



Fair Work
Commission

25 June 2024

Debbie Delimitros

President

Building Services Contractors Association of Australia, New South Wales Division

Sent via email: bscaansw@bscaa.com

CC: gmerchant@mitchellpartners.com.au

Dear Debbie Delimitros

**Building Services Contractors Association of Australia, New South Wales Division
Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2023 – (FR2023/264)**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2023 for the Building Services Contractors Association of Australia, New South Wales Division. The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 7 June 2024. I also acknowledge the receipt of the amended designated officer's certificate on 20 June 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 the financial report for the year ending 31 December 2024 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

Reporting Requirements

The Commission's website provides a number of factsheets in relation to the financial reporting process and associated timelines. The website also contains the section 253 reporting guidelines and a model set of financial statements.

The Commission recommends that reporting units use these model financial statements to assist in complying with the RO Act, the section 253 reporting guidelines and Australian Accounting Standards. Access to this information is available via [this link](#).

If you have any queries regarding this letter, please call 1300 341 665 or email regorgs@fwc.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Fair Work Commission

Certificate by Prescribed Designated Officer

BUILDING SERVICE CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA NEW SOUTH WALES DIVISION

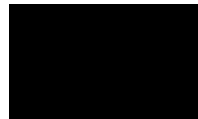
s.268 *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*

Certificate for the year ended 31 December 2023

I **Debbie Delimitros** being the **President** of the **Building Service Contractors Association of Australia New South Wales Division** certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith is a copy of the full report for the **Building Service Contractors Association of Australia New South Wales Division** for the period ended 31 December 2023 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 25 May 2024; and
- that the full report was presented to a meeting of the Committee of Management of the report unit held on 19 June 2024 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer:



Name of prescribed designated officer:

Debbie Delimitros

Title of prescribed designated officer:

President

Dated:

19 June 2024

Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division

ABN 13 033 709 955

Financial Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

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OPERATING REPORT

The committee of Management presents its report on the reporting unit for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

This Operating Report covers the activities of the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division (the Association) for the financial year ended 31st December 2023, the results of those activities and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the year.

1. Review of the Principal Activities of the Association

The principal activity of the Association during the financial year was the provision of services to members in the contract cleaning and security industries.

The Association negotiates with industry stakeholders to improve the working conditions for its members and enhance the image of both industries. The Executive Committee meets on a monthly basis to review and monitor the activities of the Division to ensure they achieve the set objectives and remain relevant to Members. The review results indicate that we are meeting our objectives.

Members are kept up to date by way of regular postal and emailed information on industrial relations and other issues concerning their industry. Networking opportunities are provided by quarterly members meeting.

In view of the decrease in Government funding for traineeships in the Cleaning industry, the Association has developed a series of cost effective online training packages.

2. Operating result

The profit of the association for the financial year amounted to \$60,393 (2022 loss : \$28,772).

3. Membership of the Association

At the end of the financial year the number of members was 39 for the cleaning division and 20 for the security division.

4. Members Right to Resign

All members of the Association have the right to resign from the Association in accordance with Rule 9 of the Association rules, and Chapter 6 Part 3 Section 174 of Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, by providing written notice addressed and delivered to the BSCCA NSW office. Detail of Rule 9 is as follows:-

9. - RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP

- 9.1 A BSCAA NSW member may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to the Executive Director.
- 9.2 Where a BSCAA NSW member ceases to be eligible to become a member of BSCAA NSW a notice of resignation of membership takes effect on whichever of the following is later:
- (a) on the day the notice is received by BSCAA NSW; or
 - (b) on the day specified in the notice of resignation, which is a day not earlier than the day when the BSCAA NSW member ceases to be eligible to become a BSCAA NSW member.
- 9.3 Where a BSCAA NSW member resigns membership for reasons other than set out in Rule 9.2 notice of resignation takes effect on whichever of the following is later:
- (a) at the end of 2 weeks after the notice is received by BSCAA NSW; or
 - (b) on the day specified in the notice.

