



11 December 2025

Anthony Callinan  
Branch Secretary  
The Australian Workers' Union - New South Wales Branch  
Sent via email: [tony.callinan@awunsw.com.au](mailto:tony.callinan@awunsw.com.au)  
CC: [ramsaypartners@tjramsay.com.au](mailto:ramsaypartners@tjramsay.com.au)

Dear Anthony Callinan

**The Australian Workers' Union - New South Wales Branch  
Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2025 – (FR2025/26)**

I acknowledge receipt of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025 for the Australian Workers' Union - New South Wales Branch (reporting unit). The documents were lodged with the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) on 24 October 2025.

The financial report has now been filed.

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

Please note that the financial report for the year ending 30 June 2026 may be subject to an advanced compliance review.

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 concerns have been addressed prior to filing next year's report.

**You must rotate your registered auditor**

Correspondence was provided to the reporting unit on 28 October 2025, which alerted you that your registered auditor is approaching their statutory limit on how many consecutive financial years they are permitted to audit your financial report. The financial report lodged identifies that Trevor Ramsay was the reporting unit's registered auditor for this financial year. Our records indicate that you have now used your current registered auditor for five consecutive financial years, which is the statutory limit under section 256A.

Please ensure that Trevor Ramsay is not assigned to audit the financial report of the reporting unit for at least the following two financial years. Further information on the rotation of registered auditor requirement can be found via [this link](#).

**Officer's declaration statement must be audited**

During the assessment of the full report, I noted that the officer's declaration statement was signed on 17 October 2025, which was after the date the full report was purportedly provided to members. I also noted that the auditor report lodged on 24 October 2025 was signed on 24 September 2025. It would therefore appear that the officer's declaration statement was not audited.

The reporting unit has submitted the officer's declaration statement to audit on 6 November 2025 and subsequently provide members with a copy of the full report again including the revised audit report on 12 November 2025. The full report was presented at a committee of management meeting on 5 December 2025. The Commission acknowledge receipt of the amended financial report on 9 December 2025.

Please ensure in future year that the officer's declaration statement must, where one is prepared, be signed and audited before provided to members of the reporting unit.

### **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](mailto:regorgs@fwc.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

**Fair Work Commission**



**THE AUSTRALIAN WORKERS UNION  
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH**

**ABN 92 860 257 789**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**

**Financial Statements 2024–25**

**Contents**

<b>Independent Audit Report.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Report required under subsection 255(2A) .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Operating report.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Committee of management statement.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income (continued) .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Statement of financial position .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Statement of financial position (continued) .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Statement of changes in equity.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Statement of cash flows .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Index to the notes of the financial statements .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Officer declaration statement.....</b>	<b>59</b>

TREVOR JAMES RAMSAY  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT  
PO BOX 220, MAYFIELD NSW 2304  
EMAIL: ramsaypartners@tjramsay.com.au

---

Independent Audit Report to the Members of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch

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

### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial report of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) Report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying Financial Report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

- a) the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- b) any other requirements imposed by the reporting guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act).

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

### **Basis for Opinion**

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

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

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

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this Auditor's Report is in the operating report accompanying the Financial Report.

My Opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

### **Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

My Opinion on the Financial Report is that no deficiency, failure or shortcoming was identified in respect of Section 252 and Section 257(2) in the conduct of the Audit.



TREVOR JAMES RAMSAY

161 Maitland Road, Mayfield

Date 6 November 2025

Registration number (as registered under the RO Act) : AA2024/22

**The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**

**Report required under subsection 255(2A)**

for the year ended 30 June 2025

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Descriptive form

Categories of expenditures	2025 (\$)	2024 (\$)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	7,249,836	6,886,185
Advertising	136,366	88,683
Operating costs	1,926,279	2,613,184
Donations to political parties – Includes In-Kind Donations	61,287	6,290
Legal costs	61,560	67,822

Signature of designated officer:



Name and title of designated officer: ANTHONY WILLIAM CALLINAN  
NSW BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 24 SEPTEMBER 2025

## **The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**

### **Operating report**

for the year ended 30 June 2025

The committee of management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2025.

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

There were no significant changes to the principal activities of the Union during the reporting period.

#### **Significant changes in financial affairs**

There were no significant changes to the financial affairs of the Union during the reporting period.

#### **Right of members to resign**

AWU Rule 14 – Resigning as a member – provides for the resignation of members in accordance with section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

#### **Number of members**

At 30 June 2025 the total amount of members was 21,087.

#### **Number of employees**

The number of full-time employees as at 30 June 2025 was 45.

The number of part-time employees as at 30 June 2025 was 1.

The number of casual employees as at 30 June 2025 was 2.

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

<i>Boreland, D</i>	<i>Larkins, T</i>
<i>Boyd, J (Senior Vice President)</i>	<i>Lawless, E</i>
<i>Burke, S (Vice President)</i>	<i>Leake, G</i>
<i>Callinan, A (Secretary)</i>	<i>Mason, C</i>
<i>Calver, V</i>	<i>Matheson, T</i>
<i>Cowdrey, R (Assistant Secretary)</i>	<i>Morley, I</i>
<i>Davies, G</i>	<i>Slavin, B</i>
<i>Delaney, P (Assistant Secretary)</i>	<i>Stojanoski, S</i>
<i>Doumit, S (Vice President)</i>	<i>Thomas, I</i>
<i>Fairless, L (President)</i>	<i>Wahrlich, S</i>
<i>Faulkner, M</i>	<i>Wright, C (Vice President)</i>
<i>Howitt, W</i>	

Signature of designated officer:



Name and title of designated officer: ANTHONY WILLIAM CALLINAN  
NSW BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 24 SEPTEMBER 2025



The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Committee of management statement

for the year ended 30 June 2025


On ~~24~~ 9 2025 the AWU NSW Branch Executive Committee of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (GPFR) for the year ended 30 June 2025:

The AWU NSW Branch Executive Committee declares that in its opinion:

- a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act);
- c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
  - i. meetings of the 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 of the Fair Work Commission duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission; 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: ANTHONY WILLIAM CALLINAN  
NSW BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 24 SEPTEMBER 2025

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		\$	\$
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>			
Membership subscriptions	3	9,990,165	9,468,707
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	-
Other sales of goods or services to members		-	-
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>		<b>9,990,165</b>	<b>9,468,707</b>
<b>Income for furthering objectives</b>			
Grants and/or donations	3C	-	-
Income recognised from volunteer services	3D	-	-
Income recognised from transfers	3E	-	-
<b>Total income for furthering objectives</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other income</b>			
Net gains from sale of assets	3F	18,210	727
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3G	-	-
Investment income	3H	236,221	190,101
Rental income	3I	1,265,506	1,172,172
Other income	3J	1,747,429	1,403,719
Share of net profit from associate	6D	-	-
<b>Total other income</b>		<b>3,267,366</b>	<b>2,766,718</b>
<b>Total income</b>		<b>13,257,531</b>	<b>12,235,425</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee expenses	4A	6,592,683	6,130,468
Cost of goods sold		-	-
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	1,097,423	1,040,811
Affiliation fees	4C	213,358	202,000
Administration expenses	4D	2,596,223	2,613,184
Grants or donations	4E	20,094	12,776
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	555,015	523,555
Finance costs	4G	-	-
Legal costs	4H	61,560	67,822
Write-down and impairment of assets	4I	-	-
Net losses from sale of assets	4J	-	-
Other expenses	4I	136,366	88,683
Audit fees	14	33,327	38,409
Share of net loss from associate	6D	-	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>11,306,059</b>	<b>10,717,708</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>1,951,472</b>	<b>1,517,717</b>

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

Other comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Gain/(loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	-	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of land & buildings	-	-
Gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>1,951,472</b>	<b>1,517,717</b>

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

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

# Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	11,806,269	9,477,301
Trade and other receivables	5B	129,589	80,060
Contract assets	5B	-	-
Inventory		-	-
Other current assets	5C	383,899	379,902
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>12,319,747</b>	<b>9,937,263</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	16,497,649	16,682,817
Investment property	6B	-	-
Intangibles	6C	85,641	85,641
Investments in associates		-	-
Right-of-use assets		-	-
Other financial assets	6D	455,806	454,591
Other non-current assets	6E	1,905,669	1,905,669
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>18,944,765</b>	<b>19,128,718</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>31,264,512</b>	<b>29,065,981</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	7A	314,651	271,856
Other payables	7B	746,231	512,274
Employee provisions	8A	714,523	673,156
Contract liabilities	5B	-	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,775,405</b>	<b>1,457,286</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee provisions	8A	1,878,884	1,839,944
Contract liabilities	5B	-	-
Other payables	9A	660,000	770,000
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>2,538,884</b>	<b>2,609,944</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>4,314,289</b>	<b>4,067,230</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>26,950,223</b>	<b>24,998,751</b>

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

Statement of financial position (continued)

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>EQUITY</b>			
General funds	10A	20,701,642	20,701,642
Reserves		1,741,989	1,741,989
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	10A	4,506,592	2,555,120
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>26,950,223</b>	<b>24,998,751</b>

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

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2025

		General funds /reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2023		22,443,631	1,037,403	23,481,034
Adjusted Balance as at 1 July 2023				
Surplus / (deficit)		-	1,517,717	1,517,717
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024		22,443,631	2,555,120	24,998,751
Surplus / (deficit)		-	1,951,472	1,951,472
Revaluation reserve	6A	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2025		22,443,631	4,506,592	26,950,223

