,668
·	56,505	42,588
Information communications technology Staff / Exec mobility and meals	30,905 56,467	40,752 67,713
Promotional material / benefits	9,742	13,863
Training and development	2,900	8,215
Other	21,644	2,069
Subtotal administration expenses	226,765	218,923
ountotal administration expenses	220,703	210,323

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 4E: 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	-	250
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	250
Note 4F: Depreciation		
Depreciation		
Plant and equipment	26,091	5,676
Right-of-use assets	1,936	3,181
Total depreciation	28,027	8,857
Note 4G: Finance costs		
Merchant / payment fees	18,725	19,636
Total finance costs	18,725	19,636
Note 4H: Legal costs*		
Litigation	3,133	(88)
Other legal costs	-	(00)
Total legal costs	3,133	(88)
Note 4I: Other expenses		
Penalties - via RO Act or Fair Work Act 2009*	-	_
Total other expenses	_	-
-		

#### Note 5 Current Assets

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank	368,362	571,829
Cash on hand	227	227
Short term deposits	913,468	901,122
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,282,057	1,473,178
Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Receivables from other reporting unit(s)*	-	-
Total receivables from other reporting unit(s)		-
Less allowance for expected credit losses*	-	-
Total allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Receivable from other reporting unit(s) (net)	-	-
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Other receivables:		
Other trade receivables	-	-
Accrued interest	18,720	9,152
Total other receivables	18,720	9,152
Total trade and other receivables (net)	18,720	9,152
The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of follows:	f trade and other rec	eivables is as
At 1 January	-	-
Provision for expected credit losses	-	-
Write-off	-	-
At 31 December	_	_
Note 5C: Other Current Assets	7 740	0.400
Prepayments Table 4th an automate and a	7,719	9,420
Total other current assets	7,719	9,420

Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment

2023

	Land & Buildings	<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	Motor Vehicles Plant and Equipment	Total
	w	\$	S	<b>69</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment:				
carrying amount	1,100,000	37,103	304,914	1,442,017
accumulated depreciation	•	(19,928)	(288,623)	(308,551)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	1,100,000	17,175	16,291	1,133,466

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

Net book value 1 January 2023	000'068	•	8,694	898,694
Additions:				
By purchase		37,103	13.760	50,863
By transfer from IEU(SA) Inc.			'	
Revaluations	210,000	•	,	210,000
Impairments				
Depreciation expense	•	19.928	6,163	26,091
Disposals:	-			
Net book value 31 December 2023	1,100,000	17,175	16,291	923,466
Net book value as of 31 December 2023 represented by:				
Gross book value	1,100,000	37,103	304,914	1,442,017
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	•	(19,928)	(288.623)	(308,551)
Net book value 31 December 2023	1,100,000	47 475	46.204	1 123 466

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

2022

	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles P	Motor Vehicles Plant and Equipment	Total
	49	49	₩	44
Property, Plant and Equipment:				
carrying amount	890,000	•	292,464	1,182,464
accumulated depreciation			(283,770)	(283,770)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	890,000		8,694	898,694

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

Net book value 1 January 2022	850,000	1,738	13,596	865,334
Additions:				
By purchase	•	1	159	159
By transfer from IEU(SA) Inc.	•	t	.1	1
Revaluations	40,000			40,000
Impairments				
Depreciation expense		934	4,743	5,677
Disposals:	-	804		804
Net book value 31 December 2022	890,000		8,694	890,694
Net book value as of 31 December 2022 represented by:				
Gross book value	890,000		292,464	1,182,464
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			(283,770)	(283,770)
Net book value 31 December 2022	890,000		8,694	898,694

The revalued land and buildings consist of the Property – 213 Currie Street, Adelaide. Management determined that this constitutes one class of asset under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair value of the property was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for the difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. As at the date of revaluation 7 August 2023, the property's fair value was based on valuations performed by the Valuer General of South Australia in accordance with the Valuation of Land Act 1971.