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- 9.4 Any dues payable but not paid by a former BSCAA NSW member in relation to a period before that former BSCAA NSW member's resignation from BSCAA NSW took effect, may be sued for and recovered in the name of BSCAA NSW in a court of competent jurisdiction, as a debt due to BSCAA NSW.
- 9.5 A notice delivered to the Executive Director is taken to have been received by BSCAA NSW when it was delivered.
- 9.6 A notice of resignation that has been received by BSCAA NSW is not invalid because it was not addressed and delivered in accordance with Rule 9.1.
- 9.7 A resignation from membership of BSCAA NSW is valid even if it is not effected in accordance with these Rules if the BSCAA NSW member is informed in writing by or on behalf of BSCAA NSW that the resignation has been accepted.

5. Members of the Committee of Management

The following persons were members of the Committee of Management;

- Debbie Delimitros President
- Charles Vasilas Vice President & Secretary
- Denis Boulais
- Ravindra Naidoo
- Dean Graoroski
- Fatmata Sylla

All members held their position for the full year unless otherwise indicated.

6. Superannuation Trustees

No Officer or member of the Association is:

- (1) a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; or
- (2) A director of a company that is a trustee of a superannuation entity or an exempt public sector superannuation scheme; and

Where a criterion for the officer or member being the trustee or director is that the officer or member is an officer or member of a registered organisation.

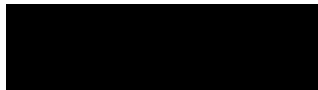
7. Employees of the Association

The Association had no employee during the year.

8. Significant Changes in Financial Affairs.

There were no significant changes in the Association's financial affairs during the year apart from declining membership and sponsorship.

Signed in accordance with the resolution by the Committee of Management



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Debbie Delimitros (President)

Date: 16 day of May 2024.

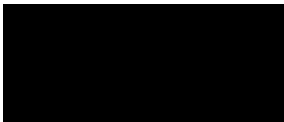
Committee of Management Statement

On 16 May 2024 the Committee of Management of the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division, passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) of the reporting unit for the financial year ended 31st December 2023:

The Committee of Management declares in relation to the GPFR 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 of the Commissioner of Registered Organisations Commission;
- 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;
- e. during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year;
 - (i) meetings of the committee of management were held in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of a branch concerned; and
 - (ii) the financial affairs of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the rules of the organisation including the rules of the branch concerned; and
 - (iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Regulations 2009; and
 - (iv) the Organisation does not consist of two or more reporting units; and
 - (v) no information has been sought in any request of a member of the reporting unit or a Commissioner duly made under section 272 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009;
 - (vi) no orders have been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 during the period.

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



.....
Debbie Delimitros (President)

Date: 16 day of May 2024

Expenditure Report

for the year ended 31 December 2023

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Categories of expenditure	2023	2022
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	--	--
Advertising	--	--
Operating costs	118,955	151,509
Donations to political parties	--	--
Legal costs	--	--



.....
Debbie Delimitros (President)

Date: 16 day of May 2024

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division
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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
INCOME			
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscription		157,459	103,677
Capitation income from another reporting unit of the organisation	2A	-	-
Levies	2B	-	-
Total Revenue from contracts with customers		157,459	103,677
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donations*	2C	-	-
Income recognised from volunteer service]	2D	-	-
Total income for furthering objectives		-	-
Other Income			
AGM		2,004	-
Net gains from sale of assets	2E	-	-
Excellence Awards (including sponsorship)		-	18,023
Interest	2G	4,315	869
Rental Income	2H	-	-
Sundry Income		2,550	168
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	2F	-	-
Sitting fee LSL Board		13,020	-
Total Other Income	2I	21,889	19,060
Total Income	2	179,348	122,737
EXPENDITURE			
Audit fee		5,000	3,600
AGM Expenses		5,561	2,123
Bank charges		707	333
Bookkeeping		860	-
Ex Award Conference and meeting expenses	3D	22,804	61,014
Depreciation	3F	-	-
Finance costs	3G	-	-
Industrial Advocacy		10,000	12,000
Insurance		4,026	3,716

