



21 July 2025

Professor David Mountain
President
Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation - Western Australia Branch

Sent via email: merna.girgis@amawa.com.au

CC: Timothy.dachs@au.ey.com

Dear Professor David Mountain

**Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation - Western Australia Branch
Financial Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 – FR2024/223**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 31 December 2024 for the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation - Western Australia Branch (the reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 30 June 2025.

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

I make the following comments to assist you when you next prepare a financial report. The Commission will confirm these matters have been addressed prior to filing next year's report.

1. Non-compliance with previous requests

While we filed last year's financial report, we raised certain issues for the reporting unit to address in the preparation of future financial reports. I note that the same errors have appeared in the current report, namely reference to Commissioner.

The Fair Work Commission aims to assist reporting units comply with their obligations under the RO Act and reporting guidelines by providing advice about the errors identified in financial reports.

2. Incorrect legislative references

The Commission has been the regulator for registered organisations since 6 March 2023. All references to the Registered Organisations Commission and Commissioner of the Registered Organisations Commission must be changed to the Fair Work Commission and General Manager of the Fair Work Commission.

I note that Note 13 to the General Purpose Financial Report refers to Commissioner instead of General Manager.

Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

Fair Work Commission

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION –
WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – Western Australia Branch

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – Western Australian Branch (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the committee of management statement, the subsection 255(2A) report and the officer declaration statement.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – Western Australia Branch as at 31 December 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).

We 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

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report. We are independent of the 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 our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

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



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In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the 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 determines 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

Our 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



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- ▶ 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Reporting Unit audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We 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 we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Timothy Dachs who is an approved auditor, a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand and holds a current Certificate of Public Practice.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young



Timothy Dachs
Partner
Perth
6 June 2025

Registration number (as registered by the RO Commissioner under the RO Act): AA2022/11

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BRANCH**


s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

Designated Officers Certificate

Certificate for the period ended 31 December 2024

I, Associate Professor David Mountain being the *president* of the *Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – Western Australia Branch (ASMOWFA)* certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the Full Report for ASMOWFA for the period ended 31 December 2024 referred to in s.268 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*; and
- that the Full Report was provided to members of ASMOWFA on 06 June 2025;
- that the Full Report was presented to the *Committee of Management* of ASMOWFA on 24 June 2025 in accordance with s.266 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009*.


.....

Associate Professor David Mountain

President


Dated: 27 June 2025

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BRANCH**

**EXPENDITURE REPORT UNDER SUBSECTION 255(2A) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
DECEMBER 2024**

The Committee of Management presents the expenditure report as required under the subsection 255(2A) on the Reporting Unit for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Categories of expenditures	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Remuneration and other employment-related cost and expenses employees	-	-
Advertising	-	-
Operating Cost	45,176	6,721
Donations to political parties	-	-
Legal Costs	-	-


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Associate Professor David Mountain
President

Dated: 06 June 2025

AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH

Operating Report for the period ended 31 December 2024

The committee presents its operating report of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – WESTERN AUSTRALIA BRANCH (ASMOFWA) for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

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

1. Promote and protect the broad interests of salaried medical practitioners.
2. Advocate the provision and development of Quality Health Services.
3. Providing a national association representative of and capable of effectively safeguarding and advancing the interests and welfare of the members.
4. Promote peaceful settlement of industrial disputes to which members of the Federation may be party.
5. To maintain registration as an organization under the Fair Work (RO) Act 2009.
6. To preserve to members the right of submission to arbitration of claims or disputes in relation to wages and conditions of employment.

The results of these activities may be described as having generally met objectives.

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

The cash flow deficit of the Federation for the financial year amounts to \$0. There were no significant changes to the financial affairs during the year.

Details of rights of members to resign:

A member of the Federation may resign from membership by written notice addressed and delivered to the Branch Secretary giving notice in accordance with ASMOFWA (Federal) Rule 11.

