



Fair Work
Commission

4 December 2024

Cassandra Harney
Treasurer
Australian Hotels Association - Northern Territory Branch

Sent via email: admin@ahant.com.au

CC: phill@perks.com.au

Dear Cassandra Harney

**Australian Hotels Association - Northern Territory Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2024 – FR2024/129**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2024 for the Australian Hotels Association - Northern Territory Branch (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 29 November 2024.

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

Fair Work Commission

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

Designated Officer's Certificate

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

Certificate for the year ended 30 June 2024

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

- the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch for the period ended 30 June 2024 referred to in s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- the full report was available to members of the reporting unit on 29 October 2024; and
- the full report was presented to the Annual General Meeting of members of the reporting unit on 19 November 2024 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.

Signature of prescribed designated officer: 

Name of prescribed designated officer...Cassandra Harney

Title of prescribed designated officer.... Treasurer.....

Dated..... 29 November 2024.....

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch ("the reporting unit"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2024, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, the committee of management statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the officer declaration statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch as at 30 June 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 (including Independence Standards)* (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.

Address
84 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800

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(08) 8273 9300

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perks.com.au

Chartered Accountants
Perks & Associates Pty Ltd

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Liability limited by a scheme approved
under Professional Standards Legislation.

Audit
Perks Audit Pty Ltd

ACN 109 602 100 / ABN 20 173 474 661
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Private Wealth
Perks Private Wealth Pty Ltd

ACN 086 643 058 / ABN 88 086 643 058
Australian Financial Services
Licence No. 236 551

Finance
Perks Finance Pty Ltd

ACN 101 919 537 / ABN 76 533 199 660
Australian Credit Licence No. 378241

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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.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)

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.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued)

- 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.


PERKS AUDIT PTY LTD
8/81 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000


PETER J HILL
Director
Registered Company Auditor, 72701

Dated this 29th day of October 2024

Registration number (as registered under the RO Act): AA2017/25

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Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Expenditure report required under subsection 255(2A)

for the year ended 30 June 2024

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Categories of expenditures	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	552,659	511,839
Advertising	716	2,326
Operating costs	740,818	625,755
Donations to political parties	–	–
Legal costs	–	–

Signature of designated officer: 

Name and title of designated officer: Cassandra Harney - Treasurer

Dated: 29 October 2024

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Operating report

for the year ended 30 June 2024

The committee of management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Principal activities

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

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

Significant changes in financial affairs

The deficit for the year was \$117,564 (2023 deficit of \$24,143).

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

Right of members to resign

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

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

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

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Number of members

As at 30 June 2024 to which this report relates, the number of members of the AHA was 196 including 5 Honorary Life members (191 are voting members).

Number of employees

As at 30 June 2024, the total number of employees employed by the reporting entity was 3.

Names of committee of management members and period positions held during the financial year

Paul Palmer	President
Michael Burns	Senior Vice President
Frank Dalton	Vice President
Cassandra Harney	Treasurer
Justin Coleman	Board Member
Doug Sallis	Board Member
Matt Hewer	Board Member
Todd Grierson	Board Member
Craig Jervis	Board Member
Amy Driver	Board Member
Ian McCormack	Board Member
Jason Hanna	Board Member
Tim Carter	Board Member
Joanna Pace	Board Member
Gertrude Knight	Board Member
Yuvraj Pawar	Board Member
Jeremy Fraser	Board Member – resigned 18 Sept 2023
Penny Phillips	Board Member & Secretary – resigned 23 April 2024
Paul Flinn	Board Member – resigned 23 April 2024
Russell Reid	Board Member – resigned 19 August 2024
Andrew Pope	Board Member – appointed 19 August 2024

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Cassandra Harney - Treasurer

Dated: 29 October 2024

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Committee of management statement

for the year ended 30 June 2024

On 29/10/2024 the Committee of Management of the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch (the Branch) passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 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 the General Manager duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the General Manager; and
 - vi. where any order for inspection of financial records has been made by the Fair Work Commission under section 273 of the RO Act, there has been compliance.