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

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Receipts from customers		10,989,181	10,415,578
Donations and Grants		-	-
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s)	11B	-	-
Interest	3H	236,035	189,978
Other		3,313,078	2,832,583
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		(6,592,683)	(6,130,468)
Suppliers		(3,516,551)	(3,306,292)
Short term lease payments	6E	-	-
Lease payments for leases of low-value assets	6E	-	-
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)	11B	(1,748,465)	(1,561,263)
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	11A	<b>2,680,595</b>	<b>2,440,116</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		23,019	800
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(315,501)	(325,916)
Purchase of land and buildings		(59,155)	(246,672)
Other		-	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(351,637)</b>	<b>(571,788)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Cash used</b>			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	6E	-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>2,328,958</b>	<b>1,868,328</b>
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>9,477,301</b>	<b>7,608,973</b>
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	5A	<b>11,806,259</b>	<b>9,477,301</b>

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

## Index to the notes of the financial statements

Note 1	Summary of significant accounting policies
Note 2	Events after the reporting period
Note 3	Revenue and income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Current assets
Note 6	Non-current assets
Note 7	Current liabilities
Note 8	Provisions
Note 9	Non-Current Liabilities
Note 10	Equity
Note 11	Cash flow
Note 12	Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments
Note 13	Related party disclosures
Note 14	Remuneration of auditors
Note 15	Financial instruments
Note 16	Fair value measurements
Note 17	Administration of financial affairs by a third party
Note 18	Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009



## **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 (RO Act). For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, The Australian Workers' Union NSW 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 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**

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.

### **1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards**

#### **Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments**

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

- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

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

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

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

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as noncurrent and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. See AASB 2022-6 below for details.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on The Australian Workers Union NSW Branch.

## **AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants**

This amends AASB 101 to improve the information an entity provides in its financial statements about long-term liabilities with covenants where the entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period is subject to the entity's complying with conditions specified in the loan arrangement.

The right to defer settlement of liabilities might be subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting date. In such cases, AASB 2022-6 requires entities with liabilities classified as non-current to disclose information to enable users to understand the risk of liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. Entities must disclose information about the covenants. In addition, if facts and circumstances indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants, they must be disclosed. To meet this requirement, factors entities must consider include whether it has acted to avoid or mitigate a potential breach, either during or after the reporting period, and whether it would have complied with future covenants, had they been tested at the end of the reporting period.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on The Australian Workers Union NSW Branch.

#### **AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback**

This Standard amends AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) to add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) to be accounted for as a sale. AASB 16 already requires a seller-lessee to recognise only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

The amendments made by this Standard ensure that a similar approach is applied by also requiring a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss related to the right of use it retains.

The amendment to AASB 16 is applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied AASB 16. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on The Australian Workers Union NSW Branch.

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

There are 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 on the reporting unit.

### **1.5 Investment in associates and joint arrangements**

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

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

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

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and its joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5 Non-current Asset Held for Sale and

Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the share of losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds the interest in that associate, the reporting unit discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

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

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

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales 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.

#### **1.7 Current versus non-current classification**

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

The reporting unit classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

## **1.8 Revenue**

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

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

### **Revenue from contracts with customers**

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

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

### **Membership subscriptions**

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

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

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

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

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from the reporting unit at their standalone selling price, the reporting unit accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

#### **Capitation fees**

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

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the reporting unit will recognise capitation fees as income upon receipt.

#### **Levies**

Levies paid by a member (or other party) in an arrangement that meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer is recognised as revenue when or as the reporting unit transfers the levies.

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

#### **Income of the reporting unit as a Not-for-Profit Entity**

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

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

the reporting unit receives cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt:

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

### **Volunteer services**

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

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

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

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

### **Gains from sale of assets**

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

### **Interest income**

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

### **Rental income**

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

## **1.9 Employee benefits**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **1.10 Leases**

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

### **Australian Workers' Union as a lessee**

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

### **Right-of-use assets**

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



	2025	2024
Land & buildings	40 years	40 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 15 years	3 to 15 years

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

### **Lease liabilities**

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

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

### **Peppercorn or below market leases**

The reporting unit has elected to recognise the fair value of the leased property at inception of the lease. The difference between the fair value of the leased asset and the lease liability measured at the present value of the 'peppercorn' lease rental is recognised as income.

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

The reporting units' short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of. 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.

### **1.11 Borrowing costs**

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

### **1.12 Cash**

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

### **1.13 Financial instruments**

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

### **1.14 Financial assets**

#### **Contract assets and receivables**

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

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

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

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

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

The reporting unit's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

#### **Subsequent measurement**

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

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

#### **Financial assets at amortised cost**

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

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

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

The reporting unit's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and loans to related parties.

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

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Derecognition**

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The reporting unit has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  - a) the reporting unit has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  - b) the reporting unit has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the reporting unit has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the reporting unit continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

### **Offsetting**

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

### **Impairment**

#### **Expected credit losses**

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

#### **(i) Trade receivables**

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the reporting unit applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs which requires lifetime ECLs to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Therefore, the reporting unit does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The reporting unit has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit

loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

#### **Debt instruments other than trade receivables**

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, the reporting unit recognises an allowance for ECLs using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the reporting unit expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

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

### **1.15 Financial Liabilities**

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

The reporting unit's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

#### **Subsequent measurement**

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

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

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

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

#### **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

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

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

#### **Derecognition**

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

### **1.16 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers**

#### **Contract liabilities**

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

#### **Refund liabilities**

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

### **1.17 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets

are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

## **1.18 Land, buildings, plant and equipment**

### **Asset recognition threshold**

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

### **Revaluations — land and buildings**

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

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

### **Depreciation**

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Land & buildings	<b>40 years</b>	40 years
Plant and equipment	<b>3 years to 15 years</b>	3 years to 15 years

### **Derecognition**

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



### 1.19 Investment property

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

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

### 1.20 Intangibles

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

	2025	2024
Intangibles	40 years	40 years

#### Derecognition

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

### 1.21 Impairment of non-financial assets

All assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to the extent that there is an impairment trigger. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than 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 the reporting unit were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

### 1.22 Non-current assets held for sale

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

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

### 1.23 Taxation

The reporting unit 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.

### 1.24 Fair value measurement

The reporting unit measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets 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 the reporting unit. 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 reporting unit 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 reporting unit 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 reporting unit has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

### **1.25 Going concern**

The reporting unit is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

### **Note 2 Events after the reporting period**

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

2025	2024
\$	\$

### Note 3 Revenue and income

#### Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of Australian Workers Union New South Wales 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	9,990,165	9,468,707
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	-	-
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>9,990,165</b>	<b>9,468,707</b>

#### Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of Australian Workers Union New South Wales 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	-	-
<b>Total income for furthering activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Capitation fees:

Subtotal capitation fees	-	-
--------------------------	---	---

Other revenue from another reporting unit:

Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
--	---	---

**Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit**

	-	-
--	---	---

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Note 3B: Levies</b>		
	-	-
<b>Total levies</b>	-	-
<b>Note 3C: Grants and/or donations</b>		
Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
<b>Total grants and donations</b>	-	-
<b>Note 3D: Income recognised from volunteer services</b>		
Amounts recognised from volunteer services	-	-
<b>Total income recognised from volunteer services</b>	-	-
<b>Note 3E: Income recognised from transfers to enable the reporting unit to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the reporting unit</b>		
Amount recognised from financial asset transfers	-	-
<b>Total income recognised from transfers</b>	-	-
<b>Note 3F: Net gains from sale of assets</b>		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	18,210	727
Intangibles	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total net gain from sale of assets</b>	18,210	727
<b>Note 3G: Revenue from recovery of wages activity</b>		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-
Interest received on recovered money	-	-
<b>Total revenue from recovery of wages activity</b>	-	-

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Note 3H: Investment income</b>		
Interest	-	-
Deposits	236,035	189,978
Loans	-	-
Dividends	186	122
<b>Total investment income</b>	<u>236,221</u>	<u>190,101</u>

**Note 3I: Rental income**

Properties	1,265,506	1,172,172
<b>Total rental income</b>	<u>1,265,506</u>	<u>1,172,172</u>

The reporting unit should not have any income recognised as a liability for unsatisfied obligations as the end of the reporting period.