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Management Fee –TAS		34,236	49,184
Members’ meetings (Breakfast Event)	3D	3,232	3,409
National Office expenses		-	-
Office Expenses	3J	-	-
Net losses from sale of assets			
Other Expenses	3K	-	-
Printing & stationary		109	-
Storage fee		-	500
Subscription expenses		6,259	2,673
Write-down and impairment of assts	3I	-	-
Employee expenses:			
Superannuation **		-	-
Salary**		-	-
Sundry Expenses		311	348
Telephone		282	300
Training		-	-
Travel		-	-
Website development		890	1,009
Fees expense incurred as consideration for employers making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions		-	-
Contributions or capitation expense paid to another reporting unit of the organisation		24,678	11,300
Affiliation fees expense paid to external entities such as political parties, groups or bodies etc		-	-
Compulsory levies expense paid		-	-
Grants expense under/ up to \$1000 paid		-	-
Grants expense over \$1000 paid		-	-
Donations expense under/up to \$1000 paid		-	-
Donations expense over \$1000 paid		-	-

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Attendance fees or allowances paid to representatives of the reporting unit at conferences etc		-	-
Legal costs or other expenses related to litigation		-	-
RO Act Penalties expense paid		-	-
Total Expenditure		118,955	151,509
Operating Surplus		60,393	(28,772)

** paid to Employees other than office holders

There was NIL salary, superannuation, [annual leave](#) or other employee expenses paid to holders of office of the entity

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For year ended 31 December 2023

Other Comprehensive income

Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gains/(loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		-	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of land and buildings		-	-
Gains/(loss) on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	421,889	383,548
Trade and other receivables	5	53,000	4,412
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		474,889	387,960
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	7	-	-
Right -of-use assets	6	-	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		474,889	387,960
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	29,227	2,691
Lease Liability	9	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		29,227	2,691
TOTAL LIABILITIES		29,227	2,691
NET ASSETS		445,662	385,269
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Accumulated surplus		445,662	385,269
TOTAL MEMBERS' FUNDS		445,662	385,269

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

EQUITY	Notes	2023	2022
		\$	\$
General funds	10A		
Reserves	10A	-	-
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)		445,662	385,269
TOTAL EQUITY		445,662	385,269

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

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Accumulated Surplus \$	Financial Assets Reserve \$	General Reserves \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2012	157,406	-	-	157,406
Operating surplus	86,063	-	-	86,063
Balance at 31 December 2012	243,469	-	-	243,469
Operating surplus	46,405	-	-	46,405
Balance at 31 December 2013	289,874	-	-	289,874
Operating surplus	30,086	-	-	30,086
Balance at 31 December 2014	319,960	-	-	319,960
Operating surplus	5,004	-	-	5,004
Balance at 31 December 2015	324,964	-	-	324,964
Operating surplus	(30,878)	-	-	(30,878)
Balance at 31 December 2016	294,086	-	-	294,086
Operating surplus	(17,163)	-	-	(17,163)
Balance at 31 December 2017	276,923	-	-	276,923
Operating surplus	11,073	-	-	11,073
Balance at 31 December 2018	287,996	-	-	287,996
Operating surplus	10,373	-	-	10,373
Balance at 31 December 2019	298,370	-	-	298,370
Operating surplus	58,008	-	-	58,008
Balance at 31 December 2020	356,378	-	-	356,378
Operating surplus	57,663	-	-	57,663
Balance at 31 December 2021	414,041	-	-	414,041
Operating surplus	(28,772)	-	-	(28,772)
Balance at 31 December 2022	385,269	-	-	385,269
Operating surplus	60,393	-	-	58,748
Balance at 31 December 2023	445,662	-	-	444,017

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members		126,445	137,839
Other operating receipts		-	-
Excellence Awards (including sponsorship)		-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(92,419)	(152,561)
Interest received		4,315	868
Net cash provided by operating activities	10	38,341	(13,854)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Loan repayment from National Office		-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash held		38,341	(13,854)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		383,548	397,402
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	421,889	383,548

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment properties, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

Comparative amounts

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

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The Committee of Management evaluates estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Association.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Employee Benefits

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

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits which are expected to be settled within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

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

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

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year.