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

Signature of designated officer:

Name and title of designated officer: Cassandra Harney - Treasurer

Dated: 29 October 2024

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers	3		
Membership subscriptions		201,274	167,853
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	-
Grant Funding		309,091	394,853
Corporate Sponsorship		284,814	257,006
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3F	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers		795,179	819,712
Income for furthering objectives			
Grants and/or donations	3C	-	-
Income recognised from volunteer services	3D	-	-
Total income for furthering objectives		-	-
Other income			
Net gains from sale of assets	3E	-	-
Investment income	3G	3,120	3,108
Other income	3H	378,330	292,957
Total other income		381,450	296,065
Total income		1,176,629	1,115,777
Expenses			
Employee expenses	4A	552,659	511,839
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	-	-
Affiliation fees	4C	29,385	10,525
Administration expenses	4D	696,337	600,543
Grants or donations	4E	463	229
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	5,649	6,484
Legal costs	4G	-	-
Audit fees	13	9,700	10,300
Total expenses		1,294,193	1,139,920
(Deficit) for the year		(117,564)	(24,143)
Other comprehensive income			
(Deficit) for the year		(117,564)	(24,143)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		(117,564)	(24,143)

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	166,889	302,204
Trade and other receivables	5B	59,728	56,962
Other current assets	5C	26,836	-
Total current assets		253,453	359,166
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	41,821	35,512
Total non-current assets		41,821	35,512
Total assets		295,274	394,678
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	7A	44,993	53,621
Other payables	7B	43,978	51,957
Employee provisions	8A	79,550	29,961
Total current liabilities		168,521	135,539
Non-current liabilities			
Employee provisions	8A	-	14,822
Total non-current liabilities		-	14,822
Total liabilities		168,521	150,361
Net assets		126,753	244,317
EQUITY			
General funds		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Retained earnings		126,753	244,317
Total equity		126,753	244,317

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	Retained earnings	Total equity
		\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2022		268,460	268,460
(Deficit) for the year		(24,143)	(24,143)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023		244,317	244,317
(Deficit) for the year		(117,564)	(117,564)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024		126,753	126,753

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from customers		1,170,743	1,097,668
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s)	12B	-	-
Interest		3,120	3,109
Cash used			
Employees		(517,892)	(493,080)
Suppliers		(676,290)	(710,752)
Short term lease payments	6E	-	-
Lease payments for leases of low-value assets	6E	(73,653)	(73,380)
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities	6E	-	-
Interest payments and other finance costs	6E	-	-
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)	12B	(29,385)	(10,525)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10A	(123,357)	(186,960)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(11,958)	(469)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(11,958)	(469)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(135,315)	(187,429)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		302,204	489,633
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	166,889	302,204

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

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Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

Note 1 Summary of material accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

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

1.2 Going concern

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

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

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

1.3 Comparative amounts

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

1.4 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

ABN: 48 911 463 427

1.5 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments

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

Future Australian Accounting Standards

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

1.6 Investment in associates and joint arrangements

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

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

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

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

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.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch

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

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

1.8 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

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

1.9 Revenue

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements include consideration in the form of membership subscriptions, capitation fees, levies, grants, and donations. The timing of recognition of these amounts as either revenue or income depends on the rights and obligations in those arrangements.

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1.9 Revenue (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Membership subscriptions

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

If there is only one distinct membership service promised in the arrangement, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises revenue as the membership service is provided, which is typically based on the passage of time over the subscription period to reflect Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch'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, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price of each promised good or service. In performing this allocation, standalone selling prices are estimated if there is no observable evidence of the price that Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch charges for that good or service in a standalone sale. When a performance obligation is satisfied, which is either when the customer obtains control of the good (for example, books or clothing) or as the service transfers to the customer (for example, member services or training course), Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises revenue at the amount of the transaction price that was allocated to that performance obligation.

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

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch at their standalone selling price, Australian Hotels

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1.9 Revenue (continued)

Association Northern Territory Branch accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer. income upon receipt (as specified in the income recognition policy below).

Capitation fees

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

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

Levies

Levies paid by a member (or other party) in an arrangement that meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer is recognised as revenue when or as Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch transfers the services.

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

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

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

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch receives cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt:

- Government grants.

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1.9 Revenue (continued)

Gains from sale of assets

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

Interest income

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

1.10 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and termination benefits in the circumstances set up below.