Details of superannuation trustee as at 31 December 2024: None

Number of members as at 31 December 2024: 1,874 members

The Federation has no employees. All work performed on behalf of the Federation is undertaken by persons who are employees of the Australian Medical Association (WA) Inc. who operate the secretariat or elected officers of the Federation.

Committee of Management members and period positions held during the financial year:

Name of Office	Name of Office Holder	Postal Address of Office Holder	Period Held
<i>President</i>	<i>Associate Prof. David Mountain</i>	<i>14 Stirling Hwy Nedlands WA 6009</i>	<i>01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024</i>
<i>Vice President</i>	<i>Dr Con Phatouros</i>	<i>As above</i>	<i>01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024</i>
<i>Branch Secretary</i>	<i>Dr Tony Ryan</i>	<i>As above</i>	<i>01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024</i>
<i>Branch Assistant Secretary/Treasurer</i>	<i>Vacant</i>		
<i>Committee of Management Member (1)</i>	<i>Dr Ricky Arenson</i>	<i>As above</i>	<i>01.01.2024 to 29.07.2024</i>
<i>Committee of Management Member (2)</i>	<i>Dr Aris Siafarikas</i>	<i>As above</i>	<i>01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024</i>
<i>Committee of Management Member (3)</i>	<i>Vacant</i>		
<i>Committee of Management Member (4)</i>	<i>Vacant</i>		
<i>Committee of Management Member (5)</i>	<i>Vacant</i>		

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of Management



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Dr Tony Ryan

Branch Secretary

Dated: 06 June 2025

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BRANCH**

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

for the period ended 31 December 2024

On the 06 June 2025 the Committee of Management of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – Western Australia Branch (ASMOFWA) passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 31 December 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 the reporting guidelines;
- (c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of ASMOFWA for the financial year to which they relate;
- (d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that ASMOFWA 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 Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation including the rules concerning branches of that Federation; and
 - (ii) the financial affairs of ASMOFWA have been managed in accordance with the rules of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation including the rules concerning the branches of that Federation; and
 - (iii) the financial records of the reporting unit have been kept and maintained in accordance with the RO Act; and
 - (iv) as the organisation consists of 2 or more reporting units, the financial records of the ASMOFWA have been kept, as far as practicable, in a consistent manner with each of the other reporting units of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation; and
 - (v) where information has been sought in any request by a member of ASMOFWA or General Manager duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or 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.



.....
Associate Professor David Mountain

President

Dated: 06 June 2025

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BRANCH**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Membership subscription		-	-
Capitation fees		-	-
Levies		-	-
Total revenue		-	-
Other Income (for furthering objectives)			
Grants and/or donations	3A	48,176	9,721
Total other income		48,176	9,721
Total income		48,176	9,721
Expenses			
Employee expenses		-	-
Capitation fees		-	-
Affiliation fees		-	-
Administration expenses	4A	45,176	6,721
Grants or donations		-	-
Legal costs		-	-
Audit fees	9	3,000	3,000
Total expenses		48,176	9,721
Profit / (loss) for the year		(-)	(-)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(-)	(-)

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

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BRANCH**
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	11,355	11,355
Receivable from another reporting unit		-	-
Other receivables		-	-
Total current assets		11,355	11,355
Total assets		11,355	11,355
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	6A	-	-
Other payables	6B	-	-
Employee provisions		-	-
Total current liabilities		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee provisions		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		-	-
Net assets		11,355	11,355
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		11,355	11,355
Total equity		11,355	11,355

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

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BRANCH**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period ended 31 December 2024

	General funds	Retained earnings	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January 2023	-	11,355	11,355
Loss for the year	-	(-)	(-)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	-	11,355	11,355
Loss for the year	-	(-)	(-)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	-	11,355	11,355

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

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BRANCH**
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the period ended 31 December 2024

		2024	2023
		\$	\$
	Notes		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Receipts from other reporting units/controlled entity(s)		-	-
Cash used			
Suppliers		(-)	(-)
Payment to other reporting units/controlled entity(s)		-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	7A	(-)	(-)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(-)	(-)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		11,355	11,355
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	11,355	11,355