Cash and Cash Equivalent

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 consolidated statement of financial position.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments

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

- - AASB 2021-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates*

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

Future Australian Accounting Standards

No new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods are expected to have a future financial impact on The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division.

Investment in associates and joint arrangements

An associate is an entity over which the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

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

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

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and its joint ventures are incorporated in These financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with *AASB 5 Non-current Asset Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the share of losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds the interest in that associate, Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent

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that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

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

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

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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.

Current versus non-current classification

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Revenue

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has a contract with a customer, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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) 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division promise to stand ready to provide assistance and support to the member as required.

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

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For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has elected to apply the practical expedient to not adjust the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component because the period from when the customer pays and the good or services will transfer to the customer will be one year or less. When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division at their standalone selling price, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Capitation fees

Where the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division's arrangement with a branch or another reporting unit meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division recognises the capitation fees promised under that arrangement when or as it transfers the goods or services 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division transfers the goods or services 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division will recognise levies as income Upon receipt (as specified in the income recognition policy below).

Income of the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division as a Not-for-Profit Entity¹

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

- the arrangements do not meet the criteria to be contracts with customers because either the arrangement is unenforceable or lacks sufficiently specific promises to transfer goods or services to the customer; and
- the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division

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recognition of the cash contribution does not give rise to any related liabilities. the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division receives cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt:

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

Volunteer services

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

During the year, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division did not recognise any volunteer services as revenue because it could not reliably measure the fair value of those services.

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

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

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

Leases in which the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division as a

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

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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

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

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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.

Leases

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division as a lessee

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

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

	2023	2022
Land & buildings	6 years	6 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 10 years	5 to 10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to *[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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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.

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

Peppercorn or below market leases

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has elected to recognise the fair value of the leased property at inception of the lease. The difference between the fair value of the leased asset and the lease liability measured at the present value of the peppercorn' lease rental is recognised as income.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division'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 the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division that are below \$20,000. 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.

Borrowing costs

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

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.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

A contract asset is recognised when *[reporting unit's]* right to consideration in exchange goods or services that has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division future performance or some other condition.

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and *[reporting unit's]* business model for managing them.

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With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, *[reporting unit]* initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

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

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division

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 *[reporting unit]* commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division'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, *[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 *[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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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, *[reporting unit]* continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

Offsetting

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

Impairment

Expected credit losses

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

Trade receivables

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs which requires lifetime ECLs to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Therefore, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Debt instruments other than trade receivables

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, *[reporting unit]* recognises an allowance for ECLs using the general approach.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external Information indicates that the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

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 *[reporting unit]* transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. *[Reporting unit]* updates its Estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

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.

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
Land & buildings	40 years	40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 8 years	5 to 8 years

Derecognition

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

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.

Intangibles

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

The useful life of the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division intangible assets are:

	2023	2022
Intangibles	5 to 10 years	5 to 10 years

Derecognition

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the assets.

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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

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.

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

Taxation

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* however still has an obligation for Fringe Benefits Tax (**FBT**) and the Goods and Services Tax (**GST**).

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

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

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

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

Fair value measurement

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 16A *Financial assets and liabilities*.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division. 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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division uses valuation

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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 Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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 Building Service Contractors of Australia NSW Division 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.

Inventory

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories held for distribution

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division holds inventories for distribution in the future for no or nominal consideration. The future economic benefit or service potential of the inventory is reflected by the amount at cost the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division would need to pay to acquire the economic benefit or service potential if it were necessary to achieve the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division's objectives. Where the economic benefit or service potential cannot be acquired in a market, the replacement cost is estimated. If the purpose of the inventory changes it will be measured as per (i) above.

