

14 October 2024

Michael Hiscox

Acting Branch Secretary

Construction, Forestry and Maritime Employees Union-Construction and General Division - Australian Capital

Territory Divisional Branch

Sent via email: actnotices@cfmeu.org

CC: rodney.miller@rsm.com.au and AlisonC@cfmeucdadministrator.com

Dear Michael

Construction, Forestry and Maritime Employees Union-Construction and General Division - Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch

Financial Report for the year ended 31 March 2024 – (FR2024/4)

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 31 March 2024 for the Construction, Forestry and Maritime Employees Union-Construction and General Division - Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch. The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 29 August 2024.

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

Reporting Requirements

The Commission 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 *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*, 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

ABN 38 491 952 173

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

DESIGNATED OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE

S268 of Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Certificate for the year ended 31 March 2024

- I, Michael Hiscox being the Acting Divisional Branch Secretary of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch certify:
 - that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Branch for the year ended 31 March 2024 referred to in s 268 of Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
 - that the full report was provided to members of the Union on 6 August 2024; and
 - that the full report was presented to a meeting of the Committee of Management of the reporting unit on 28th August 2024, in accordance with section 266 of Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.



Michael Hiscox Acting Divisional Branch Secretary Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch

Dated this 29th day of August 2024 at Canberra, Australian Capital Territory

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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONSTRUCTION FORESTRY AND MARITIME EMPLOYEES UNION CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL DIVISION- (ACT BRANCH)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union Construction and General Division - (ACT Branch), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2024, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies; the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union Construction and General Division - (ACT Branch) as at 31 March 2024, 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.
- 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

In my opinion, no such matters were noted.

RSM Australia Pty Ltd

Rodney Miller **Partner**

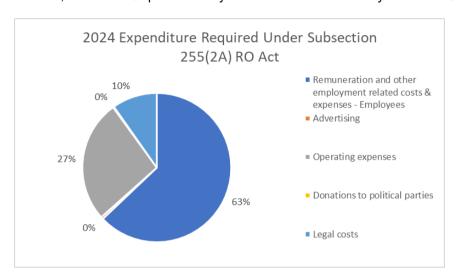
Canberra

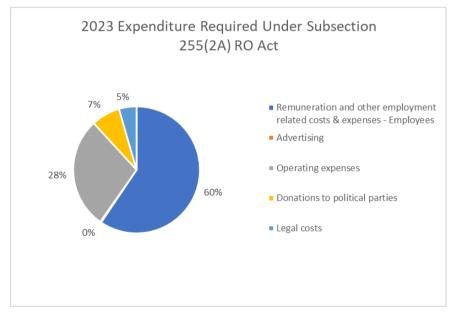
Dated: 5th August 2024

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2017/144

EXPENDITURE REPORT REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A) FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2023 TO 31 MARCH 2024

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch for the year ended 31 March 2024.





Signature:

Zachary Smith

Divisional Branch Secretary

Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch

Dated: 2 August 2024

OPERATING REPORT

In accordance with Section 254 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 the Committee of Management present their Operating Report on the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch, the relevant reporting unit, for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal Activities

Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch ("the Union") is committed to advancing the wages, conditions, and wellbeing of its membership.

The reporting unit's principal activities during the year were:

- Representation of members on the job.
- Union-negotiated collective agreements.
- Assisting members with legal representation.
- Facilitating access to training courses.
- Informing members through the regular newsletter.
- Sale of products to union members.
- Investment of union funds.

Review of principal activities

The Committee of Management has reviewed its principal activities and is satisfied that activities have been successfully conducted throughout the year.

Significant changes to activities

There were no significant changes in the nature of the reporting unit's activities during the year.

Review of results

The results of the reporting unit's activities were consistent with the reporting unit's aims and activities.

Significant changes to financial affairs

Revenue increased on the prior year due to Trust profit distribution.

During the year 01 April 23 to 31 March 24, legal costs were significantly higher as a result of the costs of representation associated with a new legal matter. This new matter commenced in the previous year but most costs were not expended until the current year; the matter is ongoing but it is anticipated that any further costs will not be as significant as those already expended.

Staff expenses increased this year due to annual wage increase and the inclusion of one additional staff member, together with increased travel costs.

The Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Limited (the Club) has provided a letter of support stating the Club undertakes to provide the CFMEU with financial support to a level that will allow the CFMEU to continue to operate as a going concern for a period of 12 months from the date of this financial report.

As a result, the Committee of Management believe that it is reasonably foreseeable that the Union will continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report.

The reporting unit at Note 1.23 has provided additional information.

The operating profit of the reporting unit for the year ended 31 March 2024 is \$2,909,624 (2023: operating profit \$103,448).

OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)

There were no other events that occurred after 31 March 2024, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch (the Union).

Members rights to resign

Members may resign from the Union in accordance with Section 254(2)(c) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, which reads as follows:

- 1) A member of the Union may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to the Secretary of the Branch of which he is a member.
- 2) A notice of resignation from membership of the Union takes effect:
 - a) Where the member ceases to be eligible to become a member of the Union:
 - i) On the day on which notice is received by the Union; or
 - ii) On the day specified in the notice, which is a day not earlier than the day when the member ceases to be eligible to become a member; Whichever is later; or
 - b) In any other case:
 - i) At the end of two (2) weeks after the notice is received by the Union; or
 - ii) On the day specified in the notice;

Whichever is later.

- 3) Any dues payable but not paid by a former member of the Union, in relation to a period before the member's resignation from the Union took effect, may be sued for and recovered in the name of the Union in a court of competent jurisdiction, as a debt due to the Union.
- 4) A notice delivered to the person mentioned in subsection (1) shall be taken to have been received by the Union when it was delivered.
- 5) A notice of resignation that has been received by the Union is not invalid because it was not addressed and delivered in accordance with subsection (1).

A resignation from membership of the Union is valid even if it is not affected in accordance with the rule if the member is informed in writing by or on behalf of the Union that the resignation has been accepted.