If the land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be, as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cost	960,000	960,000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(70,000)	(70,000)
Net carrying amount	890,000	890,000
	2023	2022
Note 6B: Intangibles	\$	\$
Computer software at cost:		
Internally developed	_	_
Purchased	42,858	42,858
Accumulated amortisation	-	-
impairment	_	_
Total intangibles	42,858	42,858
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of in	tanaihlaa	
Reconclination of opening and closing balances of in	2023	2022
	\$	\$
As at 1 January		
Gross book value	42,858	
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	· — <b>,</b>	_
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	-
Net book value 1 January	<u> </u>	- -
•	-	- - -
Net book value 1 January Additions: By purchase	-	42,858
Net book value 1 January Additions: By purchase Impairments	- - -	42,858
Net book value 1 January Additions: By purchase Impairments Amortisation	- - - -	42,858
Net book value 1 January Additions: By purchase Impairments Amortisation Other movements [give details below]	- - - - - -	42,858 - -
Net book value 1 January Additions: By purchase Impairments Amortisation Other movements [give details below] Disposals	- - - -	- - -
Net book value 1 January Additions: By purchase Impairments Amortisation Other movements [give details below]	- - - - - - 42,858	42,858 - - - - 42,858
Net book value 1 January Additions: By purchase Impairments Amortisation Other movements [give details below] Disposals	- - - -	- - -
Net book value 1 January Additions: By purchase Impairments Amortisation Other movements [give details below] Disposals Net book value 31 December	- - - -	- - -
Net book value 1 January  Additions:  By purchase Impairments  Amortisation Other movements [give details below] Disposals  Net book value 31 December  Net book value as of 31 December represented by:	- - - - - - 42,858	42,858

### Note 6C: Leases

### Reporting Unit as a lessee

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

	Photocopier	Total
	\$	\$
As at 31 December 2022 Additions	1,936 -	1,936 -
Depreciation expense	1,936	3,181
As at 31 December 2023	-	1,936

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

and borrowings) and the movements during the period.	2023 \$	2022 \$
As at 1 January	4,785	6,719
Additions	-	-
Accretion of interest	251	502
Payments	(2,436)	(2,436)
As at 31 December	2,600	4,785
Current	2,436	2,436
Non-current	164	2,349
The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss	:	
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,936	3,181
Interest expense on lease liabilities	251	502
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	1,632	1,632
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	3,819	5,315