Donated inventory

Where the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has acquired inventories for consideration that is significantly less than fair value principally to enable the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division to further its objectives, the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division initially measures the cost of those inventories at current replacement cost. the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division has elected to recognise those inventories acquired based on an assessment of the materiality of the individual items..

The difference between the consideration paid by the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division to acquire the inventories and its current replacement cost is recognised as income in accordance with accounting policy for other income of a not-for-profit entity (see section 1.8).

Going concern

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia, NSW Division is not reliant on any agreed financial support to continue on a going support basis.

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
NOTE 2 Revenue and Other Income		
Revenue		
Membership Subscription	157,459	103,677
Excellence Awards	<u>-</u>	<u>18,023</u>
Total Revenue	<u>157,459</u>	<u>121,700</u>
Other Income		
Interest income	4,315	869
AGM	2,004	-
Sitting Fee	13,020	-
Sundry income	<u>2,550</u>	<u>168</u>
Total Other Income	<u>21,889</u>	<u>1,037</u>
Total Revenue and Other Income	<u>179,348</u>	<u>122,737</u>

Note 2A: Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit

Capitation fees:

	-	-
Subtotal capitation fees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Other revenue from another reporting unit:

	-	-
Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 2B: Levies

Total levies	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 2C: Grants and/or donations		
Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
Total grants and donations	-	-
Note 2D: Income recognised from volunteer services		
Amounts recognised from volunteer services	-	-
Total income recognised from volunteer services	-	-
Note 2E: Net gains from sale of assets		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Other	-	-
Total net gain from sale of assets	-	-
Note 2F: 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	-	-
2023		
2022		
	\$	\$
Note 2G: Investment income		
Interest	4,315	869
Deposits	-	-
Loans	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Total investment income	4,315	869

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 2H: Rental income		
Properties	-	-
Total rental income	-	-
Note 2I: Other income		
Total other income	-	-
 Note 3 Expenses		
Note 3A: Employee expenses		
Holders of office:		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	-	-
Employees other than office holders:		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
Total employee expenses	-	-

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$

Note 3B: Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit

Capitation fees		
Subtotal capitation fees	-	-
	-	-
Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	-	-
Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	-	-

Note 3C: Affiliation fees

Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	-	-
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Note 3D: Administration expenses

Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory levies		
Ex Awards meeting and conferences expenses	22,804	61,014
Conference and meeting expenses	3,232	3,409
Contractors/consultants	-	-
Property expenses	-	-
Office expenses	-	-
Information communications technology	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal administration expense	26,036	64,423
Operating lease rentals:		
Short term, low value and variable lease payments	-	-
Total administration expenses	-	-

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 3E: Grants or donations		
Grants:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	-	-

Note 3F: Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation		
Land & buildings	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Total depreciation	-	-
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
Total amortisation	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	-	-

Note 3G: Finance costs

Overdrafts/loans	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Total finance costs	-	-

Note 3H: Legal costs

Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
Total legal costs	-	-

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	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Note 3I: Write-down and impairment of assets		
Asset write-downs and impairments of:		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Other	-	-
Total write-down and impairment of assets	-	-

Note 3J: Net losses from sale of assets

Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Total net losses from asset sales	-	-

Note 3K: Other expenses

Penalties - via RO Act or the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i>	-	-
Total other expenses	-	-

Note 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Cash on hand		
Term Deposit	167,345	165,863
Cash at Bank	254,544	217,685
	421,889	383,548

NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivable	43,630	-
Other Receivable	9,370	4,421
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	53,000	4,412

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	2023	2022
NOTE 6: RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS		
Balance as at 1 January 2022	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	-	-

NOTE 7: PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment – at cost	31,579	31,579
Less accumulated depreciation	(31,579)	(31,579)
	-	-