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

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

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

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

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

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1.11 Leases

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

	2024	2023
Land & buildings	N/A	N/A
Plant and equipment	N/A	N/A

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

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

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1.11 Leases (continued)

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch and payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

1.12 Borrowing costs

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

1.13 Cash

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

1.14 Financial instruments

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

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1.15 Financial assets

Contract assets and receivables

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's financial assets are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost because both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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1.15 Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition

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

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment

Expected credit losses (ECLs)

i. Debt instruments other than trade receivables

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

ii. Trade receivables and contract assets

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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1.16 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch'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 amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

1.17 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers

Contract liabilities

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

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1.17 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers (continued)

Refund liabilities

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

1.18 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

1.19 Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Asset recognition threshold

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

Land and buildings (if revaluation model applies)

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

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

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1.19 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 rates:

	2024	2023
Land & buildings	5%	5%
Plant and equipment	15%	15%

Derecognition

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

1.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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1.21 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

1.22 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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1.22 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

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

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$

Note 3 Revenue and income

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

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

Type of customer

Members	201,274	167,853
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	309,091	394,853
Other parties	284,814	257,006
Total revenue from contracts with customers	795,179	819,712

Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

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

Income funding sources

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

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

Capitation fees:

Capitation fees	-	-
Subtotal capitation fees	-	-

Other revenue from another reporting unit:

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

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 3B: Levies		
Levies	-	-
Total levies	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3C: Grants and/or donations		
Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
Total grants and donations	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3D: Income recognised from volunteer services		
Amounts recognised from volunteer services	-	-
Total income recognised from volunteer services	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3E: Net gains from sale of assets		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Other	-	-
Total net gain from sale of assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3F: Revenue from recovery of wages activity		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-
Interest received on recovered money	-	-
Total revenue from recovery of wages activity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 3G: Investment income		
Interest		
Deposits	3,120	3,108
Total investment income	<u>3,120</u>	<u>3,108</u>

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 3H: Other income		
Other Income	378,330	292,957
Total other income	<u>378,330</u>	<u>292,957</u>

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Employee expenses

Holders of office:

Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	-	-
Leave and other entitlements	-	-
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	-	-
Subtotal employee expenses holders of office	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Employees other than office holders:

Wages and salaries	463,739	446,015
Superannuation	51,028	46,832
Leave and other entitlements	34,767	14,917
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	3,125	4075
Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders	<u>552,659</u>	<u>511,839</u>
Total employee expenses	<u>552,659</u>	<u>511,839</u>

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

Capitation fees

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

Other expense to another reporting unit

Other expenses	-	-
Subtotal other expense to another reporting unit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 4C: Affiliation fees		
AHA National Office	29,385	10,525
Total affiliation fees/subscriptions	29,385	10,525

Note 4D: Administration expenses

Total paid to employers for payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Compulsory levies	-	-
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses	368,231	313,140
Contractors/consultants	33,545	16,348
Property expenses	2,331	3,710
Office expenses	16,901	16,001
Information communications technology	11,561	10,345
Other	190,115	167,619
Subtotal administration expense	622,684	527,163
Operating lease rentals:		
Short term, low value and variable lease payments	73,653	73,380
Total administration expenses	696,337	600,543

Note 4E: Grants or donations

Grants:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	-	-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Donations:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	463	229
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	-	-
Total grants or donations	463	229

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2024	2023
\$	\$

Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation		
Buildings	3,899	3,890
Property, plant and equipment	1,750	2,594
Total depreciation	5,649	6,484
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
Total amortisation	-	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	5,649	6,484

Note 4G: Legal costs

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

Note 4H: Other expenses

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

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	166,866	301,904
Cash on hand	23	300
Short term deposits	-	-
Other	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	166,889	302,204

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables		
Receivables from other reporting unit(s)		
AHA National Office	-	-
Total receivables from other reporting unit(s)	-	-
Less allowance for expected credit losses		
AHA National Office	-	-
Total allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Receivable from other reporting unit(s) (net)	-	-
Other receivables:		
GST receivable	-	12,832
Other	59,728	44,130
Total other receivables	59,728	56,962
Total trade and other receivables (net)	59,728	59,962

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

At 1 July	3,447	3,447
Provision for expected credit losses	-	-
Write-off	-	-
At 30 June	3,447	3,447

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

Receivables	59,728	44,130
Receivables – current	59,728	44,130
Receivables – non-current	-	-
Contract assets	-	-
Contract assets – current	-	-
Contract assets – non-current	-	-
Other contract liabilities	3,373	24,291
Contract liabilities – current	3,373	24,291
Contract liabilities – non-current	-	-

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2024	2023
\$	\$

Note 5B: Trade and other receivables (continued)

The significant changes between opening and closing balances of contract liabilities primarily relates to the completion of performance obligations held at the year ended 30 June 2023.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was \$24,291

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

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 30 June 2024 is \$3,373. Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch expects that 100% of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations is expected to be recognised as revenue within one year. These performance obligations primarily relate to member subscription contracts and grants provided by government organisations.