### Note 7 Current Liabilities

Note 7A: Trade payables   Trade creditors   8,362   4,066     ATO payable   90,201   85,42     Operating lease rentals   -     Subtotal trade creditors   98,563   89,48     Payables to other reporting units*   -     Subtotal payables to other reporting unit   -     Total trade payables   98,563   89,48     Settlement is usually made within 30 days.     Note 7B: Other payables   Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*   Legal costs*   Litigation   -     Control of the regal costs   -     Control of the regal costs   -	Note 7 C	current Liabilities	2023	2022
Note 7A: Trade payables         Trade creditors       8,362       4,06         ATO payable       90,201       85,42         Operating lease rentals       -         Subtotal trade creditors       98,563       89,48         Payables to other reporting units*       -         Subtotal payables to other reporting unit       -         Total trade payables       98,563       89,48         Settlement is usually made within 30 days.         Note 7B: Other payables         Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*       -       -         Legal costs*       -       -       -         Litigation       -       -       -         Other egal costs       -       -       -         Accrued expenses       26,526       32,442         Membership fees in advance       31,864       31,725         Other       (4,796)       25,188         Total other payables are expected to be settled in:       No more than 12 months       53,594       89,355         More than 12 months       -       -       -       -         Solution       -       -       -       -         Solution       -       - <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>				
Trade creditors         8,362         4,06           ATO payable         90,201         85,42           Operating lease rentals         -         -           Subtotal trade creditors         98,563         89,48           Payables to other reporting units*         -         -           Subtotal payables to other reporting unit         -         -           Total trade payables         98,563         89,48           Settlement is usually made within 30 days.         -         -           Note 7B: Other payables         -         -           Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*         -         -           Legal costs*         -         -           Litigation         -         -           Other egal costs         -         -           Accrued expenses         26,526         32,442           Membership fees in advance         31,864         31,725           Other         (4,796)         25,188           Total other payables are expected to be settled in:         No more than 12 months         53,594         89,355           More than 12 months         -         -         -         -			\$	\$
ATO payable 90,201 85,42 Operating lease rentals -  Subtotal trade creditors 98,563 89,48  Payables to other reporting units* -  Subtotal payables to other reporting unit -  Total trade payables 98,563 89,48  Settlement is usually made within 30 days.  Note 7B: Other payables Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions* Legal costs* Litigation Other egal costs Accrued expenses 26,526 32,442  Membership fees in advance 31,864 31,725 Other (4,796) 25,188  Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months 53,594 89,355  More than 12 months 53,594 89,355	Note 7A: Trade	payables		
Operating lease rentals         -           Subtotal trade creditors         98,563         89,48           Payables to other reporting units*         -         -           Subtotal payables to other reporting unit         -         -           Total trade payables         98,563         89,48           Settlement is usually made within 30 days.         -         -           Note 7B: Other payables         -         -           Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*         -         -           Legal costs*         -         -         -           Litigation Other egal costs         -         -         -           Accrued expenses         26,526         32,442           Membership fees in advance         31,864         31,726           Other         (4,796)         25,186           Total other payables         53,594         89,355           Total other payables are expected to be settled in:         No more than 12 months         53,594         89,356           More than 12 months         -         -         -         -	Trade creditors		8,362	4,064
Subtotal trade creditors         98,563         89,48           Payables to other reporting units*         -         -           Subtotal payables to other reporting unit         -         -           Total trade payables         98,563         89,48           Settlement is usually made within 30 days.         -         -           Note 7B: Other payables         -         -           Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*         -         -           Legal costs*         -         -         -           Litigation         -         -         -           Other egal costs         -         -         -           Accrued expenses         26,526         32,442         31,864         31,725           Other         (4,796)         25,188         -           Total other payables         53,594         89,355           Total other payables are expected to be settled in:         No more than 12 months         53,594         89,355           More than 12 months         -         -         -         -	ATO payable		90,201	85,421
Payables to other reporting units*  Subtotal payables to other reporting unit  Total trade payables  Settlement is usually made within 30 days.  Note 7B: Other payables  Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions*  Legal costs*  Litigation Other egal costs  Accrued expenses  Accrued expenses  Accrued expenses  Accrued expenses  Total other payables  Total other payables are expected to be settled in:  No more than 12 months  No more than 12 months  Sa,594  Sa,555	Operating lease	rentals	-	-
Total trade payables Settlement is usually made within 30 days.  Note 7B: Other payables Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions* Legal costs* Litigation Other egal costs Accrued expenses Accrued expenses Membership fees in advance Other Total other payables Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months No more than 12 months  Total other payables  98,563 89,48  89,48	Subtotal trade	creditors	98,563	89,485
Total trade payables Settlement is usually made within 30 days.  Note 7B: Other payables Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions* Legal costs* Litigation Other egal costs  Accrued expenses Accrued expenses Membership fees in advance Other (4,796) Total other payables  Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months More than 12 months  -  98,563 89,48 89,48 89,48 89,48 89,48 89,48  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -	Payables to oth	ner reporting units*	_	_
Note 7B: Other payables Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions* Legal costs* Litigation Other egal costs  Accrued expenses Accrued expenses  Membership fees in advance Other Total other payables  Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months  No more than 12 months  Total other payables  Sayable  Accrued expenses Accrued expen	Subtotal payab	les to other reporting unit	-	
Note 7B: Other payables Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions* Legal costs* Litigation Other egal costs  Accrued expenses Accrued expenses Membership fees in advance Other Total other payables  Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months More than 12 months  Total other payables	Total trade pay	ables	98,563	89,485
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions* Legal costs*  Litigation Other egal costs  Accrued expenses Accrued expenses Other Total other payables  Total other payables are expected to be settled in: No more than 12 months More than 12 months  Total other payables	Settlement is usi	ually made within 30 days.		
membership subscriptions*       -<				
Legal costs*       - <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td></t<>			-	-
Litigation       -	•	scriptions		
Accrued expenses       26,526       32,442         Membership fees in advance       31,864       31,725         Other       (4,796)       25,188         Total other payables       53,594       89,355         Total other payables are expected to be settled in:       53,594       89,355         No more than 12 months       53,594       89,355         More than 12 months       -       -	•		-	-
Membership fees in advance       31,864       31,725         Other       (4,796)       25,188         Total other payables       53,594       89,355         Total other payables are expected to be settled in:       No more than 12 months       53,594       89,355         More than 12 months       -       -       -			-	-
Other (4,796) 25,188  Total other payables 53,594 89,355  Total other payables are expected to be settled in:  No more than 12 months 53,594 89,355  More than 12 months -	•		·	32,442
Total other payables 53,594 89,355  Total other payables are expected to be settled in:  No more than 12 months 53,594 89,355  More than 12 months -		s in advance	•	31,725
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:  No more than 12 months  More than 12 months  53,594  89,355	Other		(4,796)	25,188
No more than 12 months 53,594 89,355  More than 12 months -	Total other pay	ables	53,594	89,355
More than 12 months				
			53,594	89,355
			53,594	89,355