RECONCILIATION OF OPENING/CLOSING BALANCE

As at 1 Jan

Gross book value	31,579	31,579
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(31,579)	(31,579)
Net book value 1 Jan	-	-

Additions:

By purchase

From acquisition of entities (including restructuring)

Impairments

Depreciation expense

Other movement *[give details below]*

Disposals:

From disposal of entities (including restructuring)

Other

Net book value 31 December 2023

Net book value as of 31 December 2023 represented by:

Gross book value	31,579	31,579
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(31,579)	(31,579)
Net book value 31 Dec 2023	-	-

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2023 **2022**
\$ **\$**

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE

Trade creditor	16,824	5,119
Accrual	7,165	-
PAYG withholding	-	-
GST payable	5,238	(2,319)
Sundry Creditor	-	(109)
	29,227	2,691

NOTE 9: LEASE LIABILITIES

Current	-	-
	-	-
Non-Current	-	-
	-	-

NOTE 10: CASH FLOW STATEMENT

A. Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by operating activities to		
Operating surplus/(deficit)	60,393	(28,772)
Depreciation	-	-
Loss on disposal of depreciable asset	-	-
Provision for impairment	-	-
Provision for employee entitlement	-	-
Decrease in Debtors	(48,588)	15,970
Derease in Creditors	26,536	(1,052)
	38,341	(13,854)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

There were no related party transactions during the year.

The accounting and administration functions for all Divisions of the Association was provided by The Association Specialists (TAS).

National Office is the entity known as Building Service Contractors Association of Australia Limited and is a related party because it is the policy making body of the Association of which NSW Division is one of several state Divisions.

2023 2022

NOTE 12: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD

The key management personnel of the NSW Division includes the Office Bearers and Executive Committee members and the Executive staff and compensation relates to Executive staff only.

Short-term employee benefits

Salary (including annual leave taken)	-	-
Annual leave accrued	-	-
Performance bonus	-	-

Total short-term employee benefits	-	-
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Post-employment benefits:

Superannuation	-	-
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Total post-employment benefits	-	-
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Other long-term benefits:

Long-service leave	-	-
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Total other long-term benefits	-	-
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Termination benefits

Total	-	-
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NOTE 13: TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND THEIR CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS

There is no transaction between key management personnel and no transactions between their close family members and the organisation

Loans to/from key management personnel

<i>None</i>	-	-
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Other transactions with key management personnel

<i>None</i>	-	-
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NOTE 14: REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

Value of the services provided

Financial statement audit services	5,000	3,600
Other services	-	-

Total remuneration of auditors	5,000	3,600
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No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

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NOTE 15: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents as well as credit exposures in respect of outstanding receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets.

At balance date cash and deposits were held with the National Australia Bank .

	Total Gross Amount \$	Total carrying value \$	Neither past due nor impaired \$	<30 days \$	30 - 60 days \$	60 - 90 days \$	>90 days \$	Individually Impaired \$
2023								
Cash and cash equivalents	421,889	421,889	421,889	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	53,000	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	474,889	474,889	474,889	-	-	-	-	-
2022								
Cash and cash equivalents	383,548	383,548	383,548	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	4,412	4,412	4,412	-	-	-	-	-
Total	387,960	387,960	387,960	-	-	-	-	-

Liquidity risk

The association manages liquidity risk by monitoring actual cash flows and maintaining sufficient cash to fund operations. Surplus funds are generally only invested in short term deposits with Australian Banks.

The association does not have any borrowing facilities in place at the reporting date.

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The following table summarizes the maturity profile of the Association's financial liabilities at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Non Interest Bearing	1 Year or Less	Over 1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Floating Interest Rate	Total	Weighted Average Interest rate
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2023							
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	29,227	-	-	-	-	29,227	
	29,227	-	-	-	-	29,227	
2022							
Financial liabilities							
Payables	2,691	-	-	-	-	2,691	
	2,691	-	-	-	-	2,691	

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The association's main interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents that is subject to variable rates.