Officers or Members as Trustees or directors of a company that is a superannuation fund trustee

Jason O'Mara a member of the Union holds a position as a director of United Super Pty Ltd

OPERATING REPORT (CONTINUED)

Prescribed Information

- (a) the number of persons that were, at 31st March 2024, recorded in the register of members for section 230 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and who are taken to be members of the reporting unit under Section 254(2)(f) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 and Regulation 159(a) was 5,337 (2,689 financial members and 2,648 non-financial members); (2023: total 4,759 members; 2,267 financial members and 2,492 non-financial members);
- (b) the number of persons who were, at 31st March 2024, employees of the reporting unit, where the number of employees includes both full-time employees and part-time employees measured on a full-time equivalent basis was 16 employees (2023: 15 employees);
- (c) the name of each person who has been a member of the committee of management of the reporting unit at any time during the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, and the period for which he or she held such a position is:

NAME	PERIOD
Joshua Bolitho	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Zachary Alan Smith	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Michael Hiscox	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Duncan James Bennett-Burleigh	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Leon Mark Arnold	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Dean Hart	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Seamus Maher	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Desmond Marland	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Mark Steven Dymock	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Cameron David Hardy	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Sarah Clifford	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Timothy Puckett	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Anthony Nolan	1 April 2023 – 4 March 2024
Michael Barry Cousins	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Garry McMinn	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024
Michael Schow	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024

For and on behalf of the Committee of Management:



ZACHARY SMITH
Dated 2 August 2024 at Canberra, ACT:



MICHAEL HISCOX
Dated 2 August 2024 at Canberra, ACT:

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

On the 31st of July 2024 the Committee of Management of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) of the reporting unit for the year ended 31 March 2024:

The Committee of Management declares that in its opinion:

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

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

2 August 2024 Zachary Smith Divisional Branch Secretary 2 August 2024 Michael Hiscox Divisional Branch Assistant Secretary

Dated at Canberra, Australian Capital Territory this 2 August 2024

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2023 TO 31 MARCH 2024

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	3	•	•
Membership Subscriptions		1,891,769	1,856,814
Capitation fees and Other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	574,338	38,738
Levies and voluntary contributions	3B	510	8,000
Total revenue from contracts with customers	_	2,466,617	1,903,552
Income for furthering objectives	3		
Grants and/or donations	3D	979,215	1,713,073
Income recognised from volunteer services	3H	-	-
Total income for furthering objectives	_	979,215	1,713,073
Other Income	_		
Investment Income	3C	17,255	5,572
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3E	-	-
Other Revenue	3F	527,048	1,437,002
Net gains from sale of assets	3G	3,382	12,727
Advertising Income		-	-
Profit from Trust Distribution	12	4,343,974	57,976
Insurance recovery	31	5,572	781
Total Other Income	-	4,897,231	1,514,058
Total Income	_ _	8,343,063	5,130,683
Expenses			
Employee Expenses	4A	(3,237,500)	(2,820,172)
Capitation Fees and other expenses to another reporting unit	4B	(206,541)	(171,140)
Affiliation Fees	4C	(54,239)	(45,866)
Administrative Expenses	4D	(998,814)	(804,829)
Grants or Donations	4E	(16,640)	(394,064)
Legal Fees	4F	(512,192)	(222,322)
Penalties – via RO Act RO Regulations or Fair Work Act	4G	-	(54,000)
Depreciation & Amortisation Expense	4H	(202,513)	(180,125)
Finance costs	41	(634)	(1,800)
Political & associated expenses		-	(2,288)
Bad Debts Expense		(16,918)	(21,684)
Member Benefits		(151,948)	(195,326)
Audit Fees	14	(29,950)	(28,000)
Unrealised loss on shares		-	-
Branch conference expense		-	(85,619)
Loss on sale of assets	4J	(5,550)	
Total Expenses	-	(5,433,439)	(5,027,235)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	2,909,624	103,448

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS		Ψ	Ψ
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5A	4,463,445	1,332,868
Trade and Other Receivables	5B	61,121	83,068
Other Current Assets	5C	108,057	211,619
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	4,632,623	1,627,555
	_	1,002,020	1,021,000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets	6A	4,787	3,400
Property, plant and equipment	6B	255,469	328,979
Right of use asset	6C	12,472	21,275
Prepaid asset	6D	218,423	, -
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	491,151	353,654
TOTAL ASSETS	_	5,123,774	1,981,209
	_		
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	7 A	234,098	222,161
Other payables	7B	51,864	105,908
Other Current Liabilities	7C	276,447	79,495
Employee Provisions	8 A	713,987	635,968
Borrowings	9	-	-
Lease Liability	6C	9,314	8,980
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	1,285,710	1,052,512
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Provisions	8A	53,774	44,717
Lease liability	6C _	3,990	13,304
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	57,764	58,021
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	1,343,474	1,110,533
NET ASSETS	=	3,780,300	870,676
FOURTY			
EQUITY			
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	_	3,780,300	870,676
TOTAL EQUITY	=	3,780,300	870,676

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as at 31 March 2022	767,228	767,228
Profit attributable to the entity	103,448	103,448
Balance as at 31 March 2023	870,676	870,676
Profit attributable to the entity	2,909,624	2,909,624
Balance as at 31 March 2024	3,780,300	3,780,300

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	NOTE	2024	2023
		\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Received	40(-1)	005.000	
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	10(d)	665,032	-
Cash receipts from members' subscriptions		2,046,803	1,773,510
Cash Receipts from Customers		387,690	23,050
Interest received		15,868	5,272
Donations received		979,215	1,713,073
Other Revenue		4,563,666	1,378,145
Cash Used		(4.500.000)	(4.400.504)
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	40(-1)	(4,538,902)	(4,132,524)
Payments to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	10(d)	(621,750)	(236,801)
Donations paid		(16,640)	(394,064)
Interest paid	-	(634)	(1,800)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10(a) _	3,480,348	127,861
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Received			
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		5,654	12,727
Cash Used			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(346,445)	(98,375)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(340,791)	(85,648)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Received			
Cash Used			
Repayment of Borrowings		_	(70,437)
Repayment of lease liabilities	6C	(8,980)	(8,648)
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	-	(8,980)	(79,085)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		3,130,577	(36,872)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	_	1,332,868	1,369,740
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A _	4,463,445	1,332,868

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements (Tier 1) and have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period, and the Fair Work (Registered Organisation) Act 2009. For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch (the Union) is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for debt and equity financial assets (including derivative financial instruments) that have been measured at fair value either through other comprehensive income or profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment properties, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

1.2 Comparative amounts

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

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The Committee evaluate estimates and judgements 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 Union.