Note 5C: Other current assets

Prepayments	26,836	-
Total other current assets	26,836	-

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Note 6 Non-current Assets

Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment

2024

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Property, Plant and Equipment:			
carrying amount	48,986	74,815	123,801
accumulated depreciation	(23,317)	(58,663)	(81,980)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	25,669	16,152	41,821

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

Net book value 1 July 2023	29,568	5,945	35,512
Additions:			
By purchase	-	11,958	11,958
Depreciation expense	(3,899)	(1,750)	(5,649)
Net book value 30 June 2024	25,669	16,152	41,821
Net book value as of 30 June 2024 represented by:			
Gross book value	48,986	74,815	123,801
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(23,317)	(58,663)	(81,980)
Net book value 30 June 2024	25,669	16,152	41,821

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

2023

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Property, Plant and Equipment:			
carrying value	48,986	62,858	111,844
accumulated depreciation	(19,418)	(56,914)	(76,332)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	29,568	5,944	35,512

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

Net book value 1 July 2022	33,457	8,070	41,527
Additions:			
By purchase	-	469	469
Depreciation expense	(3,889)	(2,595)	(6,484)
Net book value 30 June 2023	29,568	5,944	35,512
Net book value as of 30 June 2023 represented by:			
Gross book value	48,986	62,858	111,844
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(19,418)	(56,914)	(76,332)
Net book value 30 June 2023	29,568	5,944	35,512

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 7 Current Liabilities		
Note 7A: Trade payables		
Trade creditors and accruals	44,993	53,621
Subtotal trade creditors	44,993	53,621
Payables to other reporting unit(s)		
AHA National Office	-	-
Subtotal payables to other reporting unit(s)	-	-
Total trade payables	44,993	53,621

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other payables

Wages and salaries	-	-
Superannuation	13,960	12,778
Payable to employers for making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions	-	-
Legal costs		
Litigation	-	-
Other legal costs	-	-
GST payable	5,886	-
Unearned revenue	3,373	24,290
Other	20,759	14,889
Total other payables	43,978	51,957

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	43,978	51,957
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	43,978	51,957

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 8 Provisions		
Note 8A: Employee provisions		
Office holders:		
Annual leave	-	-
Long service leave	-	-
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
<i>Subtotal employee provisions—office holders</i>	-	-
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	26,521	29,961
Long service leave	53,029	14,822
Separations and redundancies	-	-
Other	-	-
<i>Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders</i>	79,550	44,783
Total employee provisions	79,550	44,783
Current	79,550	29,961
Non-current	-	14,822
<i>Total employee provisions</i>	79,550	44,783

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2024

2023

Note 9 Other funds

Note 9A: Other funds

Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund

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

Other fund

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

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 10 Cash Flow		
Note 10A: Cash flow reconciliation		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of financial position to statement of cash flow:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Statement of cash flow	166,889	302,204
Statement of financial position	166,889	302,204
Difference	-	-
Reconciliation of Surplus/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(117,564)	(29,120)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	5,649	6,484
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-	-
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(2,766)	135,618
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(26,836)	-
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	(16,607)	(37,249)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	-	(277,610)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	34,767	14,917
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	(123,357)	(186,960)
Note 10B: Cash flow information		
Cash inflows		
AHA National Office	-	-
Total cash inflows	-	-
Cash outflows		
AHA National Office	29,385	10,525
Total cash outflows	-	-

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2024	2023
\$	\$

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments

Note 11A: Commitments and contingencies

At 30 June 2024 the entity has no contingent assets or liabilities (2023: \$nil).

Note 12 Related Party Disclosures

Note 12A: Related party transactions for the reporting period

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

Revenue received from AHANT Inc includes the following:

Administration fee	22,000	-
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Expenses paid include the following:

AHANT Inc		
- Rent	67,200	67,200
- Other		-
Queensland Hotels Association		
- Consulting	6,000	8,634

Loans from/to AHANT includes the following:

Nil	-	-
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Other amounts owed by AHANT Inc include the following:

Trade receivables	22,000	-
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Other amounts owed to AHANT Inc include the following:

Trade payables	-	1,680
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Assets transferred from/to AHANT includes the following:

Nil	-	-
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Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances for sales and purchases at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 30 June 2024, Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (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.