As at the reporting date, the association had the following variable rate financial instruments:

	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$
Cash and cash equivalents	1.02	421,889	0.22	383,548

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

At 31 December 2023, if interest rates had changed by +/- 50 basis points from the year-end rates with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss for the year and equity would have been \$2,109 lower/higher (2022 : 1,918) mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense from borrowings and interest income from cash and cash equivalents.

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Price risk

There is no price risk for the Association.

NOTE 16: Assets and liabilities – Fair Value Measurement

Management of the reporting unit assessed that the fair value of *[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 *[year-end date]* was assessed to be insignificant.
- Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets. (ie. Fair value hierarchy Level 1).
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Association 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 *31 December 2022* the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values (ie. fair value hierarchy Level 2)
- The analysis of financial and non financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

Assets measured at fair value

Plant and equipment – at cost	31,579	31,579	
Less accumulated depreciation	(31,579)	(31,579)	
	-	-	

NOTE 17 ASSOCIATION DETAILS

The register office of the association is : Building Service Contractors Association of Australian NSW Division, 473 Darling Street, Balmain NSW 2041.

NOTE 18: SECTION 272 FAIR WORK (REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS) ACT 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or the 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).

NOTE 19: OTHER DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY REPORTING GUIDELINES

	2023	2022
<i>Payables to employers as consideration for their making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions</i>	-	-
<i>Payables in respect of legal costs related to litigation or other legal matters</i>	-	-
<i>The operation of a fund or account in respect of compulsory levies or voluntary contributions</i>	-	-
<i>The investment of monies from compulsory levies or voluntary contributions</i>	-	-
<i>The operation of any fund or account (other than the General Fund) required by the rules of the organisation</i>	-	-
<i>The transfer to or withdrawal from any special purpose fund, account or controlled</i>	-	-
<i>Assets or liabilities acquired as part of an amalgamation, restructure, determination of change in reporting unit by General Manager under s245 or a revocation by General Manager under s249</i>	-	-

NOTE 20: EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

As a result of the evolving nature of the COVID-19 outbreak and the rapidly evolving government policies of restrictive measures put in place to contain it, as at the date of these financial statements, the Association is not in a position to reasonably estimate the financial effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on the future financial performance and financial position of the Association. Other than the current disclosures, there has not been any other matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Association, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Association in subsequent financial periods.

Officer Declaration Statement

I, Debbie Delimitros, being the President of the Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 December 2023.

The Building Service Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division did not:

- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amounts from another reporting unit
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- pay capitation fees or any other expense to another reporting unit
- pay wages and salaries to holders of office
- pay superannuation to holders of office
- pay leave and other entitlements to holders of office
- pay separation and redundancy to holders of office
- pay other employee expenses to holders of office
- pay wages and salaries to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay superannuation to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay leave and other entitlements to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay separation and redundancy to employees (other than holders of office)
- pay other employee expenses to employees (other than holders of office)
- have a receivable with other reporting unit
- have a payable with other reporting unit
- have an annual leave provision in respect of holders of office
- have a long service leave provision in respect of holders of office
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of holders of office
- have other employee provisions in respect of holders of office
- have a annual leave provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a long service leave provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a separation and redundancy provision in respect of employees (other than holders of office)

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- have other employee provisions in respect of employees (other than holders of office)
- have a balance within the general fund
- provide cash flows to another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- receive cash flows from another reporting unit and/or controlled entity
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer:



Debbie Delimitros (President)

Date: 16 day of May 2024.

Independent Audit Report to the Members of Building Services Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Building Services Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division (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 Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Building Services Contractors Association of Australia NSW Division 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 Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is in the Operating Report accompanying the financial report.

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

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

Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glenn Merchant

Mitchell & Partners
Chartered Accountants
Glenn Merchant CA

(member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia)

Approved Registered Company Auditor holds a current Public Practice Certificate.

Sydney, NSW

20th day of May 2024

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2023/3