The following accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Key estimates - Impairment

The Union assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Union that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value in use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

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

Future Australian Accounting Standards

New standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods that are expected to have a future financial impact on Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, Construction and General Division, ACT Branch (the Union).

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

This Standard amends AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. For example, the amendments clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The Union does not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Union 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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Current versus non-current classification

The Union 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 Union classifies all other liabilities as non-current

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Revenue

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

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

- the arrangement is enforceable; and
- the arrangement contains promises (that are also known as performance obligations) to transfer goods or services to the customer (or to other 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 Union.

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, the Union recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect the Union's 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 Union 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 Union 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), the Union recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

For member subscriptions paid annually in advance, the Union 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 Union at their standalone selling price, the Union accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Revenue (continued)

Capitation fees

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

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the Union 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 Union transfers the services.

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

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

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

- the arrangements do not meet the criteria to be contracts with customers because either the arrangement is unenforceable or lacks sufficiently specific promises to transfer goods or services to the customer; and
- the Union's recognition of the cash contribution does not give to any related liabilities.

The Union 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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Revenue (continued)

Volunteer services

During the year, the Union did not recognise any volunteer services as revenue because it could not reliably measure the fair value of those services.

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

1.9 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 Union 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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Leases

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

The Union as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

	2024	2023
Plant and equipment	1 to 5 years	1 to 5 years

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

Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Union uses incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Leases (continued)

Peppercorn or below market leases

The Union 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 expense.

The Union has a peppercorn rental agreement for premises it occupies. The conditions of the lease are those that would apply generally to a commercial rental agreement. The lease term is for 5 years commencing 6 August 2020. The lease has an option of a further 5 years.

1.11 Borrowing costs

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

1.12 Cash

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

1.13 Financial instruments

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

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

The Union's financial assets include trade receivables and loans to related parties.

The Union's financial assets are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost because both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

The Union initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs. However contract assets and trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as determined in accordance with the revenue policy in Note 1.8.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at 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

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

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Financial assets (continued)

Offsetting

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

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECLs)

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 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.

(i) Trade receivables

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

Therefore, the Union does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Union has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

(ii) Debt instruments other than trade receivables

The Union recognises an allowance for ECLs for all contract assets, receivables and any other financial assets measured at amortisation cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the reporting unit expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.15 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Union's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

The Union's financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.16 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Union transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities include deferred income. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Union 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 Union's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount the Union ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Union updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

1.17 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

1.18 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.

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.18 Land, buildings, plant and equipment (continued)

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:

	2024	2023
Motor Vehicles	4 years	4 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

Derecognition

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

1.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

1.20 Non-current assets held for sale

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

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

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.21 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

1.22 Fair value measurement

The Union measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets as at fair value through the profit and loss, financial assets at fair value through OCI, 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 19.

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

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.22 Fair value measurement (continued)

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 Union determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing 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.

1.23 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch (the Union) made a profit of \$2,909,624 and had net cash inflows from operating activities of \$3,480,348. As at 31 March 2024 the Union had net current assets of \$3,565,316 and net assets of \$3,780,300. The entity has prepared a cashflow forecast that indicates the entity will have sufficient cash to meet its operating commitments for the next 12 months.

The Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Limited (the Club) has provided a letter of support stating the Club undertakes to provide the CFMEU with financial support to a level that will allow the CFMEU to continue to operate as a going concern for a period of 12 months from the date of this financial report.

As a result, the Committee of Management believe that it is reasonably foreseeable that the Union will continue as a going concern and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial report.

CONSTRUCTION FORESTRY AND MARITIME EMPLOYEES UNION THE CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL DIVISION AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY DIVISIONAL BRANCH ABN 38 491 952 173 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no other events that occurred after 31 March 2024, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch (the Union).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2024	2023
\$	\$

Note 3 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

Type of customer

Members	1,891,769	1,856,814
Other reporting units	574,338	38,738
Levies & voluntary contributions	510	8,000
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2,466,617	1,903,552

There has been no economic factors that have affected revenue from members. Voluntary contributions received are passed on in full to the relevant charity.

The table below contains the revenue recognised during the period for contracts with customers:

Revenue recognised for the year	1,891,769
Cash received during the period	1,577,746
Closing Membership in advance	276,447
Opening Membership in advance	79,495
Closing Membership receivable	(82,318)
Opening Membership receivable	40,399

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

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

Income funding sources

Grants and/or donations	979,215	1,713,073
Total income for furthering activities	979,215	1,713,073

The donation income is provided by the Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd. The donation income for 2024 has decreased on the prior year.

The grant income was provided by the ACT Government for the Industry Coordination Project which included research focused around delivery of an ACT construction industry appropriate gender equity training short course with a respectful relationships/active bystander focus.

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	2024	2023
Note 3 – Income (continued)	\$	\$
Note 3A: Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit		
Capitation fees:		
	-	-
Subtotal capitation fees	-	-
Other revenue from another reporting unit:		
CFMEU Construction and General NSW	_	_
CFMEU Construction and General VIC/TAS	_	-
CFMEU Construction and General QLD/NT	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General SA	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General WA	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General National Office – wage reimbursement	413,309	38,738
CFMEU Construction and General National Office – travel reimbursement	150,993	-
CFMEU Construction and General National Office – other reimbursement	5,550	-
CFMEU Construction and General National Office – C&G Divisional conference reimbursement	4,486	-
Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit	574,338	38,738
Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	574,338	38,738

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3 – Income (continued)	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 3B: Levies and voluntary contributions raised from members		
The following funds were raised from the members as appeals for voluntary contributions (including whip arounds) for the furtherance of the following:		
Voluntary contributions from whip around for International Women's Day	510	-
Voluntary contributions from whip around for assisting members in financial hardship	-	3,000
Voluntary contributions from whip around for St Vincent de Paul Appeal	-	5,000
Total Levies	510	8,000
Note 3C: Investment income		
Interest Deposits	15,868	5,272
Dividends	139	76
Unrealised gain on shares	1,248	224
Total investment income	17,255	5,572
Note 3D: Grants or donations		
Grant – received from ACT Government for Industry Coordination Project	9,091	27,273
Donations – received from Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club for financial support to the Union	970,124	1,685,800
Total grants or donations	979,215	1,713,073