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$

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

Short-term employee benefits

Salary (including annual leave taken)	355,000	345,538
Annual leave accrued	1,657	19,040
Performance bonus	-	-
Total short-term employee benefits	356,657	364,578

Post-employment benefits:

Superannuation	39,050	36,281
Total post-employment benefits	39,050	36,281

Other long-term benefits:

Long-service leave	13,779	8,062
Total other long-term benefits	13,779	8,062

Termination benefits

	-	-
Total	409,486	408,921

Note 13 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided

Financial statement audit services	9,700	10,300
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	9,700	10,300

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	2024	2023
	\$	\$

Note 14 Financial Instruments

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch has financial instruments that are cash or cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade and some other payables and interest-bearing loans that are carried at amortised cost.

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

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

Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial assets

At amortised cost:

Cash and cash equivalents	166,889	302,204
Trade and other receivables	59,728	56,962
Total	226,617	359,166
Carrying amount of financial assets	226,617	359,166

Financial liabilities

At amortised cost:

Trade payables and accruals	44,993	53,621
Other payables	34,719	27,667
Total	79,712	81,288
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	79,712	81,288

Note 14B: Net income and expense from financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Interest revenue	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Net income/(expense) from financial assets	-	-

Note 14C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Interest expense	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from financial liabilities	-	-

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2024 2023
\$ \$

Note 14D: Credit risk

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

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

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

Financial assets

Trade and other receivables

59,728 44,130

Total

59,728 44,130

Financial liabilities

- -

Total

- -

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

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

	Trade receivables and contract assets					
	Days past due					
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30 June 2024						
Expected credit loss rate	-%	-%	-%	-%	17.2%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	28,139	4,133	10,401	19,987	62,660
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	3,447	3,447
30 June 2023						
Expected credit loss rate	-%	-%	-%	-%	75.5%	
Estimate total gross carrying amount at default	-	2,311	7,415	100	37,751	47,577
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	3,447	3,447

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Note 14D: Credit risk (continued)

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 30 June 2024 and 2023 is the carrying amounts as illustrated above.

Note 14E: Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities and lease liabilities are as follows:

	On Demand	< 1 year \$	1– 2 years \$	2– 5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$
Financial liabilities 30 June 2024						
Trade payables	-	44,993	-	-	-	44,993
Other payables		34,719				34,719
Total	-	79,712	-	-	-	79,712
Financial liabilities 30 June 2023						
Trade payables	-	53,621	-	-	-	53,621
Other payables	-	27,667	-	-	-	27,667
Total	-	81,288	-	-	-	81,288

Note 14F: Market risk

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

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Note 14F: Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its interest-bearing loans.

Interest rate risk is managed with the use of a mix of fixed and floating rates for cash and cash equivalents.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rate of those interest-bearing loans:

Risk variable	2024			Risk variable	2023		
	Change in risk variable	Effect on			Change in risk variable	Effect on	
		Profit or loss	Equity			Profit or loss	Equity
%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$		
Interest rate risk	- [+ 0.5%]	834	834	- [+ 0.5%]	1,511	1,511	
Interest rate risk	- [- 0.5%]	(834)	(834)	- [- 0.5%]	(1,511)	(1,511)	

Note 15 Fair value measurements

Note 15A: Financial assets and liabilities

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

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

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	2024	2024	2023	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	166,889	166,889	302,204	302,204
Trade and other receivables	59,728	59,728	44,130	44,130
Total	226,617	226,617	346,334	346,334
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	44,993	44,993	53,621	53,621
Other payables	34,719	34,719	27,667	27,667
Total	79,712	79,712	81,288	81,288

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

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

Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets measured at fair value						
Cash and cash equivalents	166,889	302,204	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	59,728	44,130				
Total	226,617	346,334	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value						
Trade payables and accruals	44,993	53,621	-	-	-	-
Other payables	34,719	27,667				
Total	79,712	81,288	-	-	-	-

Note 16 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or the 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).

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Officer declaration statement

I, being the designated officer of the Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2024.

Australian Hotels Association Northern Territory Branch did not:

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

Signed by the officer:

Dated: 29 October 2024