**Note 3J: Other income**

Sundry	87,263	234,000
Marketing and education	50,000	119,534
Commissions received	1,608,951	1,049,259
Unrealised gain on investments	1,215	926
<b>Total other income</b>	<u>1,747,429</u>	<u>1,403,719</u>

**Note 4 Expenses**

**Note 4A: Employee expenses**

**Holders of office:**

Wages and salaries	1,237,597	1,151,595
Superannuation	209,130	190,014
Leave and other entitlements	60,921	137,104
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	112,965	102,238
<b>Subtotal employee expenses holders of office</b>	<u>1,620,613</u>	<u>1,580,951</u>

**Employees other than office holders:**

Wages and salaries	3,953,547	3,372,746
Superannuation	582,292	486,425
Leave and other entitlements	194,614	401,544
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	241,617	288,802
<b>Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders</b>	<u>4,972,070</u>	<u>4,549,517</u>
<b>Total employee expenses</b>	<u>6,592,683</u>	<u>6,130,468</u>

	2025	2024
	\$	\$

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

**Capitation fees**

AWU National Office	1,097,423	1,040,811
<b>Subtotal capitation fees</b>	<b>1,097,423</b>	<b>1,040,811</b>

**Note 4C: Affiliation fees**

ALP NSW	105,685	98,730
ALP ACT Branch	663	695
Newcastle Trades Hall Council	7,172	6,522
South Coast Labour Council	2,267	-
Worker's Health Centre	1,620	1,443
Unions ACT	1,463	1,463
Unions NSW	94,498	93,146
<b>Total affiliation fees/subscriptions</b>	<b>213,368</b>	<b>202,000</b>

**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	104,730	71,893
Contractors/consultants	377,594	388,228
Property expenses	638,791	571,593
Office expenses	445,702	412,250
Information communications technology	188,933	171,018
Motor Vehicle including parking and tolls	378,965	407,056
Other	461,508	591,146
<b>Subtotal administration expense</b>	<b>2,596,223</b>	<b>2,613,184</b>
Operating lease rentals:		
Short term, low value and variable lease payments	-	-
<b>Total administration expenses</b>	<b>2,596,223</b>	<b>2,613,184</b>

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Note 4E: Grants or donations</b>		
Grants:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less		-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000		-
Donations:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	6,320	5,563
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	13,774	7,213
<b>Total grants or donations</b>	<b>20,094</b>	<b>12,776</b>

**Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation		
Land & buildings	269,882	260,864
Property, plant and equipment	285,133	262,691
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>555,015</b>	<b>523,555</b>
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
<b>Total amortisation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>555,015</b>	<b>523,555</b>

**Note 4G: Finance costs**

Overdrafts/loans	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 4H: Legal costs**

Litigation	51,644	50,993
Other legal costs	9,916	16,839
<b>Total legal costs</b>	<b>61,560</b>	<b>67,822</b>

**Note 4I: Other expenses**

Advertising	136,366	88,683
Chifley Claims Expense	-	-
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>136,366</b>	<b>88,683</b>



2025	2024
\$	\$

**Note 5      Current Assets**

**Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash at bank	6,413,822	4,319,113
Cash on hand	100	2,250
Short term deposits	5,392,337	5,155,937
Other	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>11,806,259</b>	<b>9,477,301</b>

**Note 5B: Trade and other receivables**

**Receivables from other reporting unit(s)**

AWU National Office	34,360	161
<b>Total receivables from other reporting unit(s)</b>	<b>34,360</b>	<b>161</b>

**Other receivables:**

GST receivable	-	-
Other	95,229	79,899
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>129,589</b>	<b>79,899</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>129,589</b>	<b>80,060</b>

**Note 5C: Other current assets**

Prepayments	383,399	365,431
Fixed Assets – WIP	-	14,471
Other	500	-
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<b>383,899</b>	<b>379,902</b>

**Note 6      Non-current Assets**

**Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment**

2025

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	PPE under operating lease as lessor	Total
Property, Plant and Equipment: carrying amount	\$ -	\$ 17,684,512	\$ 3,541,092	\$ -	\$ 21,225,604
accumulated depreciation	-	(2,135,940)	(2,592,015)	-	(4,727,955)
<b>Total Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	-	<b>15,548,572</b>	<b>949,077</b>	-	<b>16,497,649</b>

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

<b>Net book value 1 July 2024</b>	-	<b>15,759,299</b>	<b>923,518</b>	-	<b>16,682,817</b>
Additions:					
By purchase	-	59,165	315,501	-	374,656
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(269,862)	(285,133)	-	(555,015)
Other movement	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(4,809)	-	(4,809)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value 30 June 2025</b>	-	<b>15,548,572</b>	<b>949,077</b>	-	<b>16,497,649</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2025 represented by:</b>					
Gross book value	-	17,684,512	3,541,092	-	21,225,604
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(2,135,940)	(2,592,015)	-	(4,727,955)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2025</b>	-	<b>15,548,572</b>	<b>949,077</b>	-	<b>16,497,649</b>

**Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**  
**2024**

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	PPE under operating lease as lessor	Total
Property, Plant and Equipment: carrying amount	\$ -	\$ 17,625,357	\$ 3,339,228	\$ -	\$ 20,964,585
accumulated depreciation	-	(1,866,058)	(2,415,710)	-	(4,281,768)
<b>Total Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,759,299</b>	<b>923,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,682,817</b>

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

<b>Net book value 1 July 2023</b>	-	15,773,492	860,295	-	16,633,787
Additions:					
By purchase	-	246,672	325,916	-	572,588
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(260,864)	(262,691)	-	(523,555)
Other movement	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals:	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	(1)	(2)	-	(3)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,759,299</b>	<b>923,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,682,817</b>
Net book value as of 30 June 2024 represented by:					
Gross book value	-	17,625,357	3,339,228	-	20,964,585
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,866,058)	(2,415,710)	-	(4,281,768)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,759,299</b>	<b>923,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,682,817</b>

The revalued land and buildings consist of 61 Good Street, GRANVILLE and 16-20 Good Street, GRANVILLE. Management determined that these constitute one class of asset under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for the difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. As at the date of revaluation 30 June 2023, the properties valuations were performed by accredited independent valuers.

Significant unobservable valuation input	Range
16-20 Good Street, GRANVILLE NSW	\$11,144 – \$11,940
61 Good Street, GRANVILLE NSW	\$2,230 – \$2,676

A significant increase (decrease) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.

**Note 6B: Investment property**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Opening balance as at 1 July		
Additions	-	-
Net gain from fair value adjustment	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	-	-

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Note 6C: Intangibles</b>		
Computer software at cost:		
Internally developed	-	-
Purchased	85,641	85,641
accumulated amortisation	-	-
<b>Total intangibles</b>	<u>85,641</u>	<u>85,641</u>

**Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of intangibles**

<b>As at 1 July 2025</b>		
Gross book value	85,641	85,641
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	-
<b>Net book value 1 July 2025</b>	<u>85,641</u>	<u>85,641</u>
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Other movements	-	-
Disposals		
<b>Net book value 30 June 2025</b>	<u>85,641</u>	<u>85,641</u>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2025 represented by:</b>		
Gross book value	85,641	85,641
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	-
<b>Net book value 30 June 2025</b>	<u>85,641</u>	<u>85,641</u>

**Note 6D: Other financial assets**

**Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Other - shares	455,806	454,591
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<u>455,806</u>	<u>454,591</u>

**Note 6E: Other non-current assets**

Other – Loan to AWU National Office	1,905,669	1,905,669
<b>Total other non-current assets</b>	<u>1,905,669</u>	<u>1,905,669</u>

	2025	2024
	\$	\$

**Note 7 Current Liabilities**

**Note 7A: Trade payables**

Trade creditors and accruals	214,071	180,946
<b>Subtotal trade creditors</b>	<b>214,071</b>	<b>180,946</b>
<b>Payables to other reporting unit(s)*</b>		
AWU National Office	100,580	90,910
<b>Subtotal payables to other reporting unit(s)</b>	<b>100,580</b>	<b>90,910</b>
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>314,651</b>	<b>271,856</b>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

**Note 7B: Other payables**

Bank loan	-	-
GST payable	250,118	199,743
Other	30,194	21,280
Rent prepayment by national office	110,000	110,000
Rent prepayment by tenants	355,919	181,251
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>746,231</b>	<b>512,274</b>
<b>Total other payables are expected to be settled in:</b>		
No more than 12 months	746,231	512,274
More than 12 months	-	-
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>746,231</b>	<b>512,274</b>

2025	2024
\$	\$

## Note 8 Provisions

### Note 8A: Employee provisions

Office holders:		
Annual leave	196,592	231,428
Long service leave	1,013,674	1,073,723
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee provisions	-	-
<b>Subtotal employee provisions—office holders</b>	<b>1,210,266</b>	<b>1,305,151</b>
Employees other than office holders:		
Annual leave	517,931	441,728
Long service leave	865,210	766,222
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee provisions	-	-
<b>Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders</b>	<b>1,383,141</b>	<b>1,207,949</b>
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>2,593,407</b>	<b>2,513,100</b>
Current	714,523	673,156
Non-current	1,878,884	1,839,944
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>2,593,407</b>	<b>2,513,100</b>

## Note 9 Non-Current Liabilities

### Note 9A: Other payables

Advanced rent from National Office	660,000	770,000
<b>Total other payables and prepayments</b>	<b>660,000</b>	<b>770,000</b>

## Note 10 Equity

### Note 10A: General funds

Balance as at start of year	20,701,642	20,701,642
Transferred to general fund	-	-
Transferred out of general fund	-	-
<b>Balance as at end of year</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>
<b>Total general funds</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>





## Note 11 Cash Flow

### Note 11A: Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	11,806,259	9,477,301
Balance sheet	11,806,259	9,477,301
Difference	-	-

Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:

Profit/(deficit) for the year	1,951,472	1,517,717
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation/amortisation	555,015	523,555
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	(18,210)	(727)
Movement in investments	(1,215)	(926)
Cash flow boost	-	-
Changes in assets/liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(49,529)	157,687
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(3,997)	(153,542)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	42,795	18,321
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	123,957	(161,920)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	80,307	539,951
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	2,680,595	2,440,116

### Note 11B: Cash flow information

Cash inflows	-	-
Total cash inflows	-	-
Cash outflows	-	-
AWU National Office	1,748,465	1,561,263
Total cash outflows	1,748,465	1,561,263

## **Note 12      Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments**

### **Note 12A: Commitments and contingencies**

The AWU NSW Branch has contractual commitments in relation to leases of rental space. The leases typically run for a period of one to three years. Lease payments are fixed and are generally non-cancellable.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Operating lease commitments-as lessor</b>		
Within one year	1,079,831	1,113,777
After one year but not more than five years	4,027,144	4,466,095
More than five years	2,827,709	3,470,562
	<u>7,934,684</u>	<u>9,050,435</u>

## **Note 13      Related Party Disclosures**

### **Note 13A: 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.

**Expenses paid to related parties includes the following:**

AWU National Office	1,748,465	1,561,263
---------------------	-----------	-----------

**Amounts owed by related parties include the following:**

AWU National Office	1,905,669	1,905,669
---------------------	-----------	-----------

**Amounts owed to related parties include the following:**

AWU National Office	100,580	90,910
---------------------	---------	--------

### **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 2025, the reporting unit has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2025: \$0).