Donation income from Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club decreased in 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2024	2023
Note 3 – Income (continued)	\$	\$
Note 3E: 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	<u> </u>	-
Note 3F: Other Revenue		
EBA Lodgement income	6,545	8,182
Court order receipts	-	-
ACCC reimbursement of costs	-	1,265,000
Reimbursement of legal costs	200,000	-
Merchandise revenue	1,850	145
Secondment income	-	-
Sitting Fees	176,878	156,391
Sponsorship income	136,051	-
Sundry income	5,724	7,284
Total other revenue	527,048	1,437,002
Note 3G: Net gains from sale of assets		
Plant & equipment	3,382	12,727
Total net gain from sale of assets	3,382	12,727
Note 3H: Income recognised from volunteer services		
Amounts recognised from volunteer services	-	_
Total income recognised from volunteer services	-	-
Note 3I: Insurance Recovery		
Amounts recognised from insurance proceeds received	5,572	781
Total income insurance recovery	5,572	781
•		

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 4 - Expenses		
Note 4A – Employee Expenses		
Holders of Office		
Wages and Salaries	947,768	963,760
Wages and Salaries – Leave Paid Out	93,025	105,366
Superannuation	116,651	122,452
Separation and redundancies	-	41,082
Other employee expenses	176,069	151,473
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	1,333,514	1,384,133
Employees other than Office Holders		
Wages and salaries	1,393,335	994,984
Wages and Salaries – Leave Paid Out	38,336	5,511
Superannuation	178,188	128,804
Separation and redundancies	60,764	85,032
Other employee expenses	233,363	221,708
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	1,903,986	1,436,039
Total Employee Expenses	3,237,500	2,820,172

Office holders receive honorariums for positions they hold with other entities. The amounts received are contributed back to the Union and are recorded as Sitting Fees in Revenue.

Note 4 – Expenses (Continued)	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 4B – Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting u	nit	
Capitation Fees to another reporting unit		
CFMEU Construction & General Division National Office	156,657	150,240
Subtotal Capitation Fees	156,657	150,240
Other expense to another reporting unit CFMEU Construction and General National Office		
National community and the disc	40.440	20,000
National campaign contributionWage reimbursement	18,440 16,149	20,900
- wage reimbursement	10,149	_
CFMEU Construction and General Victoria & Tasmania Office		
- Legal cost share – CFMMEU SA (Yatala matter)	15,295	-
Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	49,884	20,900
Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	206,541	171,140

unit

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4 - Expenses (Continued)

Note 4B - Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit (continued)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

From time-to-time, the National Office of the Construction & General Division of the CFMEU ("CFMEU C&G National Office") coordinates various administrative activities on behalf of the Union. This includes the collation of certain costs, which are apportioned to the appropriate branches and invoiced in full. Accordingly, with the CFMEU C&G National Office merely being the facilitator of such transactions between the Union and independent third parties (and there is no profit component in recharging these costs), these are not considered to be related party expenditures of the Union and hence are not required to be disclosed. Notwithstanding this, the transfer of funds to meet these obligations remain related party transactions, and accordingly have been disclosed in the related party cash flows reported at note 11(d). Additionally, any amounts outstanding as at balance date between related parties have been disclosed at note 7A.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4C - Affiliation Fees		
Australian Labor Party	9,852	8,032
Unions ACT	43,206	34,813
APHEDA	1,181	-
BWI	-	3,021
Total Affiliation Fees	54,239	45,866
Note 4D - Administration Expenses		
Consideration to Employers for Payroll Deductions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/Allowances – Meeting and Conferences	29,558	15,546
Fees/Allowances – Meeting and Conferences Officer Expense	13,084	8,431
Conference and Meeting Expenses	282,552	139,532
Contractors/Consultants	100,560	121,050
Property Expenses	59,171	62,010
Office Expenses	345,599	253,691
Motor Vehicle Expenses	79,353	68,859
Campaign funding expense	7,810	23,783
Advertising & Publications Expenses	39,950	36,052
Fines & Penalties	1,308	593
Other Expenses	39,869	75,282
Total Administration Expenses	998,814	804,829

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4 – Expenses (Continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4E - Grants or Donations		
Grants:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total paid that were \$1,000 or less	1,120	984
Total paid that exceeded \$1,000		
Other	15,520	393,080
Total Grants or Donations	16,640	394,064
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4F - Legal fees		
Litigation	499,134	197,482
Other legal matters	13,058	24,840
Total Legal Fees	512,192	222,322
Note 4G - Other expenses		
Penalties – via RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009	<u> </u>	54,000
Total Other expenses	-	54,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4 – Expenses (Continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4H - Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
Property, Plant & Equipment	193,710	171,322
Total depreciation	193,710	171,322
Amortisation		_
Lease	8,803	8,803
Total amortisation	8,803	8,803
Total Depreciation & Amortisation	202,513	180,125
Note 4I - Finance costs		
Interest lease photocopier	634	967
Interest Loan Commonwealth Bank of Australia	-	833
Total Finance costs	634	1,800
Note 4J - Net losses from sale of assets		
Plant & equipment	5,550	-
Total Losses from sale of assets	5,550	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5 - Current Assets

Note	5Δ _	Cach	and	Cash	Equivalents
MOLE	3A -	Casii	aliu	Casii	Euuivaieiilo

Note 5A – Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	600	600
Cash at bank	3,962,845	1,332,268
Term Deposit	500,000	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,463,445	1,332,868
The effective interest rate on cash at bank was 0.01% (2023: 1.35%)		
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 5B – Trade and other receivables		
Receivables from other reporting units		
CFMEU Construction and General National Office	9,236	42,612
Total receivables from other reporting units	9,236	42,612
Less allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Total allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Receivable from other reporting units (net)	9,236	42,612
Receivables from other related parties		
Construction Charitable Works Ltd	836	-
Construction Safety Initiatives	111	-
M Hiscox	41_	
Total receivables from other related parties	988	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5 - Current Assets (continued)

Note 5B - Trade and Other receivables (Continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Other Receivables		
GST Receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	-	10,456
Trade receivables	133,215	95,399
Less provision for doubtful debts	(82,318)	(65,399)
Other trade receivables (Net)	-	-
Total other receivables	50,897	40,456
Total trade and other receivables (net)	61,121	83,068