Note 8 Provisions		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 8A: Employee Provisions		
Office Holders:		
Annual leave	10,830	64,055
Long service leave	58,145	133,153
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee provisions  Subtotal employee provisions—office holders	68,975	197,208
oubtotal employee provisions—office floiders	00,313	137,200
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	112,370	98,597
Long service leave	78,203	150,655
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee provisions	-	
Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders	190,573	249,252
Total employee provisions	259,548	446,460
Current	259,548	446,460
Non-Current	-	-
Total employee provisions	259,548	446,460
Note 9 Other Funds		
Tions of Other Fullas	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 9A: Other funds*		
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution 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		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve		
Balance as at end of year		

## Note 10 Cash Flow

Note 10 Cash Flow	2023 \$	2022 \$
Note 10A: Cash Flow Reconciliation Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per B Cash Flow Statement:	alance Sheet to	
Cash and cash equivalents as per: Cash flow statement	1 202 057	1 472 179
Balance sheet	1,282,057 1,282,057	1,473,178 1,473,178
Difference	1,202,007	1,470,170
2		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Total comprehensive income for the year	262,559	141,434
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation (Ocio)//	28,027	8,857
(Gain)/loss on transfer of net assets from Independent Education Union (SA) Inc.	-	
Net transactions received / paid by IEU (SA) Inc. on		
behalf of IEU (SA) Branch	-	-
Retained Earnings Adjustment	2,805	
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of property	(210,000)	(40,000)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of assets	-	(14,196)
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(9,568)	(6,688)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	1,701	(4,505)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(26,685)	10,905
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	(186,912)	(21,439)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	(138,073)	74,369
Note 10B: Cash flow information*		
Cash inflows		
Independent Education Union of Australia (IEUA)	-	-
Independent Education Union of Australia NSW/ACT	_	_
Branch Total analytinflavor		
Total cash inflows	-	
Cash outflows		
Independent Education Union of Australia (IEUA)	(103,562)	(93,083)
Independent Education Union of Australia NSW/ACT	(/	
Branch		(125)
Total cash outflows	(103,562)	(93,208)

### Note 11 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

### Note 11A: Commitments and contingencies

### Other contingent assets or liabilities (i.e., legal claims)

Management are not aware of any contingent liabilities, assets or commitments at the date of the financial statements other than as disclosed elsewhere within the financial statements.

### Note 12 Related Party Disclosures

### Note 12A: Related Party Transactions for the Reporting Period

As of 25 February 2021, the members of the Executive Committee(s) of Independent Education Union (SA) Inc. (IEU(SA) Inc.) and Independent Education Union (SA) Branch (IEU(SA) Branch) jointly elected to take such steps as necessary to bring the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure of IEU(SA) Inc into the accounts and budget of IEU(SA) Branch in the interest of administrative efficiency and streamlining governance. Both entities share common membership whose dual membership fees are applied to the operating expenses of both entities. No member is a member of only one of the two entities. The combined assets and liabilities of the two entities remain the responsibility of the same group of members. The members of the Executive Committees of both entities are elected simultaneously by the same process. The governance of both entities is the responsibility of the same group of elected officials (operating separately) on behalf of the same group of members.

IEU (SA) Branch pays capitation fees to Independent Education Union of Australia (IEUA) on behalf of members. IEU (SA) Branch reimburses IEUA for Australian Council of Trade Unions affiliation fees paid.

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

	2023	2022
Expenses paid to Independent Education Union of Australia includes the following:	\$	\$
Capitation fees	70,943	61,613
ACTU affiliation fees	23,205	21,034
Other administrative reimbursement	-	1,975
	2023	2022
Expenses paid to Independent Education Union of	\$	\$
Australia NSW/ACT Branch includes the following:		
Publications/Subscriptions	-	114
Speaker Costs		-

### 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 31 December 2023, the Reporting Unit has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2021: \$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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Note 12B: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for	r the Reporting Period	
Tim Oosterbaan (Secretary) has been identified as key mana	agement personnel.	
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	180,795	192,174
Annual leave accrued	4,321	(18,590)
Total short-term employee benefits	185,116	173,583
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	29,159	30,167
Total post-employment benefits	29,159	30,167
Other long-term benefits:  Long-service leave  Total other long-term benefits	16,435 16,435	9,658 9,658
Total	230,710	213,408
Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	19,000	18,200
Other services	393	312
Total remuneration of auditors	19,393	18,512

### Note 14 Financial Instruments

Independent Education Union (SA) Branch manages risk and risk exposures through the oversight of the Executive Committee. Primarily, the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk.

- Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The entity is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.
- Liquidity risk is monitored to ensure the entity is able to meet debt obligations as and when they fall due.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments	*	*
Financial Assets		
Held-to-maturity investments:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,282,057	1,473,178
Total	1,282,057	1,473,178
At amortised cost:		
Trade and other receivables	18,720	9,152
Total	18,720	9,152
Carrying amount of financial assets	1,300,777	1,482,330

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial Liabilities	•	•
Other financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	109,591	146,991
Total	109,591	146,991
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	109,591	146,991
Note 14B: Net income and expense from Financial Assets Held-to-maturity	;	
Interest revenue	33,914	11,950
Net gain/(loss) held-to-maturity	33,914	11,950
Amortised cost		
Net gain/(loss) amortised costs	-	_
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	33,914	11,950
The net income from financial assets not at fair value from profit an	nd loss is \$33,914 (2022:	\$11,950).
Note 14C: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilit At amortised cost	ties	
Interest expense	-	-
Net gain/(loss) financial liabilities - at amortised cost Net gain/(loss) from financial liabilities	-	<u>-</u>

### Note 14D: Credit Risk

The credit risk to Independent Education Union (SA) Branch of a counterparty not meeting its obligation is appropriately managed by the Executive Committee. The Committee does not believe there is a concentration of risk in any counterparty that is not appropriately managed. The following table illustrates the entity's gross exposure to credit risk, excluding any collateral or credit enhancements.

### **Financial assets**

Cash and cash equivalents	1,282,057	1,473,178
Trade and other receivables	18,720	9,152
Total	1,300,777	1,482,330
Trade and other payables	109,591	146,991
Total	109,591	146,991

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:

31 December 2023		Tra	de and othe	er receivable	es .	
			Da	ys 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss	-	•	-	-	-	-

31 December 2022	Trade and other receivables				es	
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	_	_	-

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2023 and 2022 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 14D.

### Note 14E: Liquidity Risk

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch monitors its liquidity risk through the Executive Committee. The entity has cash on deposit that can be accessed when required to meet debt obligations as and when they fall due.

### Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2023

		1– 2	2– 5		
On	< 1 year	years	years	>5 years	Total
Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
-	109,591	-	-	-	109,591
-	109,591	-	_	***	109,591
for financial l	iabilities 2022		2 5		
_	< 1 vear	1-2	2-5 vears	>5 vears	Total
	Demand -	Demand \$ - 109,591 - 109,591  for financial liabilities 2022	On < 1 year years Demand \$ \$  - 109,591 -  - 109,591 -  for financial liabilities 2022  1- 2	On <1 year years years Demand \$ \$ \$  - 109,591  - 109,591  for financial liabilities 2022  1-2 2-5	On < 1 year years years >5 years  Demand \$ \$ \$ \$  - 109,591  - 109,591  for financial liabilities 2022  1-2 2-5

	Demand	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	-	146,991	-	-	-	146,991
Total		146,991	-	-	-	146,991

### Note 14F: Market Risk

The Independent Education Union (SA) Branch does not currently have any exposure to market risk.

# Note 15 Fair Value Measurement Note 15A: Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch financial assets and liabilities:

, ,	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	amount	value	amount	value
	2023	2023	2022	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,282,057	1,282,057	1,473,178	1,473,178
Trade and other receivables	18,720	18,720	9,152	9,152
Total	1,300,777	1,300,777	1,482,330	1,482,330
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	109,591	109,591	146,991	146,991
Total	109,591	109,591	146,991	146,991

### 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).

### Independent Education Union (SA) Branch

# Officer Declaration Statement

I, Tim Oosterbaan, being the Secretary of the Independent Education Union (SA) Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 December 2023.

The reporting unit did not:

- · have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer:
- Man
Dated:
6.3.2024