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.

The loan provided to AWU National Office receives a rate of interest of 0% and has no defined repayment date.

2025	2024
\$	\$

**Note 13B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period**

<b>Short-term employee benefits</b>		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	535,713	457,698
Annual leave accrued	88,660	93,875
<b>Total short-term employee benefits</b>	<b>624,373</b>	<b>551,573</b>
<b>Post-employment benefits:</b>		
Superannuation	91,071	75,520
<b>Total post-employment benefits</b>	<b>91,071</b>	<b>75,520</b>
<b>Other long-term benefits:</b>		
Long-service leave	407,314	380,565
<b>Total other long-term benefits</b>	<b>407,314</b>	<b>380,565</b>
<b>Termination benefits</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**Note 14 Remuneration of Auditors**

<b>Value of the services provided</b>		
Financial statement audit services	33,327	38,409
Other services	-	-
<b>Total remuneration of auditors</b>	<b>33,327</b>	<b>38,409</b>

2025	2024
\$	\$

## Note 15 Financial Instruments

The risk control of the financial instruments relates to the retail term deposits, bank accounts, receivables and payables.

### Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments

#### Financial assets

Fair value through profit or loss:

Bank and term deposits	11,806,259	9,477,301
Unlisted shares	450,000	450,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,256,259</b>	<b>9,927,301</b>

	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Listed shares	5,806	4,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>4,591</b>

<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>	<b>12,262,065</b>	<b>9,931,892</b>
--	-------------------	------------------

#### Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss:

Bank loan	-	-
Trade creditors and other payables	1,720,882	1,554,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>

Other financial liabilities:

<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------	----------	----------

<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>
---	------------------	------------------

	2025	2024
<b>Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets</b>	\$	\$

<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Held to maturity:		
Change in fair value	-	-
Interest revenue	236,035	189,978
Dividend revenue	186	122
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
<b>Total held for trading</b>	<b>236,221</b>	<b>190,101</b>
<b>Net income/(expense) from financial assets</b>	<b>236,221</b>	<b>190,101</b>

**Note 15C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities**

<b>At amortised cost</b>		
Interest expense	-	-
<b>Net gain/(loss) from financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 15D: Credit risk**

The level of risk associated with the financial assets and financial liabilities is low as they are mainly held in bank accounts held in financial institutions which are highly regulated.

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

<b>Financial assets</b>		
Bank accounts and bank term deposits	11,806,259	9,477,301
Shares in other companies	455,806	454,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,262,065</b>	<b>9,931,892</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Bank loans	-	-
Trade creditors and other payables	314,651	271,856
<b>Total</b>	<b>314,651</b>	<b>271,856</b>

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

**Note 15E: Liquidity risk**

Reasonable liquidity risk management involves the maintenance of sufficient cash reserves. AWU NSW manages the liquidity risk by continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flow. Any surplus funds are generally only deposited in savings accounts offering interest rates.

#### Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2025

	On Demand	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	-	314,651	-	-	-	314,651
Other payables	770,000	1,406,231	-	-	-	2,176,231
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,000</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>				<b>2,490,882</b>

#### Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2024

	On Demand	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	-	271,856	-	-	-	271,856
Other payables	880,000	1,282,274	-	-	-	2,162,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>880,000</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,434,130</b>

#### Note 15F: Market risk

Market risks generally include interest rate risk, price risk, and currency risk. The market risk which the reporting unit is exposed to is low due to the nature of the reporting unit's income and the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

##### Interest rate risk

The reporting unit's main interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents which is at expressed at variable rates and currency in the Australian retail banking framework.

#### Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2025

Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit or loss	Equity
		\$	\$
Interest rate risk	- [+ 0%]	-	-

#### Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2024

Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit or loss	Equity
		\$	\$
Interest rate risk	- [+ 0%]	-	-

The impact is expected to be minimal.

**Note 15H: Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

	1 July 2024	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New Leases	Other	30 June 2025
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1 July 2023	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New Leases	Other	30 June 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The 'Other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts to current due to the passage of time, the accrual of special dividends that were not yet paid at the year-end, and the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings. the reporting unit classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

## **Note 16      Fair value measurement**

The reporting unit measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities on a recurring basis:

- Available for sale financial assets;
- Investment properties;
- Land and Buildings

The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - inputs for asset or liability values that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

### **Note 16A: Financial assets and liabilities**

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

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

- Fair values of the reporting unit's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own performance risk as at 30 June 2025 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Fair value of equity securities are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the reporting unit based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 30 June 2025 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.



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

	Carrying amount 2025 \$	Fair value 2025 \$	Carrying amount 2024 \$	Fair value 2024 \$
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Bank accounts and bank term deposits	11,806,259	11,806,259	9,477,301	9,477,301
Trade and other receivables	129,589	129,589	80,060	80,060
Shares in other companies	455,806	455,806	454,591	454,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,391,654</b>	<b>12,391,654</b>	<b>10,011,952</b>	<b>10,011,952</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	314,651	314,651	271,856	271,856
Other payables	1,406,231	1,406,231	1,282,274	1,282,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>

#### Note 16B: 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 – 30 June 2025

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Land and Buildings	30 June 2025	-	-	15,548,572
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,548,572</b>
<b>Liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

There were no transfers between classes during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2024

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>		\$	\$	\$
Land and Buildings	30 June 2024	-	-	15,759,299
Investment Property				
<b>Total</b>		-	-	15,759,299
<b>Liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-

There were no transfers between classes during the year ended 30 June 2024.

#### **Note 17 Administration of financial affairs by a third party**

The Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch did not receive any service of this nature.

#### **Note 18 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009**

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

Information to be provided to members or the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission,;

- 1) A member of a reporting unit, or the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission, 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).

**The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**

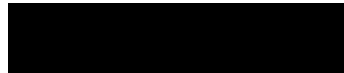
## Officer declaration statement

I, Anthony William Callinan being the State Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2025.

The reporting unit did not:

- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a payable to employer as consideration for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- 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
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer:



Dated: 17-10-2025

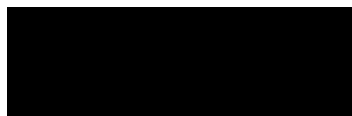
**The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**  
s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

**Certificate By Prescribed Designated Officer**  
Certificate for the period 30 June 2025

I Anthony (Tony) William Callinan being the AWU NSW Branch Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Worker's Union NSW for the period ended referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 12/11/25; and
- that the full report was presented to a Committee of Management of the reporting unit on 5/12/25 in accordance with Section 266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of Prescribed Designated Officer:



Name of Prescribed Designated Officer: Anthony (Tony) Callinan

Title of Prescribed Designated Officer: NSW Branch Secretary

Dated: 9-12-2025

**THE AUSTRALIAN WORKERS UNION  
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH**

**ABN 92 860 257 789**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

## **The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**

### **Financial Statements 2024–25**

#### **Contents**

<b>Independent Audit Report.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Report required under subsection 255(2A) .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Operating report.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Committee of management statement.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Statement of comprehensive income (continued) .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Statement of financial position .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Statement of financial position (continued) .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Statement of changes in equity.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Statement of cash flows .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Index to the notes of the financial statements .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Officer declaration statement.....</b>	<b>59</b>

TREVOR JAMES RAMSAY  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT  
PO BOX 220, MAYFIELD NSW 2304  
EMAIL: ramsaypartners@tjramsay.com.au

---

Independent Audit Report to the Members of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch

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

### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial report of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch (the Reporting Unit), which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the Committee of Management Statement, the subsection 255(2A) Report and the Officer Declaration Statement.

In my opinion, the accompanying Financial Report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of The Australian Workers Union, New South Wales Branch as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with:

- a) the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- b) any other requirements imposed by the reporting guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (the RO Act).

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

### **Basis for Opinion**

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

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

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

The Committee of Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this Auditor's Report is in the operating report accompanying the Financial Report.

My Opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

### **Responsibilities of Committee of Management for the Financial Report**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

My Opinion on the Financial Report is that no deficiency, failure or shortcoming was identified in respect of Section 252 and Section 257(2) in the conduct of the Audit.