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

	Movement	Total
At 1 April 2023	(65,399)	(65,399)
Provision for expected credit losses	(16,919)	(16,919)
Write-off	-	-
At 31 March 2024	(82,318)	(82,318)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5 - Current Assets (continued)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 5C – Other Current Assets		
Accrued Income	18,242	146,697
Prepayments	89,815	64,922
Total other current assets	108,057	211,619
Note 6 - Non-current Assets	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 6A – Financial Assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Shares in listed corporations	4,787	3,400
Total financial assets	4,787	3,400

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6 - Non-Current Assets (continued)

Note 6B: Property, Plant and Equipment

2024

	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Property, Plant and Equipment:			
carrying amount	498,054	441,858	939,912
accumulated depreciation	(383,083)	(301,360)	(684,443)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	114,971	140,498	255,469

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

Net book value 31 March 2023	213,815	115,164	328,979
Additions:			
By purchase	28,737	99,286	128,023
Depreciation expense	(119,758)	(73,952)	(193,710)
Other movement (reversal of accumulated depreciation on disposal or write off)	3,086	-	3,086
Disposals:			
From disposal	(10,909)	-	(10,909)
Net book value 31 March 2024	114,971	140,498	255,469
Net book value as of 31 March 2024 represented by:			
Gross book value	498,054	441,858	939,912
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(383,083)	(301,360)	(684,443)
Net book value 31 March 2024	114,971	140,498	255,469

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6 - Non-Current Assets (continued)

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

2023

	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Property, Plant and Equipment:			
carrying value	480,226	342,572	822,798
accumulated depreciation	(266,411)	(227,408)	(493,819)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	213,815	115,164	328,979

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

Net book value 31 March 2022	271,523	130,403	401,926
Additions:			
By purchase	50,482	47,893	98,375
Depreciation expense	(108,190)	(63,132)	(171,322)
Other movement (reversal of accumulated depreciation on disposal or write off)	-	59,517	59,517
Disposals:			
From disposal	-	(59,517)	(59,517)
Net book value 31 March 2023	213,815	115,164	328,979
Net book value as of 31 March 2023 represented by:			
Gross book value	480,226	342,572	822,798
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(266,411)	(227,408)	(493,819)
Net book value 31 March 2023	213,815	115,164	328,979

CONSTRUCTION FORESTRY AND MARITIME EMPLOYEES UNION THE CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL DIVISION

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY DIVISIONAL BRANCH ABN 38 491 952 173

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6 - Non-Current Assets (continued)

Note 6C: Leases (Right of Use Asset)

The Union as a Lessee, sets out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Property Plant &	Total
	Equipment	
	\$	\$
As at 31 March 2022	30,078	30,078
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	(8,803)	(8,803)
Impairment	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Other movement		
As at 31 March 2023	21,275	21,275
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	(8,803)	(8,803)
Impairment	-	-
Disposal		
As at 31 March 2024	12,472	12,472

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
As at 1 April	22,285	30,933
Additions	-	-
Accretion of interest	634	967
Payments	(9,615)	(9,615)
As at 31 March	13,304	22,285
Current	9,314	8,980
Non-current	3,990	13,304
The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:		
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	8,803	8,803
Interest expense on lease liabilities	634	967
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	9,437	9,770

Note 6C: Leases (Right of Use Asset) (continued)

The CFMEU has a lease agreement with Konica for a photocopier. The lease agreement is for a term of 5 years and is due to expire in September 2025.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 6D – Non-Current Prepaid Asset		
AS400 Modernisation Project – Developing Asset	218,423	-
Total other current assets	218,423	

The branch has paid \$218,423 to the CFMEU C&G National Office towards the AS400 Modernisation Project. The project is a complete redevelopment of the membership database system which will take 3-5 years to complete. Once the membership database system is completed it will be treated as an intangible asset. At present, the contribution towards this project is treated as a prepayment. The branch has made a commitment for \$672,538.62 over the next 5 years towards this project. Branches from all states will also be contributing to this project which is expected to cost \$23,499,954.

Note 7 - Current Liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 7A – Trade payables	•	•
Trade creditors	60,180	51,231
Accrued expenses	171,054	145,522
Subtotal trade creditors	231,234	196,753
Payables to other reporting unit		
CFMEU Construction & General National Office - payable	920	16,900
CFMEU Construction & General National Office – accrual	-	1,107
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit	920	18,007
Payables to related parties		
CFMEU ACT Branch – end of month union dues employees	819	720
Construction Charitable Works Ltd – equipment reimbursement	-	400
Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd – mobile phone costs	-	5,348
Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd – membership fees	-	108
Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd – hotel accommodation	1,125	375
C Hardy - reimbursement	-	450
Subtotal payables to related parties	1,944	7,401
Total trade payables	234,098	222,161
Settlement is usually made within 30 days.		
Note 7B – Other payables		
Note 7B – Other payables Legal costs - Litigation	-	75,685
	-	75,685 -
Legal costs - Litigation	- - -	75,685 - 75,685
Legal costs - Litigation Legal costs - Other	- - -	_
Legal costs - Litigation Legal costs - Other Subtotal Legal costs	- - - 24,498	75,685
Legal costs - Litigation Legal costs - Other Subtotal Legal costs Wages & salaries	- - - 24,498	75,685 (253)
Legal costs - Litigation Legal costs - Other Subtotal Legal costs Wages & salaries Superannuation Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership	- - 24,498 - 27,366	75,685 (253)
Legal costs - Litigation Legal costs - Other Subtotal Legal costs Wages & salaries Superannuation Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	75,685 (253)
Legal costs - Litigation Legal costs - Other Subtotal Legal costs Wages & salaries Superannuation Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions GST Payable	27,366	75,685 (253) 30,476
Legal costs - Litigation Legal costs - Other Subtotal Legal costs Wages & salaries Superannuation Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions GST Payable Total other payables	27,366	75,685 (253) 30,476

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Note 7 - Current Liabilities (continued)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Note 7C – Other current liabilities	Ψ	Ψ
Income in Advance	276,447	79,495
Total other current liabilities	276,447	79,495
Note 8 - Provisions		
Note 8A – Employee provisions		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current	713,986	635,968
Non-Current	53,774	44,717
Total employee provisions	767,760	680,685
Employee benefits attributable to:		
Office Holders		
Annual Leave	93,004	78,609
Sick Leave	110,903	101,014
Long Service Leave - current	142,261	121,456
Long Service Leave – non-current	33,116	20,769
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	96,028	92,028
Subtotal employee provisions – office holders	475,312	413,876
Employees other than Office Holders		
Annual Leave	92,949	76,052
Sick Leave	18,503	30,184
Long Service Leave - current	67,751	54,754
Long Service Leave – non-current	20,658	23,948
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	92,588	81,871
Subtotal employee provisions – employees other than office holders	292,449	266,809
Total Employee Provisions	767,761	680,685