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

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Note 12	Administration of financial affairs by a third party
Note 13	Section 272 <i>Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009</i>

Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

1.2 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 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.

a. Income tax

ASMOFWA is exempt from income tax under Division 50, section 50.1 & 50.5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

b. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

c. Revenue and other income

Revenue is received from the parent entity as an allocation of membership fees. Membership fees are recognised on a straight line basis over the financial year.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

d. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

e. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year where required by accounting standards or as a result of changes in accounting policy.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

ASMOFWA enters into various arrangements where it receives consideration from another party. These arrangements may 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 ASMOFWA has a contract with a customer, it recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of goods or services to the customer. ASMOFWA 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.

There is no revenue from member subscriptions, capitation or compulsory levies, or voluntary contributions.

Income as a Not-for-Profit Entity

Consideration is received by ASMOFWA to enable the entity to further its objectives. It recognises each of these amounts of consideration as income when the consideration is received (which is when it 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
- its' recognition of the cash contribution does not give to any related liabilities.

During the year, ASMOFWA received \$NIL cash consideration.

1.7 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 consolidated statement of financial position.

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

1.9 Financial assets

Recognition, and de-recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Federation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the corporation does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Federation's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments under AASB 9.

Impairment

AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaced AASB 139's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under AASB 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependant on the Federation first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Federation considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2')

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have been objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.'

12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade and other receivables

The Federation makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the lifetime of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Federation uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Federation reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement. Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Federation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.10 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the reporting unit manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the reporting units documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The reporting unit derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the reporting units obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

1.11 Taxation

Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – Western Australia Branch is exempt from income tax under section 50.1 & 50.5 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 cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is classified within operating cash flows.

1.12 Fair value measurement

The Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – Western Australia Branch measures financial instruments, such as, financial asset as at fair value through the profit and loss, available for sale financial assets, and non-financial assets such as land and buildings and investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 11.

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 Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation– Western Australia Branch. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation– Western Australia Branch uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation– Western Australia Branch determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

1.13 Going concern

The Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation– Western Australia Branch is financially dependent upon the continued financial support of the Australian Medical Association (WA) Inc. The Committee of Management of the Federation considers the preparation of the financial report on a going concern basis remains appropriate due to the availability of on-going support from the Australian Medical Association (WA) Inc.

ASMOFWA has not agreed to provide financial support to ensure another reporting unit has the ability to continue as a going concern.

Note 2 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after 31 December 2024, and/or prior to the signing of the financial statements, that would affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation– Western Australia Branch.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 3 Other Income (for furthering objectives)		

Note 3A: Grants or donations

Grants	-	-
Donations	48,176	9,721
Total grants or donations	48,176	9,721

Note 4 Expenses

Note 4A: Administration expenses

Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	-
Compulsory levies		
Fees/allowances - meeting and conferences	-	-
Conference and meeting expenses	-	-
Penalties – Via RO ACT or RO REGULATIONS	-	-
Other administration expenses	45,176	6,721
Administration expense	45,176	6,721

Note 5 Current Assets

Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank	11,355	11,355
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,355	11,355

Note 6 Current Liabilities

Note 6A: Trade payables

Payables to other reporting units	-	-
Total trade payables	-	-

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Note 6B: Other payables		
Consideration to employers for payroll deductions	-	-
Legal costs	-	-
Total other payables	-	-

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	-	-
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	-	-

Note 7 Cash Flow

Note 7A: Cash Flow Reconciliation

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

Cash and cash equivalents as per:

Cash flow statement	11,355	11,355
Balance sheet	11,355	11,355
Difference	-	-

Reconciliation of profit/loss to net cash from operating activities:

Profit / (loss) for the year	(-)	(-)
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Adjustments for non-cash items

Donations by AMA(WA) Inc.	(45,176)	(9,721)
Administrative expenses incurred by AMA (WA) Inc.	45,176	9,721

Changes in assets/liabilities

Net cash from (used by) operating activities	(-)	(-)
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Note 8 Related Party Disclosures

Persons holding positions as executive (Committee of Management) members during the year were:

Ass Prof David Mountain	President
Dr Con Phatouros	Vice-President
Dr Tony Ryan	Branch Secretary

No remuneration was received by Officers or Executive members during the year.