TREVOR JAMES RAMSAY

161 Maitland Road, Mayfield

Date 24 September 2025

Registration number (as registered under the RO Act) : AA2024/22

**The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**

**Report required under subsection 255(2A)**

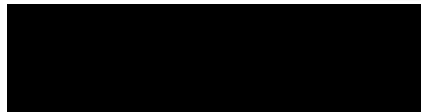
for the year ended 30 June 2025

The committee of management presents the expenditure report as required under subsection 255(2A) on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Descriptive form

Categories of expenditures	2025 (\$)	2024 (\$)
Remuneration and other employment-related costs and expenses – employees	7,249,836	6,886,185
Advertising	136,366	88,683
Operating costs	1,926,279	2,613,184
Donations to political parties – Includes In-Kind Donations	61,287	6,290
Legal costs	61,560	67,822

Signature of designated officer:



Name and title of designated officer: ANTHONY WILLIAM CALLINAN  
NSW BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 24 SEPTEMBER 2025

## **The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**

### **Operating report**

for the year ended 30 June 2025

The committee of management presents its operating report on the reporting unit for the year ended 30 June 2025.

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

There were no significant changes to the principal activities of the Union during the reporting period.

#### **Significant changes in financial affairs**

There were no significant changes to the financial affairs of the Union during the reporting period.

#### **Right of members to resign**

AWU Rule 14 – Resigning as a member – provides for the resignation of members in accordance with section 174 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

#### **Number of members**

At 30 June 2025 the total amount of members was 21,087.

#### **Number of employees**

The number of full-time employees as at 30 June 2025 was 45.

The number of part-time employees as at 30 June 2025 was 1.

The number of casual employees as at 30 June 2025 was 2.

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

<i>Boreland, D</i>	<i>Larkins, T</i>
<i>Boyd, J (Senior Vice President)</i>	<i>Lawless, E</i>
<i>Burke, S (Vice President)</i>	<i>Leake, G</i>
<i>Callinan, A (Secretary)</i>	<i>Mason, C</i>
<i>Calver, V</i>	<i>Matheson, T</i>
<i>Cowdrey, R (Assistant Secretary)</i>	<i>Morley, I</i>
<i>Davies, G</i>	<i>Slavin, B</i>
<i>Delaney, P (Assistant Secretary)</i>	<i>Stojanoski, S</i>
<i>Doumit, S (Vice President)</i>	<i>Thomas, I</i>
<i>Fairless, L (President)</i>	<i>Wahrlich, S</i>
<i>Faulkner, M</i>	<i>Wright, C (Vice President)</i>
<i>Howitt, W</i>	

Signature of designated officer:



Name and title of designated officer: ANTHONY WILLIAM CALLINAN  
NSW BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 24 SEPTEMBER 2025

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Committee of management statement

for the year ended 30 June 2025

On ~~24~~ 9 2025 the AWU NSW Branch Executive Committee of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch passed the following resolution in relation to the general purpose financial report (**GPFR**) for the year ended 30 June 2025:

The AWU NSW Branch Executive Committee declares that in its opinion:

- a) the financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards;
- b) the financial statements and notes comply with any other requirements imposed by the Reporting Guidelines or Part 3 of Chapter 8 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009 (the RO Act);
- c) the financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of the reporting unit for the financial year to which they relate;
- d) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the reporting unit will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- e) during the financial year to which the GPFR relates and since the end of that year:
  - i. meetings of the 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 of the Fair Work Commission duly made under section 272 of the RO Act, that information has been provided to the member or the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission; 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: ANTHONY WILLIAM CALLINAN  
NSW BRANCH SECRETARY

Dated: 24 SEPTEMBER 2025

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		\$	\$
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>			
Membership subscriptions	3	9,990,165	9,468,707
Capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit	3A	-	-
Levies	3B	-	-
Other sales of goods or services to members		-	-
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>		<b>9,990,165</b>	<b>9,468,707</b>
<b>Income for furthering objectives</b>			
Grants and/or donations	3C	-	-
Income recognised from volunteer services	3D	-	-
Income recognised from transfers	3E	-	-
<b>Total income for furthering objectives</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other income</b>			
Net gains from sale of assets	3F	18,210	727
Revenue from recovery of wages activity	3G	-	-
Investment income	3H	236,221	190,101
Rental income	3I	1,265,506	1,172,172
Other income	3J	1,747,429	1,403,719
Share of net profit from associate	6D	-	-
<b>Total other income</b>		<b>3,267,366</b>	<b>2,766,718</b>
<b>Total income</b>		<b>13,257,531</b>	<b>12,235,425</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee expenses	4A	6,592,683	6,130,468
Cost of goods sold		-	-
Capitation fees and other expense to another reporting unit	4B	1,097,423	1,040,811
Affiliation fees	4C	213,368	202,000
Administration expenses	4D	2,596,223	2,613,184
Grants or donations	4E	20,094	12,776
Depreciation and amortisation	4F	555,015	523,555
Finance costs	4G	-	-
Legal costs	4H	61,560	67,822
Write-down and impairment of assets	4I	-	-
Net losses from sale of assets	4J	-	-
Other expenses	4I	136,366	88,683
Audit fees	14	33,327	38,409
Share of net loss from associate	6D	-	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>11,306,059</b>	<b>10,717,708</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>1,951,472</b>	<b>1,517,717</b>

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

Other comprehensive income

*for the year ended 30 June 2025*

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Gain/(loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	-	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of land & buildings	-	-
Gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>1,951,472</b>	<b>1,517,717</b>

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

## The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

### Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	11,806,259	9,477,301
Trade and other receivables	5B	129,589	80,060
Contract assets	5B	-	-
Inventory		-	-
Other current assets	5C	383,899	379,902
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>12,319,747</b>	<b>9,937,263</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	6A	16,497,649	16,682,817
Investment property	6B	-	-
Intangibles	6C	85,641	85,641
Investments in associates		-	-
Right-of-use assets		-	-
Other financial assets	6D	455,806	454,591
Other non-current assets	6E	1,905,669	1,905,669
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>18,944,765</b>	<b>19,128,718</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>31,264,512</b>	<b>29,065,981</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	7A	314,651	271,856
Other payables	7B	746,231	512,274
Employee provisions	8A	714,523	673,156
Contract liabilities	5B	-	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,775,405</b>	<b>1,457,286</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee provisions	8A	1,878,884	1,839,944
Contract liabilities	5B	-	-
Other payables	9A	660,000	770,000
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>2,538,884</b>	<b>2,609,944</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>4,314,289</b>	<b>4,067,230</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>26,950,223</b>	<b>24,998,751</b>



The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Statement of financial position (continued)

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>EQUITY</b>			
General funds	10A	20,701,642	20,701,642
Reserves		1,741,989	1,741,989
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	10A	4,506,592	2,555,120
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>26,950,223</b>	<b>24,998,751</b>

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

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2025

		General funds /reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2023		22,443,631	1,037,403	23,481,034
Adjusted Balance as at 1 July 2023				
Surplus / (deficit)		-	1,517,717	1,517,717
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024		22,443,631	2,555,120	24,998,751
Surplus / (deficit)		-	1,951,472	1,951,472
Revaluation reserve	6A	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2025		22,443,631	4,506,592	26,950,223

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

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch

## Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Receipts from customers		10,989,181	10,415,578
Donations and Grants		-	-
Receipts from other reporting unit/controlled entity(s)	11B	-	-
Interest	3H	236,035	189,978
Other		3,313,078	2,832,583
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees		(6,592,683)	(6,130,468)
Suppliers		(3,516,551)	(3,306,292)
Short term lease payments	6E	-	-
Lease payments for leases of low-value assets	6E	-	-
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)	11B	(1,748,465)	(1,561,263)
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	11A	<b>2,680,595</b>	<b>2,440,116</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		23,019	800
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(315,501)	(325,916)
Purchase of land and buildings		(59,155)	(246,672)
Other		-	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(351,637)</b>	<b>(571,788)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Contributed equity		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Cash used</b>			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	6E	-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>2,328,958</b>	<b>1,868,328</b>
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		9,477,301	7,608,973
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	5A	<b>11,806,259</b>	<b>9,477,301</b>

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

## Index to the notes of the financial statements

Note 1	Summary of significant accounting policies
Note 2	Events after the reporting period
Note 3	Revenue and income
Note 4	Expenses
Note 5	Current assets
Note 6	Non-current assets
Note 7	Current liabilities
Note 8	Provisions
Note 9	Non-Current Liabilities
Note 10	Equity
Note 11	Cash flow
Note 12	Contingent liabilities, assets and commitments
Note 13	Related party disclosures
Note 14	Remuneration of auditors
Note 15	Financial instruments
Note 16	Fair value measurements
Note 17	Administration of financial affairs by a third party
Note 18	Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

## **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 (RO Act). For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, The Australian Workers' Union NSW 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 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**

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.

### **1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards**

#### **Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments**

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

- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

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

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

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

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as noncurrent and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. See AASB 2022-6 below for details.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on The Australian Workers Union NSW Branch.

## **AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants**

This amends AASB 101 to improve the information an entity provides in its financial statements about long-term liabilities with covenants where the entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period is subject to the entity's complying with conditions specified in the loan arrangement.

The right to defer settlement of liabilities might be subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting date. In such cases, AASB 2022-6 requires entities with liabilities classified as non-current to disclose information to enable users to understand the risk of liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. Entities must disclose information about the covenants. In addition, if facts and circumstances indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants, they must be disclosed. To meet this requirement, factors entities must consider include whether it has acted to avoid or mitigate a potential breach, either during or after the reporting period, and whether it would have complied with future covenants, had they been tested at the end of the reporting period.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on The Australian Workers Union NSW Branch.

#### **AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback**

This Standard amends AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) to add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) to be accounted for as a sale. AASB 16 already requires a seller-lessee to recognise only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

The amendments made by this Standard ensure that a similar approach is applied by also requiring a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss related to the right of use it retains.