Provision for Employee Entitlements

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The recognition criteria for employee benefits has been included in Note 1.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9 - Equity

	2024	2023
Note 9A – General funds	\$	\$
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to general fund	-	-
Transferred out of general fund	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Total general funds	-	-
Note 9B: Other funds		
Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to fund, account or controlled entity	-	-
Transferred out of fund, account or controlled entity	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-
Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund	-	-
Other fund(s) required by rules		
Balance as at start of year	-	-
Transferred to reserve	-	-
Transferred out of reserve		-
Balance as at end of year		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 10 - Cash flow

(a) Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement

Balance Sheet to Gash Flow Statement	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	4,463,445	1,332,868
Balance sheet	4,463,445	1,332,868
Difference	-	
Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities		
Profit/(deficit) for the year	2,909,624	103,448
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	202,513	180,125
Unrealised (gain)/loss on Investments	(1,248)	(224)
Bad Debts Expense	16,918	21,684
IAG Shares – Dividend Reinvestment Plan	(139)	(36)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Assets	2,169	(12,727)
Investment Income	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	(5,428)	18,183
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	103,562	(92,928)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	(31,650)	(96,523)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	87,075	108,346
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	196,952	(101,487)
Cash flows from operations	3,480,348	127,861

(b) Non-cash Financing and Investing Activities

There were no non-cash financing or investing activities during the period.

(c) Credit Stand by Arrangement and Loan Facilities

The Union has four credit cards issued to office holders and employees, with a total credit limit for all four of \$55,000. No other credit stand-by or financing facilities are in place.

Note 10 - Cash flow information (Continued)

(d) Cash Flow to/from other reporting units

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash Inflows from other reporting units	•	•
CFMEU Construction and General National Office	665,032	-
CFMEU Head Office	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General NSW	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General QLD/NT	-	-
CFMEU Manufacturing Division VIC	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General WA	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General VIC/TAS	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General SA	-	-
Total Cash Inflow from Other reporting units	665,032	-
Cash Outflow to other reporting units		
CFMEU Construction and General National Office	604,926	236,801
CFMEU Construction and General NSW	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General QLD/NT	-	-
CFMEU Forestry and Furnishings Products Division VIC	-	-
CFMEU Head Office	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General WA	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General SA	-	-
CFMEU Construction and General VIC/TAS	16,824	-
Total Cash Outflow from Other reporting units	621,750	236,801

NOTE 11 - ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The continuing operation of the Union is dependent upon the financial support by the Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Limited to the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch. The support from Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club included financial support totalling \$970,124 (2023: \$1,685,800).

CONSTRUCTION FORESTRY AND MARITIME EMPLOYEES UNION

THE CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL DIVISION

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY DIVISIONAL BRANCH

ABN 38 491 952 173

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 - Related party disclosure

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

REVENUE RECEIVED

Goods & Services

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Construction Employment Training & Welfare Ltd ATF Creative Safety Initiatives Trust	6,045	36,719
Construction Charitable Works Ltd	2,193	-
Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd	-	3,428
	8,238	40,147

Officers of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, Construction and General Division, ACT Branch, hold executive positions with the above entities.

Donations received

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club	970,124	1,685,800
	970,124	1,685,800

Officers of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, Construction and General Division, ACT Branch, hold director positions with the above entity.

Trust Distribution

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Construction Employment Training & Welfare Ltd ATF Creative Safety Initiatives Trust	4,343,974	57,976
	4,343,974	57,976

Officers of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, Construction and General Division, ACT Branch, hold director positions with the above entity.

Revenue from another reporting Unit

CFMEU Construction and General National Office

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Reimbursement of staff cost	413,309	-
Reimbursement of travel cost	150,993	38,738
Reimbursement of conference expenses	4,486	-
Other expenses	5,550	-
	574,338	38,738

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 – Related party transactions (Continued)

EXPENSES PAID

Goods & Services

2024 \$	2023 \$
-	-
-	-
31,055	4,599
227	400
55,902	46,035
87,184	51,034
	\$ - 31,055 227 55,902

Officers of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, Construction and General Division, ACT Branch, hold director positions with the above entities.

Other expense to another reporting unit

CFMEU Construction and General National Office

of MEO Construction and Ceneral National Office	2024 \$	2023 \$
Capitation fees	156,657	150,240
 CFMEU national campaign contribution/donation 	18,440	20,900
AS400 Modernisation project	218,423	-
Wage reimbursement	16,149	-
	409,669	171,140
CFMEU Construction and General Victoria & Tasmania Divisional Bran	ch	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Legal fees	15,295	-
	15,295	_

Note 12 – Related party transactions (Continued)

Payments to other related parties - Rule 24D(a)(i)(A)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Rachel Jennings ⁽¹⁾	-	62,375
Sharon Hardy ⁽²⁾	1,488	-
	1,488	62,375
Outstanding balances including commitments		<u>-</u>
Provision for doubtful debts related to outstanding balances		
Expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts		

⁽¹⁾ Rachel Jennings was an employee of the reporting unit and was, pursuant to s.9B(2) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, a related party of the reporting unit, by virtue of being the spouse of an officer of the Reporting Unit during the reporting period. These payments recorded in 2023 are for wages and other conditions of employment, and are made on terms that reflect the ordinary employment arrangement offered to other employees of the branch and that would be reasonable in the circumstances if the branch and the related party were dealing at arm's length.

⁽²⁾ Sharon Hardy was an employee of the reporting unit and was, pursuant to s.9B(2) of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, a related party of the reporting unit, by virtue of being the spouse of an officer of the Reporting Unit during the reporting period. These payments recorded in 2024 are for wages and other conditions of employment, and are made on terms that reflect the ordinary employment arrangement offered to other employees of the branch and that would be reasonable in the circumstances if the branch and the related party were dealing at arm's length.