No other transaction with related parties was performed except the one mentioned in Note 12.

Note 9 Remuneration of Auditors

Value of the services provided	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Financial statement audit services	3,000	3,000
Other services	-	-
Total remuneration of auditors	3,000	3,000

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

Note 10 Financial Instruments

The entity's treasurer is responsible for, among other issues, monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the entity. The treasurer monitors the entity's transactions and reviews the effectiveness of controls relating to credit risk, financial risk and interest rate risk. Due to the limited activity of the entity and of the financial instruments held, the treasurer is solely responsible for monitoring and managing financial risk exposure.

The treasurer's overall risk management strategy seeks to ensure that the entity meets its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects of cash flow shortfalls.

Note 10A: Categories of Financial Instruments

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Fair value through profit or loss:		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,355	11,355
Total	11,355	11,355
Carrying amount of financial assets	11,355	11,355

Note 10B: Credit Risk

No credit risk in the entity exists as total financial assets held are limited to cash at bank.

Note 10C: Market Risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows. At 31 December 2024, no financial assets or liabilities are exposed to interest rate risk.

(ii) Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because changes in market prices of securities held.

Sensitivity analysis

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

Note 11 Fair Value Measurement

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the Statement of Financial Position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted markets bid prices.

	2024		2023	
	Net carrying value	Net fair value	Net carrying value	Net fair value
Financial assets	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	11,355	11,355	11,355	11,355
Total financial assets	11,355	11,355	11,355	11,355

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 relating to annual leave, which is not considered a financial instrument.
- (ii) Financial Instruments measured at fair value. No financial instruments recognised at fair value exist in the entity. No analysis has been performed.

Note 12 Administration of financial affairs by a third party¹

Name of entity providing service:

Australian Medical Association (WA) Inc

Terms and conditions: None

Nature of expenses/consultancy service:

Administrative Expenses

¹ Refer to item 31 in the Reporting Guidelines.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Detailed breakdown of revenues collected and/or expenses incurred		
Revenue		
Donations	48,176	9,721
Total revenue	48,176	9,721
Expenses		
Administration expenses	45,176	6,721
Audit fees	3,000	3,000
Total expenses	48,176	9,721

Note 13 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

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

Information to be provided to members or Commissioner:

- (1) A member of a reporting unit, or the Commissioner, may apply to the reporting unit for specified prescribed information in relation to the reporting unit to be made available to the person making the application.
- (2) The application must be in writing and must specify the period within which, and the manner in which, the information is to be made available. The period must not be less than 14 days after the application is given to the reporting unit.
- (3) A reporting unit must comply with an application made under subsection (1).

**AUSTRALIAN SALARIED MEDICAL OFFICERS FEDERATION – WESTERN AUSTRALIA
BRANCH**

Officer declaration statement

I, Professor D Mountain, being the president of the Australian Salaried Medical Officers Federation – Western Australia Branch (ASMOFWA), declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 31 December 2024.

The reporting unit did not:

- acquire an asset or liability due to an amalgamation under Part 2 of Chapter 3 of the RO Act, a restructure of the branches of an organisation, a determination or revocation by the General Manager, Fair Work Commission
- receive grants
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- have a fund or account for compulsory levies, voluntary contributions or required by the rules of the organisation or branch
- transfer to or withdraw from a fund (other than the general fund), account, asset or controlled entity
- have another entity administer the financial affairs of the reporting unit
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit



Assoc. Professor David Mountain

President

Dated: 06 June 2025