The amendment to AASB 16 is applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied AASB 16. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on The Australian Workers Union NSW Branch.

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

There are 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 on the reporting unit.

### **1.5 Investment in associates and joint arrangements**

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

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

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

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and its joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5 Non-current Asset Held for Sale and

Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the share of losses of an associate or joint venture exceeds the interest in that associate, the reporting unit discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

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

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

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales 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.

## **1.7 Current versus non-current classification**

The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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



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

The reporting unit classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

## **1.8 Revenue**

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

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

### **Revenue from contracts with customers**

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

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

### **Membership subscriptions**

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

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

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

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

When a member subsequently purchases additional goods or services from the reporting unit at their standalone selling price, the reporting unit accounts for those sales as a separate contract with a customer.

### **Capitation fees**

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

In circumstances where the criteria for a contract with a customer are not met, the reporting unit will recognise capitation fees as income upon receipt.

### **Levies**

Levies paid by a member (or other party) in an arrangement that meets the criteria to be a contract with a customer is recognised as revenue when or as the reporting unit transfers the levies.

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

### **Income of the reporting unit as a Not-for-Profit Entity**

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

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

the reporting unit receives cash consideration from the following arrangements whereby that consideration is recognised as income upon receipt:

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

### **Volunteer services**

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

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

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

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

### **Gains from sale of assets**

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

### **Interest income**

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

### **Rental income**

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

## **1.9 Employee benefits**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **1.10 Leases**

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

### **Australian Workers' Union as a lessee**

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

### **Right-of-use assets**

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

	2025	2024
Land & buildings	40 years	40 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 15 years	3 to 15 years

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

### **Lease liabilities**

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

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

### **Peppercorn or below market leases**

The reporting unit has elected to recognise the fair value of the leased property at inception of the lease. The difference between the fair value of the leased asset and the lease liability measured at the present value of the 'peppercorn' lease rental is recognised as income.

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

The reporting units' short-term leases are those that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of. 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.

### **1.11 Borrowing costs**

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

### **1.12 Cash**

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

### **1.13 Financial instruments**

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

### **1.14 Financial assets**

#### **Contract assets and receivables**

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

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

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

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

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

The reporting unit's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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

### **Subsequent measurement**

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

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

### **Financial assets at amortised cost**

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

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

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

The reporting unit's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and loans to related parties.

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

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

### **Derecognition**

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The reporting unit has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  - a) the reporting unit has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  - b) the reporting unit has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the reporting unit has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the reporting unit continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement together with associated liability.

### **Offsetting**

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

### **Impairment**

#### **Expected credit losses**

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

#### **(i) Trade receivables**

For trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, the reporting unit applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs which requires lifetime ECLs to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Therefore, the reporting unit does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The reporting unit has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit

loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

#### **Debt instruments other than trade receivables**

For all debt instruments other than trade receivables and debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, the reporting unit recognises an allowance for ECLs using the general approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the reporting unit expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

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

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

### **1.15 Financial Liabilities**

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

The reporting unit's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

#### **Subsequent measurement**

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

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

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

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

#### **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

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

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

#### **Derecognition**

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

### **1.16 Liabilities relating to contracts with customers**

#### **Contract liabilities**

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

#### **Refund liabilities**

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

### **1.17 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the relevant notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets

are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

## **1.18 Land, buildings, plant and equipment**

### **Asset recognition threshold**

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

### **Revaluations — land and buildings**

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

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

### **Depreciation**

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Land & buildings	<b>40 years</b>	40 years
Plant and equipment	<b>3 years to 15 years</b>	3 years to 15 years

### **Derecognition**

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

### 1.19 Investment property

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

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

### 1.20 Intangibles

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

	2025	2024
Intangibles	40 years	40 years

#### Derecognition

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

### 1.21 Impairment of non-financial assets

All assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period to the extent that there is an impairment trigger. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than 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 the reporting unit were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

## 1.22 Non-current assets held for sale

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

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

## 1.23 Taxation

The reporting unit 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.

## 1.24 Fair value measurement

The reporting unit measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets 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 the reporting unit. 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 reporting unit 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 reporting unit 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 reporting unit has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

### **1.25 Going concern**

The reporting unit is not reliant on the agreed financial support of another reporting unit to continue on a going concern basis.

### **Note 2 Events after the reporting period**

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

2025	2024
\$	\$

### Note 3 Revenue and income

#### Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

A disaggregation of Australian Workers Union New South Wales 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	9,990,165	9,468,707
Other reporting units	-	-
Government	-	-
Other parties	-	-
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>9,990,165</b>	<b>9,468,707</b>

#### Disaggregation of income for furthering activities

A disaggregation of Australian Workers Union New South Wales 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	-	-
<b>Total income for furthering activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Capitation fees:

Subtotal capitation fees	-	-
--------------------------	---	---

Other revenue from another reporting unit:

Subtotal other revenue from another reporting unit	-	-
--	---	---

**Total capitation fees and other revenue from another reporting unit**

	-	-
--	---	---



	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>Note 3B: Levies</b>		
	-	-
<b>Total levies</b>	-	-
<b>Note 3C: Grants and/or donations</b>		
Grants	-	-
Donations	-	-
<b>Total grants and donations</b>	-	-
<b>Note 3D: Income recognised from volunteer services</b>		
Amounts recognised from volunteer services	-	-
<b>Total income recognised from volunteer services</b>	-	-
<b>Note 3E: Income recognised from transfers to enable the reporting unit to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the reporting unit</b>		
Amount recognised from financial asset transfers	-	-
<b>Total income recognised from transfers</b>	-	-
<b>Note 3F: Net gains from sale of assets</b>		
Land and buildings	-	-
Plant and equipment	18,210	727
Intangibles	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total net gain from sale of assets</b>	18,210	727
<b>Note 3G: Revenue from recovery of wages activity</b>		
Amounts recovered from employers in respect of wages	-	-
Interest received on recovered money	-	-
<b>Total revenue from recovery of wages activity</b>	-	-

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Note 3H: Investment income</b>		
Interest	-	-
Deposits	236,035	189,978
Loans	-	-
Dividends	186	122
<b>Total investment income</b>	<u>236,221</u>	<u>190,101</u>

**Note 3I: Rental income**

Properties	1,265,506	1,172,172
<b>Total rental income</b>	<u>1,265,506</u>	<u>1,172,172</u>

The reporting unit should not have any income recognised as a liability for unsatisfied obligations as the end of the reporting period.

**Note 3J: Other income**

Sundry	87,263	234,000
Marketing and education	50,000	119,534
Commissions received	1,608,951	1,049,259
Unrealised gain on investments	1,215	926
<b>Total other income</b>	<u>1,747,429</u>	<u>1,403,719</u>

**Note 4 Expenses**

**Note 4A: Employee expenses**

**Holders of office:**

Wages and salaries	1,237,597	1,151,595
Superannuation	209,130	190,014
Leave and other entitlements	60,921	137,104
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	112,965	102,238
<b>Subtotal employee expenses holders of office</b>	<u>1,620,613</u>	<u>1,580,951</u>

**Employees other than office holders:**

Wages and salaries	3,953,547	3,372,746
Superannuation	582,292	486,425
Leave and other entitlements	194,614	401,544
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee expenses	241,617	288,802
<b>Subtotal employee expenses employees other than office holders</b>	<u>4,972,070</u>	<u>4,549,517</u>
<b>Total employee expenses</b>	<u>6,592,683</u>	<u>6,130,468</u>

	2025	2024
	\$	\$

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

**Capitation fees**

AWU National Office	1,097,423	1,040,811
<b>Subtotal capitation fees</b>	<b>1,097,423</b>	<b>1,040,811</b>

**Note 4C: Affiliation fees**

ALP NSW	105,685	98,730
ALP ACT Branch	663	695
Newcastle Trades Hall Council	7,172	6,522
South Coast Labour Council	2,267	-
Worker's Health Centre	1,620	1,443
Unions ACT	1,463	1,463
Unions NSW	94,498	93,146
<b>Total affiliation fees/subscriptions</b>	<b>213,368</b>	<b>202,000</b>

**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	104,730	71,893
Contractors/consultants	377,594	388,228
Property expenses	638,791	571,593
Office expenses	445,702	412,250
Information communications technology	188,933	171,018
Motor Vehicle including parking and tolls	378,965	407,056
Other	461,508	591,146
<b>Subtotal administration expense</b>	<b>2,596,223</b>	<b>2,613,184</b>
Operating lease rentals:		
Short term, low value and variable lease payments	-	-
<b>Total administration expenses</b>	<b>2,596,223</b>	<b>2,613,184</b>

	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>Note 4E: Grants or donations</b>		
Grants:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less		-
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000		-
Donations:		
Total expensed that were \$1,000 or less	6,320	5,563
Total expensed that exceeded \$1,000	13,774	7,213
<b>Total grants or donations</b>	<b>20,094</b>	<b>12,776</b>

**Note 4F: Depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation		
Land & buildings	269,882	260,864
Property, plant and equipment	285,133	262,691
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>555,015</b>	<b>523,555</b>
Amortisation		
Intangibles	-	-
<b>Total amortisation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>555,015</b>	<b>523,555</b>

**Note 4G: Finance costs**

Overdrafts/loans	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 4H: Legal costs**