Note 12 - Related party transactions (Continued)

Rent payable

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd	598,073	585,236
	598,073	585,236

The CFMEU has a peppercorn rental agreement with the Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd for premises it occupies. The annual payment is for \$1 and the lease agreement is for a term of 5 years commencing 6 August 2020. The lease has an option of a further 5 years, there is no outstanding lease payable as at 31 March 2024. The market value of the rent for the year ending 31 March 2024 is \$598,073.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ending 31 March 2024, the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2023: \$Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY DIVISIONAL BRANCI ABN 38 491 952 173

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 12 - Related party transactions (Continued)

Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Reporting Period

In accordance with AASB 124, the key management personnel of the Branch are the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel during the year are as follows:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$	\$
Salary (including leave taken)	519,669	530,666
Annual Leave and RDO Accrual	31,038	(11,312)
Sick leave accrual	7,577	8,969
Total short-term employment benefits	558,284	528,323
Other long Term Benefits		
Long term benefits Accrual	15,961	13,680
Total other long term benefits	15,961	13,680
Post Employment Benefits		
Post-employment benefits	66,598	66,220
Total post employment benefits	66,598	66,220
Termination benefits	<u> </u>	-
Total	640,843	608,223
Note 13 – Remuneration of Auditor		
Total amounts received and receivable by the auditors of the Union for:		
,	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Audit of the Union's financial report	29,950	28,000
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	29,950	28,000

No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 14 - Financial Instruments

The union's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with bank, short term investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

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

	NOTE	2024	2023
Financial Assets		\$	\$
Fair value through profit or loss			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	4,463,445	1,332,268
Shares in listed corporations	6A	4,787	3,400
Total	_ _	4,468,232	1,335,668
At amortised cost		61,121	83,068
Trade and other receivables			
Loans and Receivables			
_			
Total		61,121	83,068
Carrying amount of financial assets	_	4,529,353	1,418,736
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
 Trade payables 	7A	234,098	222,161
 Other payables 	7B	51,864	105,908
Borrowings	9	-	-
- Leases	6C	13,304	22,284
Carrying amount of other financial liabilities		299,266	350,353

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 14 - Financial Instruments (continued)

Note 14A – Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

	2024	2023
Designated Fair value through profit and loss	\$	\$
Interest revenue	15,868	5,272
Dividend revenue	139	75
Change in fair value	1,248	224
Total designated fair value through profit and loss	17,255	5,571
Net gain/(loss) at fair value through profit and loss	17,255	5,571

Note 14B – Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities

	2024	2023
At amortised cost	\$	\$
Interest expense	(634)	(1,800)
Net gain/(loss) from financial liabilities	(634)	(1,800)

Note 14 - Financial Instruments (continued)

Note 14C - Credit risk

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

31 March 2024		Trade	and other r	eceivable	S	
			Days	past due		
			30-60	61-90		
	Current	<30 days	days	days	>91 days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	57%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	143,439		-	-	-	143,439
Expected credit loss	(82,318)		-	-	-	(82,318)

31 March 2023		Trade a	nd other re	ceivable	s	
			Day	s past du	е	
-	0	400 dave	30-60	61-90	> 04 days	Tatal
	Current	<30 days	days	days	>91 days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expected credit loss rate	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	138,011		-	-	-	138,011
Expected credit loss	(65,399)		-	-	-	(65,399)

The Union's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024 and 2023 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 14C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 14 - Financial Instruments (continued)

Note 14D - Financial risk management

Financial Risk Management Policies

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

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

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

a. Interest rate risk

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

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the union might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The union manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities:
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- investing only in surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- Comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 14 - Financial Instruments (continued)

Note 14D - Financial risk management (Continued)

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis 2024

	Note	< 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 – 5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities due for payment		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables (excluding estimated annual leave and						
deferred income)	7 A	234,098	-	-	-	234,098
Other payables	7B	51,864	-	-	-	51,864
Borrowings	9	-	-	-	-	-
Leases	6C	9,314	3,990	-	-	13,304
Total expected outflows Financial assets – cash flows realisable	=	295,276	3,990	-	-	299,266
Cash and cash equivalents Trade, term and loans	5A	4,463,445 61,121	-	- -	- -	4,463,445 61,121
receivables	5B _	01,121	<u>-</u>			01,121
Total expected inflows	-	4,524,566	-	-	-	4,524,566
Total Net Inflows/(Outflows)	=	4,229,290	(3,990)	-	-	4,225,300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 14 - Financial Instruments (continued)

Note 14D - Financial risk management (Continued)

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis 2023

	Note	< 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 – 5 Years	>5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities due		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
for payment						
Trade payables (excluding estimated annual leave and						
deferred income)	7 A	222,161	-	-	-	222,161
Other payables	7B	105,908	-	-	-	105,908
Borrowings	9	-	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows		8,980	9,314	3,990	-	22,284
	-					
	_	337,049	9,314	3,990	-	350,353
Financial assets — cash flows realisable Cash and cash	1					
equivalents Trade, term and loans	5A	1,332,868	-	-	-	1,332,868
receivables	5B	83,068	-	-	-	83,068
	-					
Total expected inflows	=	1,415,936	-	-	-	1,415,936
Total Net Inflows/(Outflows)	=	1,078,887	(9,314)	(3,990)	-	1,065,583

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 14 – Financial Instruments (continued)

Note 14E - Market Risk

Sensitivity Analysis

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

	Financial Assets		
	Profit	Equity	
	\$	\$	
Year Ended 31 March 2024			
+/- 0.5% in interest rates	22,314	22,314	
+/- 5% in investments	239	239	
Year Ended 31 March 2023			
+/- 0.1% in interest rates	39,968	39,968	
+/- 10% in investments	340	340	

The above interest rate sensitivity analysis has been performed on the assumption that all other variables remain unchanged.