Litigation	51,644	50,993
Other legal costs	9,916	16,839
<b>Total legal costs</b>	<b>61,560</b>	<b>67,822</b>

**Note 4I: Other expenses**

Advertising	136,366	88,683
Chifley Claims Expense	-	-
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>136,366</b>	<b>88,683</b>

2025	2024
\$	\$

## Note 5 Current Assets

### Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank	6,413,822	4,319,113
Cash on hand	100	2,250
Short term deposits	5,392,337	5,155,937
Other	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>11,806,259</b>	<b>9,477,301</b>

### Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

#### Receivables from other reporting unit(s)

AWU National Office	34,360	161
---------------------	--------	-----

<b>Total receivables from other reporting unit(s)</b>	<b>34,360</b>	<b>161</b>
---	---------------	------------

#### Other receivables:

GST receivable	-	-
----------------	---	---

Other	95,229	79,899
-------	--------	--------

<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>129,589</b>	<b>79,899</b>
--------------------------------	----------------	---------------

<b>Total trade and other receivables (net)</b>	<b>129,589</b>	<b>80,060</b>
--	----------------	---------------

### Note 5C: Other current assets

Prepayments	383,399	365,431
Fixed Assets – WIP	-	14,471
Other	500	-
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<b>383,899</b>	<b>379,902</b>

**Note 6      Non-current Assets**

**Note 6A: Property, Plant and Equipment**  
**2025**

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	PPE under operating lease as lessor	Total
Property, Plant and Equipment: carrying amount	\$ -	\$ 17,684,512	\$ 3,541,092	\$ -	\$ 21,225,604
accumulated depreciation	-	(2,135,940)	(2,592,015)	-	(4,727,955)
<b>Total Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,548,572</b>	<b>949,077</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,497,649</b>

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

<b>Net book value 1 July 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,759,299</b>	<b>923,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,682,817</b>
Additions:					
By purchase	-	59,155	315,501	-	374,656
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(269,882)	(285,133)	-	(555,015)
Other movement	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(4,809)	-	(4,809)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value 30 June 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,548,572</b>	<b>949,077</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,497,649</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2025 represented by:</b>					
Gross book value	-	17,684,512	3,541,092	-	21,225,604
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(2,135,940)	(2,592,015)	-	(4,727,955)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,548,572</b>	<b>949,077</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,497,649</b>

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

**2024**

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	PPE under operating lease as lessor	Total
Property, Plant and Equipment: carrying amount	\$ -	\$ 17,625,357	\$ 3,339,228	\$ -	\$ 20,964,585
accumulated depreciation	-	(1,866,058)	(2,415,710)	-	(4,281,768)
<b>Total Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,759,299</b>	<b>923,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,682,817</b>

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

<b>Net book value 1 July 2023</b>	-	<b>15,773,492</b>	<b>860,295</b>	-	<b>16,633,787</b>
Additions:					
By purchase	-	246,672	325,916	-	572,588
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(260,864)	(262,691)	-	(523,555)
Other movement	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals:	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	(1)	(2)	-	(3)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,759,299</b>	<b>923,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,682,817</b>
Net book value as of 30 June 2024 represented by:					
Gross book value	-	17,625,357	3,339,228	-	20,964,585
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,866,058)	(2,415,710)	-	(4,281,768)
<b>Net book value 30 June 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,759,299</b>	<b>923,518</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,682,817</b>

The revalued land and buildings consist of 61 Good Street, GRANVILLE and 16-20 Good Street, GRANVILLE. Management determined that these constitute one class of asset under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, based on the nature, characteristics, and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for the difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. As at the date of revaluation 30 June 2023, the properties valuations were performed by accredited independent valuers.

Significant unobservable valuation input	Range
16-20 Good Street, GRANVILLE NSW	\$11,144 – \$11,940
61 Good Street, GRANVILLE NSW	\$2,230 – \$2,676

A significant increase (decrease) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value.

**Note 6B: Investment property**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July</b>		
Additions	-	-
Net gain from fair value adjustment	-	-
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	-	-



	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>Note 6C: Intangibles</b>		
Computer software at cost:		
Internally developed	-	-
Purchased	85,641	85,641
accumulated amortisation	-	-
<b>Total intangibles</b>	<b>85,641</b>	<b>85,641</b>

**Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of intangibles**

<b>As at 1 July 2025</b>		
Gross book value	85,641	85,641
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	-
<b>Net book value 1 July 2025</b>	<b>85,641</b>	<b>85,641</b>
Additions:		
By purchase	-	-
Impairments	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Other movements	-	-
Disposals		
<b>Net book value 30 June 2025</b>	<b>85,641</b>	<b>85,641</b>
<b>Net book value as of 30 June 2025 represented by:</b>		
Gross book value	85,641	85,641
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	-
<b>Net book value 30 June 2025</b>	<b>85,641</b>	<b>85,641</b>

**Note 6D: Other financial assets**

**Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Other - shares	455,806	454,591
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<b>455,806</b>	<b>454,591</b>

**Note 6E: Other non-current assets**

Other – Loan to AWU National Office	1,905,669	1,905,669
<b>Total other non-current assets</b>	<b>1,905,669</b>	<b>1,905,669</b>

	2025	2024
	\$	\$

#### Note 7 Current Liabilities

##### Note 7A: Trade payables

Trade creditors and accruals	214,071	180,946
<b>Subtotal trade creditors</b>	<b>214,071</b>	<b>180,946</b>

##### Payables to other reporting unit(s)\*

AWU National Office	100,580	90,910
<b>Subtotal payables to other reporting unit(s)</b>	<b>100,580</b>	<b>90,910</b>

<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>314,651</b>	<b>271,856</b>
-----------------------------	----------------	----------------

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

##### Note 7B: Other payables

Bank loan	-	-
GST payable	250,118	199,743
Other	30,194	21,280
Rent prepayment by national office	110,000	110,000
Rent prepayment by tenants	355,919	181,251
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>746,231</b>	<b>512,274</b>

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	746,231	512,274
More than 12 months	-	-
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>746,231</b>	<b>512,274</b>

2025	2024
\$	\$

## Note 8 Provisions

### Note 8A: Employee provisions

#### Office holders:

Annual leave	196,592	231,428
Long service leave	1,013,674	1,073,723
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee provisions	-	-

<b>Subtotal employee provisions—office holders</b>	<b>1,210,266</b>	<b>1,305,151</b>
--	------------------	------------------

#### Employees other than office holders:

Annual leave	517,931	441,728
Long service leave	865,210	766,222
Separation and redundancies	-	-
Other employee provisions	-	-

<b>Subtotal employee provisions—employees other than office holders</b>	<b>1,383,141</b>	<b>1,207,949</b>
---	------------------	------------------

<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>2,593,407</b>	<b>2,513,100</b>
----------------------------------	------------------	------------------

Current	714,523	673,156
---------	---------	---------

Non-current	1,878,884	1,839,944
-------------	-----------	-----------

<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>2,593,407</b>	<b>2,513,100</b>
----------------------------------	------------------	------------------

## Note 9 Non-Current Liabilities

### Note 9A: Other payables

Advanced rent from National Office	660,000	770,000
------------------------------------	---------	---------

<b>Total other payables and prepayments</b>	<b>660,000</b>	<b>770,000</b>
---	----------------	----------------

## Note 10 Equity

### Note 10A: General funds

<b>Balance as at start of year</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>
------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Transferred to general fund	-	-
-----------------------------	---	---

Transferred out of general fund	-	-
---------------------------------	---	---

<b>Balance as at end of year</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>
----------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

<b>Total general funds</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>	<b>20,701,642</b>
----------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Note 10B: Other funds</b>		
<b>Compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund</b>		
<b>Balance as at start of year</b>	-	-
Transferred to fund, account or controlled entity	-	-
Transferred out of fund, account or controlled entity	-	-
<b>Balance as at end of year</b>	-	-
<b>Total compulsory levy/voluntary contribution fund</b>	-	-
<b>Other fund(s) required by rules</b>		
<b>Balance as at start of year</b>	2,555,120	1,037,403
Transferred to reserve	1,951,472	1,517,717
Transferred out of reserve	-	-
<b>Balance as at end of year</b>	4,506,592	2,555,120

## Note 11 Cash Flow

### Note 11A: Cash flow reconciliation

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as per:</b>		
Cash flow statement	11,806,259	9,477,301
Balance sheet	11,806,259	9,477,301
<b>Difference</b>	-	-

Reconciliation of profit/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities:

Profit/(deficit) for the year	1,951,472	1,517,717
-------------------------------	-----------	-----------

#### Adjustments for non-cash items

Depreciation/amortisation	555,015	523,555
Net write-down of non-financial assets	-	-
Fair value movements in investment property	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets	(18,210)	(727)
Movement in investments	(1,215)	(926)
Cash flow boost	-	-

#### Changes in assets/liabilities

(Increase)/decrease in net receivables	(49,529)	157,687
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(3,997)	(153,542)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	42,795	18,321
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	123,957	(161,920)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	80,307	539,951
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	-	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>2,680,595</b>	<b>2,440,116</b>

### Note 11B: Cash flow information

Cash inflows	-	-
<b>Total cash inflows</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Cash outflows	-	-
AWU National Office	1,748,465	1,561,263
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>1,748,465</b>	<b>1,561,263</b>

## **Note 12      Contingent Liabilities, Assets and Commitments**

### **Note 12A: Commitments and contingencies**

The AWU NSW Branch has contractual commitments in relation to leases of rental space. The leases typically run for a period of one to three years. Lease payments are fixed and are generally non-cancellable.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Operating lease commitments-as lessor</b>		
Within one year	1,079,831	1,113,777
After one year but not more than five years	4,027,144	4,466,095
More than five years	2,827,709	3,470,562
	<u>7,934,684</u>	<u>9,050,435</u>

## **Note 13      Related Party Disclosures**

### **Note 13A: 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.

#### **Expenses paid to related parties includes the following:**

AWU National Office	1,748,465	1,561,263
---------------------	-----------	-----------

#### **Amounts owed by related parties include the following:**

AWU National Office	1,905,669	1,905,669
---------------------	-----------	-----------

#### **Amounts owed to related parties include the following:**

AWU National Office	100,580	90,910
---------------------	---------	--------

### **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 2025, the reporting unit has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties and declared person or body (2025: \$0).

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.

The loan provided to AWU National Office receives a rate of interest of 0% and has no defined repayment date.

2025	2024
\$	\$

**Note 13B: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period**

**Short-term employee benefits**

Salary (including annual leave taken)	535,713	457,698
Annual leave accrued	88,660	93,875

<b>Total short-term employee benefits</b>	<b>624,373</b>	<b>551,573</b>
---	----------------	----------------

**Post-employment benefits:**

Superannuation	91,071	75,520
----------------	--------	--------

<b>Total post-employment benefits</b>	<b>91,071</b>	<b>75,520</b>
---------------------------------------	---------------	---------------

**Other long-term benefits:**

Long-service leave	407,314	380,565
--------------------	---------	---------

<b>Total other long-term benefits</b>	<b>407,314</b>	<b>380,565</b>
---------------------------------------	----------------	----------------

Termination benefits	-	-
----------------------	---	---

<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------	----------	----------

**Note 14 Remuneration of Auditors**

**Value of the services provided**

Financial statement audit services	33,327	38,409
Other services	-	-

<b>Total remuneration of auditors</b>	<b>33,327</b>	<b>38,409</b>
---------------------------------------	---------------	---------------

2025	2024
\$	\$

## Note 15 Financial Instruments

The risk control of the financial instruments relates to the retail term deposits, bank accounts, receivables and payables.

### Note 15A: Categories of Financial Instruments

#### Financial assets

Fair value through profit or loss:

Bank and term deposits	11,806,259	9,477,301
Unlisted shares	450,000	450,000

<b>Total</b>	<b>12,256,259</b>	<b>9,927,301</b>
--------------	-------------------	------------------

#### Total

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Listed shares	5,806	4,591
---------------	-------	-------

<b>Total</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>4,591</b>
--------------	--------------	--------------

<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>	<b>12,262,065</b>	<b>9,931,892</b>
--	-------------------	------------------

#### Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss:

Bank loan	-	-
Trade creditors and other payables	1,720,882	1,554,130

<b>Total</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>
--------------	------------------	------------------

Other financial liabilities:

<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------	----------	----------

<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>
---	------------------	------------------



	2025	2024
<b>Note 15B: Net income and expense from financial assets</b>	\$	\$

**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Held to maturity:

Change in fair value	-	-
Interest revenue	236,035	189,978
Dividend revenue	186	122
Exchange gains/(loss)	-	-
<b>Total held for trading</b>	<b>236,221</b>	<b>190,101</b>
<b>Net income/(expense) from financial assets</b>	<b>236,221</b>	<b>190,101</b>

**Note 15C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities**

**At amortised cost**

Interest expense	-	-
<b>Net gain/(loss) from financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 15D: Credit risk**

The level of risk associated with the financial assets and financial liabilities is low as they are mainly held in bank accounts held in financial institutions which are highly regulated.

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

**Financial assets**

Bank accounts and bank term deposits	11,806,259	9,477,301
Shares in other companies	455,806	454,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,262,065</b>	<b>9,931,892</b>

**Financial liabilities**

Bank loans	-	-
Trade creditors and other payables	314,651	271,856
<b>Total</b>	<b>314,651</b>	<b>271,856</b>

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

**Note 15E: Liquidity risk**

Reasonable liquidity risk management involves the maintenance of sufficient cash reserves. AWU NSW manages the liquidity risk by continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flow. Any surplus funds are generally only deposited in savings accounts offering interest rates.

#### Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2025

	On Demand	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	-	314,651	-	-	-	314,651
Other payables	770,000	1,406,231	-	-	-	2,176,231
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,000</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>				<b>2,490,882</b>

#### Contractual maturities for financial liabilities 2024

	On Demand	< 1 year	1– 2 years	2– 5 years	>5 years	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	-	271,856	-	-	-	271,856
Other payables	880,000	1,282,274	-	-	-	2,162,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>880,000</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,434,130</b>

#### Note 15F: Market risk

Market risks generally include interest rate risk, price risk, and currency risk. The market risk which the reporting unit is exposed to is low due to the nature of the reporting unit's income and the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

##### Interest rate risk

The reporting unit's main interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents which is at expressed at variable rates and currency in the Australian retail banking framework.

#### Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2025

Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit or loss	Equity
		\$	\$
Interest rate risk	- [+ 0%]	-	-

#### Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2024

Risk variable	Change in risk variable %	Effect on	
		Profit or loss	Equity
		\$	\$
Interest rate risk	- [+ 0%]	-	-

The impact is expected to be minimal.

**Note 15H: Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

	1 July 2024	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New Leases	Other	30 June 2025
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1 July 2023	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New Leases	Other	30 June 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The 'Other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts to current due to the passage of time, the accrual of special dividends that were not yet paid at the year-end, and the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings. the reporting unit classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

## **Note 16      Fair value measurement**

The reporting unit measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities on a recurring basis:

- Available for sale financial assets;
- Investment properties;
- Land and Buildings

The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - inputs for asset or liability values that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

### **Note 16A: Financial assets and liabilities**

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

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

- Fair values of the reporting unit's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using a discounted cash flow method. The discount rate used reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own performance risk as at 30 June 2025 was assessed to be insignificant.
- Fair value of equity securities are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the reporting unit based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 30 June 2025 the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

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

	Carrying amount 2025 \$	Fair value 2025 \$	Carrying amount 2024 \$	Fair value 2024 \$
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Bank accounts and bank term deposits	11,806,259	11,806,259	9,477,301	9,477,301
Trade and other receivables	129,589	129,589	80,060	80,060
Shares in other companies	455,806	455,806	454,591	454,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,391,654</b>	<b>12,391,654</b>	<b>10,011,952</b>	<b>10,011,952</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	314,651	314,651	271,856	271,856
Other payables	1,406,231	1,406,231	1,282,274	1,282,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>	<b>1,720,882</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>	<b>1,554,130</b>

#### Note 16B: 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 – 30 June 2025

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Land and Buildings	30 June 2025	-	-	15,548,572
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,548,572</b>
<b>Liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

There were no transfers between classes during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Fair value hierarchy – 30 June 2024

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>		\$	\$	\$
Land and Buildings	30 June 2024	-	-	15,759,299
Investment Property				
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,759,299</b>
<b>Liabilities measured at fair value</b>				
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

There were no transfers between classes during the year ended 30 June 2024.

#### **Note 17 Administration of financial affairs by a third party**

The Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch did not receive any service of this nature.

#### **Note 18 Section 272 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009**

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

Information to be provided to members or the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission;:

- 1) A member of a reporting unit, or the General Manager of the Fair Work Commission, 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).

**The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**

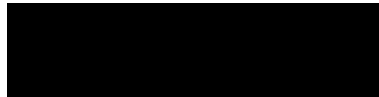
## Officer declaration statement

I, Anthony William Callinan being the State Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch, declare that the following activities did not occur during the reporting period ending 30 June 2025.

The reporting unit did not:

- agree to provide financial support to another reporting unit to ensure they continue as a going concern (refers to agreement regarding financial support not dollar amount)
- receive capitation fees or any other revenue amount from another reporting unit
- receive revenue via compulsory levies
- receive revenue from undertaking recovery of wages activity
- pay a penalty imposed under the RO Act or the Fair Work Act 2009
- have a payable to employer as consideration for that employer making payroll deductions of membership subscriptions
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to litigation
- have a payable in respect of legal costs relating to other legal matters
- 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
- make a payment to a former related party of the reporting unit

Signed by the officer:



Dated: 17-10-2025

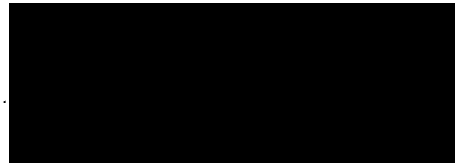
**The Australian Workers' Union New South Wales Branch**  
s.268 Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009

**Certificate By Prescribed Designated Officer**  
Certificate for the period 30 June 2025

I Anthony (Tony) William Callinan being the AWU NSW Branch Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union NSW Branch certify:

- that the documents lodged herewith are copies of the full report for the Australian Worker's Union NSW for the period ended referred to in s.268 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009; and
- that the full report was provided to members of the reporting unit on 25-9-25; and
- that the full report was presented to a Committee of Management of the reporting unit on 17-10-25 in accordance with Section 266 of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009.

Signature of Prescribed Designated Officer:



Name of Prescribed Designated Officer: Anthony (Tony) Callinan

Title of Prescribed Designated Officer: NSW Branch Secretary

Dated: 17-10-2025