No sensitivity analysis has been performed on foreign exchange risk, as the union is not exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 14 - Financial Instruments (continued)

Note 14F - Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Current Interest bearing loans and borrowings	1 April 2023 -	Cash flows \$	Changes in fair values \$	Other \$ -	31 March 2024 \$ -
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
	1 April 2022	Cash flows	Changes in fair values	Other	31 March 2023
Financial liabilities 2 Current interest bearing	\$	\$ (70,437)	\$	\$	\$
loans and borrowings Total financial liabilities	70,437	(70,437)			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 15 - Fair Value Measurement

Noted 15A - Financial assets and liabilities

Management of the Union assessed that [cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities] approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

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

- Fair values of the Union'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 31 March 2022 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Union 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 March 2022 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

The following table contains the carrying amounts and related fair values for the Union's financial assets and liabilities:

		2024		2023		
	Footnote	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$	Net Carrying Value \$	Net Fair Value \$	
Financial assets		Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	4,463,445	4,463,445	1,332,868	1,332,868	
Trade and other receivables	(i)	61,121	61,121	83,068	83,068	
Loans receivable	(i)	-	-	-	-	
Investments	(ii)	4,787	4,787	3,400	3,400	
Total financial assets	- -	4,529,353	4,529,353	1,419,336	1,419,336	
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	(i)	234,098	234,098	222,161	222,161	
Other payables	(i)	51,864	51,864	105,908	105,908	
Loans payable	(i)	-	-	-	-	
Lease payable	(i)	13,305	13,305	22,284	22,284	
Total financial liabilities	_	299,267	299,267	350,353	350,353	

Note 15 - Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Note 15A - Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables exclude amounts provided for relating to annual leave and deferred income which is not considered a financial instrument.
- (ii) For listed available-for-sale financial assets, closing quoted bid prices at reporting date are used.
- (iii) Fair values are determined using a discounted cash flow model incorporating current commercial borrowing rates. The fair values of fixed rate lease liability will differ to the carrying values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The Union measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

Financial assets at fair value through the profit and loss.

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

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information according to the relevant level in the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy categories fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that a significant input can be categorised into. The levels are outlined below:

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

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

Valuation techniques

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

- Market approach: uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: converts estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single current (i.e. discounted) value.
- Cost approach: reflects the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

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

Note 15 - Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Note 15B - Financial and Non-financial assets and liabilities fair value hierarchy (Continued)

The following table provides the fair value of the company's assets measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition, categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

2024 Recurring fair value	Note	Level 1 \$	Level 2	Level 3	Total \$
measurements		4			4 707
Financial assets	6A	4,787	-	-	4,787
Total assets recognised at fair value		4,787	-	-	4,787
	Note	Level 1 \$	Level 2	Level 3	Total \$
2023 Recurring fair value measurements — Financial assets	6A	3,400	_	<u>-</u>	3,400
Total assets recognised at fair value		3,400	-	-	3,400

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 16 - Capital management

Management control the capital of the union to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its operations and that returns from investments are maximised. Management ensures that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

Management operates under policies approved by the Committee of Management. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Committee on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the union since previous year.

Note 17 - Contingent assets and liabilities

As at balance date the Union has no known contingent assets and liabilities.

Note 18 - Capital expenditure commitments

At 31 March 2024, the branch has made a capital expenditure commitment to CFMEU C&G National Office for \$672,539 over the next 5 years. The capitation expenditure is for the AS400 Modernisation Project which has commenced in July 2023 and will take 3-5 years to complete. The project is a complete redevelopment of the membership database system. Branches from all states will also be contributing to this project.

Note 19 - Members' access to financial records

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 General Manager:

- (1) A member of a reporting unit, or the General Manager, 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 20 - Administration of financial affairs by a third party

Name of entity providing service: Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd (CTUC)

Terms and conditions: The following services are provided:

Payroll

Accounts payable

Accounts Receivable

BAS preparation

Bank reconciliation

• End of month financial reports

· End of year financial reports

End of year audit

Relevant CTUC staff abide by CFMEU ACT Branch financial policies.

Relevant CTUC staff have completed approved training in relation to Union Governance.

The financial services are provided on behalf of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union The Construction and General Division ACT Divisional Branch by the administrative staff at the Canberra Tradesmen's Union Club Ltd. It is almost impossible to separate the time of such staff members in assisting the CFMEU ACT Branch from time spent with their general duties hence no fee is charged for this service.

Nature of expenses/consultancy service:

Nil revenues collected and/or expenses incurred

Note 21 - Disclosure of remuneration and non-cash benefits

In accordance with CFMEU Rule 24B (c) (ii) and (iii) the top two ranked officers within the Branch by relevant remuneration are:

	Zachary Smith	Michael Hiscox
	Divisional Branch Secretary	Assistant Divisional Branch Secretary
Salary and Allowances	\$253,699	\$222,645
Accrued Annual Leave and/or Rostered Days Off cashed out	\$ 43,325	\$ -
Redundancy Fund contribution	\$ 7,311	\$ 5,980
Superannuation Fund contribution	\$ 27,500	\$ 25,807
Sitting Fees (as disclosed to the Union pursuant to Rule 24B(a), all sitting fees are not retained by officer but remitted to union)	\$ 23,985	\$ 23,200
Termination payment made in accordance with Divisional Branch Redundancy Policy (payment of accrued leave entitlements, pay in lieu of notice, and severance pay)	\$ -	\$ -
Non cash benefits	Motor Vehicle	Motor Vehicle
Non cash benefits	Income Protection	Income Protection
Total relevant remuneration (excluding sitting fees not retained by officer)	\$355,820	\$277,632

Note 22 - Union details

The registered office of the union is:

7-10, 8 Cape Street Dickson ACT 2602

OFFICER DECLARATION STATEMENT

I, Zachary Smith, being the Divisional Branch Secretary of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union, The Construction and General Division, Australian Capital Territory Divisional Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 March 2024.

Pursuant to the reporting guidelines of Section 253 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009, the Union did not:

- 1) agree to receive financial support from another reporting unit to continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount):
- 2) 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);
- 3) receive revenue via compulsory levies;
- 4) make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit.



Zachary Smith
Divisional Branch Secretary

Dated at Canberra, Australian Capital Territory this 2 August 2024



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AUDITOR'S DISCLAIMER

The additional financial data presented in the following pages is in accordance with the books and records of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union Construction and General Division - (ACT Branch) which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union Construction and General Division - (ACT Branch) for the year ended 31 March 2024. It will be appreciated that our audit did not cover all details of the additional financial data. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial data and no warranty of accuracy or reliability is given. Neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility in any way whatsoever to any person, other than to the Construction Forestry and Maritime Employees Union Construction and General Division - (ACT Branch), in respect of such data, including any errors or omissions therein however caused.



Rodney Miller Partner

RSM AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory

Dated: 5th August 2024